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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

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CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

27593.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

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Rolls House,
December 1857.

THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ

THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 1014 TO A.D. 1590.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
CHRONICLE—*continued*, ...	1
ADDENDA, ...	516
INDEX, ...	521

CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

Page 123, line 4, *for* the king of Eile, *read* another king.
„ 240, note [2], *for* typographical, *read* topographical.
„ 515, last line but two, *for* Mac Oirechtaigh, *read* Mac Raghnaill.
„ 527, line 7, *for* Mac Flannchchaidh, *read* Mac Flannchaidh.

VOL. II.

Page 72, note [1], *for* Mor ahon (in parenthesis), *read* Mahon.
„ 273, line 18, *for O'Neill, read O'Domhnaill.*

annala Locha cé.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

annala Locha cé.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Iet. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus cethre uathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.xl°.ix.; bliadain torach noidecda i; [secundo] anno indictionis; xxu. circli solaris. Gilla na naem Ua hUcinn mortuus est. Maidm do thabairt dAed .h.Ruaic re arFlaithbeartach .h.Ruairc ocus ar Donnchad .h.nDoimnaill, ocus ar Dartraigib, ocus Aed Mac Flannchaid, tairech Dartraigi, do marbad and, ocus Gilla na naem Mag Flannchaid, ocus Lochlainn mac Andilis .h.Baigill, et alii multi nobiles. Mac mic and larla do teacht a Connachtaib ocus creach do gabail dó, ocus mac Uilliam Burc ocus Mac Feorais do breith air, ocus maidm adbal do thabairt air, ocus mac mic ind larla do gabail ann, ocus moran do Chloinn Ricaird do gabail ocus do marbad and bos. Cocad mor etir Fergal Mac nDiarmada ocus Ruaidri mac Cathail, ocus Gaill ocus Gaideal Connacht do tinol do Mac Diarmada, ocus Cenel Conaill agus Clann Muircheartaig, gur chuireadar mac Cathail fa cloinn Fernmoigi, ocus nir fedrad ni do, cur impodar cen giall can eidire, agus cur loirc ocus cur airicc mac Cathail uirmor Moigi Luirg iarom. Flaig mor immoig Luirc ocus an Erind uli in hoc anno. Matha mac Cathail.h.Ruairc decc

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[1] *Alii.* ali, B and C.

[2] *Cathal*; i.e. Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. See under the year 1348, where another war is mentioned as having occurred between this same Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and Ferghal Mac Diarmada, or Farrell Mac Dermot.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

THE kalends of January on Thursday, and the fourth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xl°.ix. It was the first year of the Nineteen; [secundo] anno Indictionis; xxv. cycli solaris. Gilla-na-naemh O'hUiginn mortuus est. A victory was gained by Aedh O'Ruairc over Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, and over Donnchadh O'Domhnaill, and over the Dartraighe; and Aedh Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, was slain there, and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Flannchaidh, and Lochlainn, the son of Andiles O'Baighill, et alii[1] multi nobiles. The Earl's grandson went into Connacht, and took a prey; and Mac William Burk and Mac Feorais overtook him, and inflicted a great defeat on him; and the Earl's grandson was taken prisoner there; and a great number of the Clann-Rickard were, moreover, captured and slain there. A great war between Ferghal Mac Diarmada and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal;[2] and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht were assembled by Mac Diarmada, together with the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muirchertaigh; and they drove the son of Cathal towards Clann-Fernmhaighe, but were unable to do him any injury; and they returned without pledge or hostage.[3] And the son of Cathal afterwards burned and plundered the greater part of Magh-Luirg. A great plague in Magh-Luirg, and in all Erinn, in hoc[4] anno. Matthew, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, died of this

A.D. [1349.]

[3] *Hostage.* ειτιρε, C. οιτιρε, B. | [4] *Hoc.* oc, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

don plaiġ sin. Mac mic an lasla do écc. Risdeard .h.Raiġilliġ, rí na Breifne ṫoir, do éccaiḃ. Donchaḋ sliabach, mac Maelechlainn charraiġ Mic Diarmada, do ġabail do Cormac boḋar Mac Diarmada, ocus a ḃreiṫ leis a nAirtech, ocus a ṁarḃaḋ a sill do mac Gilla Crioso mic Taichliġ acus do Ua Cernaiġ iarsin. Gilliberd.h.Flannacan, taisech Tuaiṫi ráṫa, do ṁarḃaḋ do macaiḃ Briain.h.Flannacan. Muirċeartach sliġanach Mag Aengusa do marḃaḋ dia braiṫriḃ fein.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus coiceḋ .x. fuisse; M°.ccc°.l.; an dara bliaḋain don cicil naedecdo í, ocus in tres bliaġain don cicil indictionis; xxui. cicli solaris. Fergal mac Ualgairg.h.Ruairc do marḃaḋ do mac Cathail cleirig Mic Donchaiḃ. Brian Mac Diarmada, daṁna riġ Moigi Luirc, do marḃaḋ isRor Comman do muinntir an erdoicc .h. Finnachta, daen urchor droigti co tubairtech, ocus in fer ar ar cuired ant oṫur .i. Ruaiḋri int seomra .h.Donchaḋa, do marḃaḋ ocus do chiurḃaḋ ann. Brian, mac Doṁnaill mic Briain ruaiḋ .h.Briain, do marḃaḋ a sill do macaiḃ Lorcan Mec Ceochach, ut dixit poeta

Truaġ aen mac Doṁnaill dala,
Truaġ oigir Briain Boramha,
Truaġ a dol mar nar failed,
Truaġ clann Ceoch da coṁmaidem.

Toirrdhealbach occ .h.Briain do marḃaḋ re fir ndecc do clann Ceoch, ocus a crod ocus a ferand do ḃuain diḃ beorr. Aed mac Aeda Breifnig .h. Conchoḃair,

[1] *Earl's grandson.* The Four Mast. call him "the Earl's son"; but Mageoghegan, who adds that he died of the plague just mentioned, states that he was "the Earl of Ulster's grandchild."

[2] *Breifne in the East*; i.e. Eastern Breifne, Breifne O'Reilly, or the present county of Cavan.

[3] *By O'Cernaigh.* So in C. B reads do Connachtaib, "by Connachtmen"; but the reading of C is apparently the more correct, as it agrees with the expression in the Four Mast.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

[5] *Cycle of Nineteen*; i.e. the Lunar Cycle.

plagúe. The Earl's grandson[1] died. Richard O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne in the East,[2] died. Donnchadh Riabhach, the son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar Mac Diarmada, who took him with him to Airtech, where he was afterwards slain, in treachery, by the son of Gilla-Christ Mac Taichligh, and by O'Cernaigh.[3] Gilbert O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flannagain. Muirchertach Riaganach Mac Aenghusa was slain by his own brothers. A.D. [1349.]

The kalends[4] of January on Friday, and the fifteenth of the moon. M°.ccc°.l. It was the second year of the cycle of Nineteen ;[5] and the third year of the cycle of the Indiction ; xxvi. cycli solaris. Ferghal, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Clerech Mac Donnchaidh. Brian Mac Diarmada, royal heir of Magh-Luirg, was unfortunately[6] killed in Ros-Comain, by the Bishop O'Finnachta's people, with one discharge of an arrow ; and the man who was convicted of the shot, i.e. Ruaidhri-int-seomra[7] O'Donnchadha, was slain and mangled there. Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain, was killed, in treachery, by the sons of Lorcan Mac Ceothach, ut dixit poeta— [1350.]

" Pity ! the only son of Domhnall of the assembly ;
Pity ! the heir of Brian Borumha ;
Pity ! his going as was not expected ;
Pity the Clann-Ceoch[8] should triumph over him."

Toirdhelbhach Og O'Briain killed sixteen men of the Clann-Ceoch, who were deprived, moreover, of their stock and land. Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair,

---

[6] *Unfortunately.* co tubaiptech, C. co tubaiptech, B.

[7] *Ruaidhri-int-seomra ;* literally, "Ruaidhri of the chamber."

[8] *Clann-Ceoch.* Written "Clann-Ceothach" in the prose account. The Four Mast. write the last word of the name "Ceoach," and "Ceoch." See Dr. O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ad an.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

fir fraiti .h. Conchobair Breifnech, do marbad la hAed .h.Ruairc a moig Engaiti in hoc anno. Ruaidri, mac Cathail mic Doinnaill .h. Conchubair, do marbad a fill do cloinn Fergail Mic Donnchada, tria forgall Aeda mic Toirrdhealbaig. Muirgius mac Donnchaid do ecc in hoc anno. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do athrigad do mac Uilliam Burcc agus do thuathaib Connacht, ocus Aed mac Feidlimid do rigad doibh ina adaig. Aengus .h. hEodusa mortuus est. Aengus ruad .h.Dalaig, fai Erend re dán, quieuit. Cuchoicriche mor mag Eochacan, dux cenel Fiachaid, quieuit. Uilliam epscop Ua Dubda, .i. epscop Cille hAlaid, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus ui.xx.fuirri; M°.ccc°.l. primo; tertio anno cicli lunairi; iiii. annus indictionis; xxuii. cicli solairi. Filip Mag Uidir mortuus est. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do theacht ir tir, ocus braigdi Connacht do thabach dó, ocus mac Feidlimid dinnarbad re bliadain do iar sin. Aed .h.Ruairc do gabail ic teacht o Cruaich Padruic, do mac Pilpin mic Uilliam Burcc, ocus Fergal mac Diarmada do ergi trit an ngabail sin, ocus cur fair cocad coitchend hi Connachtaib uile, ocus Mag Luirg do lomarcain trit sin. Gairm coitchend do thabairt dUilliam mac Donnchaid Muimnigh .h.Cellaig, im notlaicc na garma, do dámircolaib Erend uili, ocus a teacht lán budech uile etir uasal ocus isel. Mathgamain Mac Conmara do marbad do cloinn Donnchaid Mic Conmara. Eogan Mac Suibne do marbad la Magnus .h.nDomhnaill isin bliadain cedna sin. Enna .h.Flannacan, taiseach Tuaithe natha, mortuus est.

[1] *Hoc.* hocc, B and C.

[2] *Tuatha*; i.e. the people of the "Three Tuatha;" districts in the north-east of the county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1189, note [d].

[3] *Quievit.* This entry is not in C.

[4] *Mac Udhir*; or Maguire. The Four Mast. add that he was chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, a district in the county of Fermanagh.

who was usually called O'Conchobhair Breifnech, was slain by Aedh O'Ruairc, in Magh-Enghaiti, in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was killed, in treachery, by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchadha, at the instigation of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach. Maurice Mac Donnchaidh died in hoc[1] anno. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was deposed by Mac William Burk and by the Tuatha[2] of Connacht; and Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him. Aenghus O'hEodhusa mortuus est. Aenghus Ruadh O'Dalaigh, the most eminent poet in Erinn, quievit. Cucoicriche Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, quievit. Bishop William O'Dubhda, i.e. bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit.[3] A.D. [1850.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; tertio anno cycli lunaris; iiii. annus indictionis; xxvii. cycli solaris. Philip Mac Udhir[4] mortuus est. Aedh, the son of Toirdhelbhach, came into the country, and the hostages of Connacht were taken by him; and the son of Fedhlimidh was afterwards exiled by him for the space of one year. Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by Mac Philpin Mac William Burk, whilst coming from Cruach-Patraic; and Ferghal Mac Diarmada rebelled in consequence of this capture, so that a general war[5] broke out in all Connacht, through which Magh-Luirg was wasted. A general invitation was given by William, son of Donnchaidh Muimhnech[6] O'Cellaigh, about "Christmas of the invitation," to all the learned of Erinn, and they all returned fully grateful, both[7] high and low. Mathghamhain Mac Consnamha was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Consnamha. Eoghan Mac Suibhne was slain by Maghnus O'Domhnaill in the same year. Enna O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-ratha, mortuus est. [1851.]

[5] *War.* cocaṙ; repeated in C.

[6] *Muimhnech.* This is an epithet signifying "Momonian," applied to Donnchadh O'Cellaigh from his having been fostered in Mumha, or Munster.

[7] *Both.* eaṙ (lit. "inter"), B. eaṙaṙ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ict. Enair for Domnach, ocus sechtmad uachad suiside; M.ccc.l.secundo; iiii. anno cicli lunaris; [u.] anno indictionis; xxuiii. anno cicli solaris. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do gabail rigi Connacht ar ecin tar Gallaib ocus tar Gaidhealaib. Aed .h.Maelbrenainn ocus a dá mac do marbad la hAed mac Feidlimid .h. Conchobair. Aed .h.Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbad do Chathal mac Aeda Breifnig .h.Conchobair ocus do cloinn Muirchertaig archena, ocus ár gallóglaechaib cloinne Subne maroen sis. Aengus O Domnaill, ri tire Conaill, do marbad la Magnus .h.nDomnaill per dolum. Dabacc Dilmain mac Uilliuc Umaill, cenn ceitirne Connacht, do ecc in hoc anno. Flaithbertach .h.Ruairc, ri Breifne, do ecc in hoc anno. Matha mag [D]orchaid do marbad la Cloinn Muircheartaig. Commach Baili in duin la hAed mac Toirrdhealbaig, ocus dith bo ocus caerach ann. Conchubar mac Muirgiosa mic Donnchaid do hecc in hoc anno. Nuala, ingen Mic Diarmada, do hecc in hoc anno. Tomar Mag Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadcc mac Siaccusa hi Cellaig do ec in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair for Mairt, occur ochtmad decc suiside; quinto anno cicli lunaris; ui. anno indictionis; primus annus solaris cicli; anno Domini M°.ccc°.l.tertio. Aed mac Ruaidri hi Neill mortuus est. Tadg Mag Raghnaill, taisech Muinntire hEolais, do marbad do chloind tSeasraid Meg Raghnaill. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do athrigad, ocus Mac Branainn dia tabairt ir tir. Gormlaith ingean hi Domnaill, ben hi Neill, in Christo quieuit. Mathgamain mac Gilla na naem hi Fhergail mortuus est.

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[1] *Cycli.* cCm, B.

[2] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[3] *Toirdhelbhach*; i.e. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, or Turlough O'Conor.

[4] *Gallovglasses.* Gallaib, i.e. Foreigners, B.

[5] *Dilmhain.* This is the Irish form of the name "Dillon."

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the seventh of the moon; M.ccc.l.secundo; iiii. anno cycli[1] lunaris; [v.] anno Indictionis; xxviii. anno[2] cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach,[3] assumed the sovereignty of Connacht by force, in spite of Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Aedh O'Maelbhrenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair. Aedh O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh likewise, and a slaughter of the Clann-Suibhne's gallowglasses[4] along with him. Aenghus O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by Maghnus O'Domhnaill, per dolum. Dabac Dilmhain,[5] son of Ulick of Umhall, head of the kerns of Connacht, died in hoc[6] anno. Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, died in hoc anno. Matthew Mac [D]orchaidh was killed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Demolition of Baile-in-duin by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach; and a destruction of cows and sheep *was committed* there. Conchobhar, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, died in hoc anno. Nuala, daughter of Mac Diarmada, died in hoc anno. Thomas Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Siacus[7] O'Cellaigh, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1352.]

The kalends[8] of January on Tuesday, and the eighteenth of the moon; quinto anno cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis; primus annus solaris cycli; anno Domini M°.ccc°.l.tertio. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Neill, mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Raghnaill, chieftain[9] of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was deposed, and Mac Branan brought him into the country.[10] Gormlaith, daughter of O'Domhnaill, wife of O'Neill, in Christo quievit. Mathghamhain, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, mortuus est. [1353.]

[6] Hoc. oc., B.

[7] *Siacus.* Jacques.

[8] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin.

[9] *Chieftain.* ταιτch, B.

[10] *Into the country;* i.e., into Mac Branan's country, Corca-Achlann, in the co. of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Cetain, agus .ix. fichet fuirri; M. ccc. l. quarto; ui. anno cicli lunairi; uiii. anno indictionis; ii. anno folairi cicli. Brian Ua Duibda, rig Ua Fiachrach, mortuus est. Ruidraige Ua Morda, rig Laigi, mortuus est. Sitriuc Mag Samradain mortuus est. Derbforgaill ingean hI Chonchobair mortua est. Seffraid Mag Ragnaill mortuus est. Taig Mac Senlaich mortuus est. Seaan Ua Finnachta, epscop Oilefind, in Christo quieuit. Aed mac Cormaic buidir do marbad do macuib Donnchaid riabaig. O Lachtnan, epscop Connacht, in Christo quieuit. Mac Murchada do tarruing do Gallaib, ocus coccad mor itir Gallaib ocus Gaidelaib trit sin. Aed Mac Samradain do dul decc dia gonaid. Brian mac Aeda moir hi Neill mortuus est. Feidlim mac Cathail 1 Conchobair decc isin bliadain cedna sin. Cathal mac Neill hI Ruairc do hec. Maidm mor do thabairt do chloind Aeda buide ocus do Gallaib Duine Delcan ar Aed U Neill, ocus ár mór do chur ann. Roibert a Burc do hécc in hoc anno. Ruaidri mac Seoain Meg Mathgamna do marbad illongport Meg Mathgamna.

Kt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus x. uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lu; uii. anno cicli lunairi; octauo anno indictionis; iii. anno cicli folairi. Sir Muirir Fitomar, giuirdir na hEpend ocus iarla Desmuman, do ecc isin bliadain sin. Domnall mac Seoan .h. Fergail, taiseč muinntire hAingaile, do ecc, ocus a adnacal a Letrath. Conchubar Mac Conmara, epscop na Breifne, in Christo quieuit. Diarmaid .h.Mailmiadaig, taisech muintire Cerballan, do marbad do Muintir Birn, ocus moran do Muintir Eolair maroen fris. Maidm do thabairt

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Corsac Bodhar*; i.e. Cormac the Deaf [Mac Diarmada].

[3] *Donnchadh Riabhach.* "Donnchadh the Swarthy," son of Melschlin Carragh Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

The kalends[1] of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; M.ccc.l.quarto; vi. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis; ii. anno solaris cycli. Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, mortuus est. Rudhraighe O'Mordha, king of Laighis, mortuus est. Sitric Mac Samhradhain mortuus est. Derbforgaill, daughter of O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Senlaigh mortuus est. John O'Finnachta, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Aedh, son of Cormac Bodhar,[2] was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Riabhach.[3] O'Lachtnain, bishop of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Mac Murchadha was torn asunder[4] by Foreigners, through which a great war occurred between[5] Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Aedh Mac Samhradhain died of his wounds. Brian, son of Aedh Mor O'Neill, mortuus est. Fedhlim, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, died in the same year. Cathal, son of Niall O'Ruairc, died. A great defeat was given by the Clann-Aedha-Buidhe and the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan to Aedh O'Neill, in which a great slaughter was committed. *Hubert Burk died in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of John Mac Mathghamhna, was slain in Mac Mathghamhna's fortress. A.D. [1354.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the tenth of the moon; M°. ccc°. lv.; vii. anno cycli lunaris; octavo anno Indictionis; iii. anno cycli solaris. Sir Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Justiciary of Erinn, and Earl of Des-Mumha, died in this year. Domhnall, son of John O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, died, and was buried in Lethrath.[6] Conchobhar Mac Consnamha, bishop of the Breifne,[7] in Christo quievit. Diarmaid O'Maelmiadhaigh, chieftain of Muinter-Cerbhallain, was killed by Muinter-Birn, and a great number of the Muinter-Eolais along with him. A defeat was given by the [1355.]

[4] *Torn asunder.* ᚩo ᚳaᚹᚹaing; lit. "was drawn."

[5] *Between.* ᚄiᚹ, B. eaᚩaᚹ, C.

[6] *And was buried in Lethrath.* ocuᚹ a aṁnacaiḋ Laeᚳraiḃ. This clause is not in C.

[7] *Bishop of the Breifne;* i.e. Bishop of Kilmore.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do Gallaib iartharr Connacht ar mac Uilliam Burc, ocus morán do marbad ann. Cathal h.Cuinn, taisech Muintire Gillgain, occisus est, agus coicer da braithir maraen fir, do cloind Aeda agus tSeaain h.Fergail. Cormac Mag Ragnaill, taisech muintire hEolais, do marbad do cloinn Imhair Meg Ragnaill. Maidm do thabairt do Gaidelaib Laigin ar Gallaib Atha cliath. Emann mac Uilliam mic Ricaird do marbad le fíl nAnmchadha. Maidm mor do thabairt le Ricard occ ar luchd tige mic Uilliam, .i. Emand a Burcc, agus ar fril nAnmchadha, dar marbad Sliaghna Mac Siurtan agus Enri mac Filbin, agus fe meic fri déc do fríl nAnmchadha. Cath do thabairt do mhac fri Saxan agus do fri Franc. Ri Francc agus a mhac do gabail and, agus ár mór do thabairt forro. Tuaim da gualand do lorcad do Cathal ócc, ocus do mac Uilliam Burc. Niall Mag Mathgamna do marbad do cloinn tSeoain Meg Mathgamna. Murchad mac Cathail h.Fergail mortuus est. Mac Cathail, .i. abb Sruthra, in Christo quieuit in hoc anno. Aodhucc Mac Ugilin do marbad le hOrtheraib. Deich nuain do breith do en chairig in hoc anno. Donnchad h. Domnaill do marbad ag breith ingine Meg Uidir ar ecin leis. Tadcc Mac Aedacan mortuus est. Mac Gallgaidil, abb na Trinnoiti, in Christo quieuit. Fergal, mac Fergail, mic Muircheartaig moir, mic Congalaig Meg Eochacan, taisech ceneil Fiachaid mic Neill .ix. giallaig, do ecc in quarto idus septembr. Derborgaill ingen h.Fergail mortua est.

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[1] *The sons of Aedh and John.* The descendants of these two members of the family of O'Ferghail were distinguished by the tribe names of Clann-Aedha (or Clann-Hugh), and Clann-Seain (or Clann-Shane). The possessions of the Clann-Hugh, who were seated in the barony and county of Longford, are described in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of James I.

[2] *Cathal Og*; i.e. Cathal the Younger [O'Conor]. He was the son

Foreigners of the West of Connacht to Mac William Burk, when a great number were slain. Cathal O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, occisus est, and five of his brothers along with him, by the sons of Aedh and John[1] O'Ferghail. Cormac Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Imhar Mac Raghnaill. A defeat was given by the Gaeidhel of Laighen to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard *Burk*, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. A great overthrow was given by Richard Og to the household of Mac William (i.e. Edmond Burk), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, on which occasion Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen princes of the Sil-Anmchadha, were slain. A battle was fought by the son of the King of the Saxons and the King of France. The King of France and his son were taken prisoners there, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them. Tuaim-da-ghualann was burned by Cathal Og[2], and by Mac William Burk. Niall Mac Mathghamhna was slain by the sons of John Mac Mathghamhna. Murchadh, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, mortuus est. Mac Cathail, i.e. the abbot of Sruthair, in Christo quievit in hoc anno. Adduc Mac Ugilin was slain by the Oirthera. Ten lambs were brought forth by one sheep in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'Domhnaill was slain whilst forcibly carrying off Mac Udhir's daughter. Tadhg Mac Aedhagain mortuus est. Mac Gallgaeidhel, abbot of the Trinity,[3] in Christo quievit. Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor, son of Conghalach Mac Eochagain, chieftain of the descendants of Fiachadh[4] son of Niall-nai-ghiallach, died in quarto idus Septembris. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Ferghail, mortua est.

A.D. [1355.]

of O'Conor Sligo, and the most valiant man of his race at this time.

[3] *The Trinity.* The monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon. This entry precedes the obit of Tadhg Mac Aedhagain in C.

[4] *Descendants of Fiachadh.* The Cenel-Fiachaidh, or Kenaliaghe. See note [4], p. 556, vol. i.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ict. Enair for Aine, agus .xxi. fuirre; M.ccc.lui; octauo anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; quarto anno cicli solaris. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig .h. Conchobair, rig Connacht, do marbad a mbaili Locha Decair le Donnchad carrach .h. Cellaig agus le clainn an Bairdd, ar forgall Mainech, andigaltar ingine Seoinin a Burc, .i. ben .h. Cellaig, do breith do mac Toirrdhealbaig leis ar aithed agus ar eloid; agus Aed mac Feidlimid .h. Conchubair do gabail lan rige Connacht iarain. Conchobar macc Taidc .h. Cellaig do marbad do Tadc mac Diarmada .h. Cellaig. Ferchar .h.Fallamain, taoiseach Cloinne hUadach, mortuus est. Toirrdhealbach mac Aeda Breifnig.h.Conchobair do marbad do Cloinn nDonnchaid. Diarmaid mag Carrthaig agus a mac do marbad la hIb Suilleabain, .i. Donnchad mac Diarmada. Mor, ingean.h.Conchobair, ben .h.Fergail, do heg in hoc anno. Ruaidri mac Aeda .h.Chonchobair mortuus est. Muircheartach mac Seoain .h.Neill do marbad la Pilip Mag Uidir in hoc anno. Giuistir Atha cliath mortuus est. Mac Feorais do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Dubgall Mac Suibne do marbad la Domnall.h.Conchobair in hoc anno. Donnchad Mac Conmara, mac taisig rob fearr na aimsir, occisus est. Domnall mac Aeda Breifnig .h.Conchobair mortuus est. Nicol mag Cathusaig, espocc Oirgiall, in Christo quieuit. Solam .h.Mellain, maer cluicc ind iadachta, peichem coitcheann do chliaraib Erend, mortuus est. Donnchad Proistech do marbad do dib da muinntir fein per dolum. Gerodin Triel do thairrsing do dub Gallaib

[1] *Kalends.* A marginal note indicates C B as the Dom. Letters for the year.

[2] *Clann-in-bhaird.* The tribe name of a sept of the Sodhans in Hy-Many, otherwise called Mac-an-Ward, and Mac Ward.

[3] *Was slain by.* do marbad do, C. B reads oc. 2 a$\overline{\text{ss}}$ o, for "occisus est a suis o (by)."

[4] *The Justiciary;* i.e. Thomas de Rokeby, appointed Justiciary, for the second time, on the death of Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Desmond, in 1355.

[5] *Occisus.* oc̄ sisus, B and C.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Friday, and the twenty-first of the moon; M.ccc.lvi.; octavo anno cycli lunaris; [1356.] ix. anno Indictionis; quarto anno cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was killed in Baile-Locha-Dechair by Donnchadh Carrach O'Cellaigh, and by Clann-in-bhaird,[2] at the instigation of the Ui-Maine, in revenge for Seonin Burk's daughter, i.e. O'Cellaigh's wife, whom Toirdhelbhach's son had carried off privately and clandestinely; and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, afterwards assumed the full sovereignty of Connacht. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, was slain by Tadhg, son of Diarmaid O'Cellaigh. Ferchar O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uadach, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, was slain by[3] the Clann-Donnchaidh. Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh and his son, i.e. Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, were slain by the Ui-Suillebhain. Mor, daughter of O'Conchobhair, wife of O'Ferghail, died in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of John O'Neill, was killed by Philip Mac Udhir in hoc anno. The Justiciary[4] of Ath-cliath mortuus est. Mac Feorais was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. Dubhgall Mac Suibhne was slain by Domhnall O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Donnchadh Mac Conmara, the best son of a chieftain in his time, occisus[5] est. Domhnall, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirghiall, in Christo quievit. Solomon O'Mellain, steward of clog-ind-idachta,[6] the general patron of the learned of Erinn, mortuus est. Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people, per dolum. Gerodin[7] Tyrrell was torn asunder by Black

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[6] *Clog-ind-idachta*; lit. "the bell of the testament;" so called from having been bequeathed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples, as alleged. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 323, 326, and 329. Instead of ιnɔ ıɒachtɑ, C has ɑnɔıɑf̄ɑ (for ɑnɔıachtɑ), which is incorrect.

[7] *Gerodin*. This is a diminut. form of the name "Geroid," or Garrett.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ar faithi Atha cliath. Murchadh mac Briain .h.Neill mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, agus aili uathad fuirri; M°. ccc°. lui.; ix. anno cicli lunairi; x. anno indictionis; u. anno cicli solairi. Magnus Mag Mathgamna, ri Oirgiall, mortuus est. Lochlainn mac Muircheartaig .h. Chonchobair mortuus est. Iarla Desmuman demersus est ac dol tairi. Feidlim.h.Domnaill ocus a mac, .i. Raghnall, do marbadh illaim la Seoan .h. nDomnaill. Fergal Muimnech.h.Duibgennan, ollam Conmaicne ocus cloinne Maelruanaigh tir ocus tuar, mortuus est. Matha mac Tomair .h. Ruairc, cenn gairdi na Breifne, mortuus est. Macraith mag Eraigh, rai coitchenn, mortuus est. Donnsléibi Mac Cerbaill, rai re reinn, mortuus est. Brian mac Gilla Criost .h. Ruairc, ocus Maghnus buidhe Mag Samhradhan, do marbadh ar muta mic Ugilin la hAedh .h.Neill in hoc anno. Clement .h. Duibgennan, bicari Cille Ronain, in Christo quieuit. Sith coitcheann etir in da Cathal in hoc anno, .i. Cathal mac Aedha Breifnigh, acus Cathal oc mac Cathail mic Domnaill.

Kt. Enair for Luan, agus tres .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.lui.; x. anno cicli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; ui. anno cicli solairi. Domnall .h. hEghra, ri Luighne, do heg fo cairc in hoc anno. Maghnus Mag Uidir do marbadh do cloinn Cathmail in hoc anno. Conchubar .h. hAnligi, dux Cenel Dobtha mic Aengusa, do ecc iar mbreith buadha o demhan agus o domhan in hoc anno. Maidm mor do thabairt le hAedh .h. Neill ar Airgiallaibh agus

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin.

[2] *Demersus.* dimersus, C.

[3] *Going across*; i.e. passing over to England.

[4] *Muimhnech.* This epithet signifies the "Momonian."

[5] *Lower and Upper.* "The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg."—O'Donovan's note, Four Mast., A.D. 1357, note P.

Foreigners on the green of Ath-cliath. Murchadh, son of Brian O'Neill, mortuus est. A.D. [1356.]

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the second of the moon; M°.ccc°. lvii.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; v. anno cycli solaris. Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna, King of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. The Earl of Des-Mumha demersus[2] est in going across.[3] Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill and his son, i.e. Raghnall, were slain in confinement by John O'Domhnaill. Ferghal Muimhnech[4] O'Duibhgennain, ollamh of the Conmaicne, and of Clann-Maelruanaigh Lower and Upper,[5] mortuus est. Matthew, son of Thomas O'Ruairc, head of valour of the Breifne, mortuus est. Macraith Mac Erraigh, an eminent man in general, mortuus est. Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbhaill, an eminent musician, mortuus est. Brian, son of Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc, and Maghnus Buidhe[6] Mac Samhradhain, were killed in Ruta-Mic-Ugilin, by Aedh O'Neill, in hoc anno. Clement O'Duibhgennain, vicar of Cill-Ronain, in Christo quievit. A general peace between[7] the two Cathals in hoc anno, viz., Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, and Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall. [1357.]

The kalends[8] of January on Monday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lviii.; x. anno cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; vi. anno cycli solaris. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died about Easter in hoc anno. Maghnus Mac Udhir was slain by the Clann-Cathmhail in hoc anno. Conchobhar O'hAinlighe, dux of Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa,[9] died after triumphing over the devil and the world, in hoc anno. A great defeat was given by Aedh O'Neill to [1358.]

[6] *Maghnus Buidhe*; i.e. "Maghnus (or Manus) the Yellow."

[7] *Between.* eτιρ, B. eατοαρ, C.

[8] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B.

[9] *Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa*; i.e. "the descendants of Dobhath, son of Aenghus"; the tribe name of the O'Hanlys of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1189, note [d].

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ar feraib Manach, du ar marbad Aed mac Cada agus mac an erpuic .h.Duda. Cith mór do fertchain hi Carpri irint ramrad, agus nir mó riad uball na cach cloich don chith rin uili. Maidm mor do thadairt dU Morda for Gallaib Ata cliath, agus da .xx. ar da ced do marbad ann. Brian mac Cathmail, erpocc Argiall, quieuit. Senicin Mac Ugilin mortuus est in hoc anno. Mac Antoiu mic Feorais mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, agus cethar richet fuirri; M°.ccc°.Lix.; xi. anno cicli lunarir; xii. anno indictionir; uii. anno cicli solarir. Cormac mag Carrthaig, ri Desmumán, mortuus est. Maidm mor do thadairt do Chathal oc .h.Conchobair sa beol Ata Senaig for Conallchaib, ocus Seoan .h.Dochartaig, tairech Arda Midair, agus Eogan Connachtach, agus Toirrdhealbach Mac Suibne do gabail ando beorr, agus ar mor do thadairt ando. Matha mac Samhradan, adbar tairig Thellaig Echach, do lot an lá rin, agus a ecc don lot rin oc a tig. In Cathal ceadna rin do dol ar sluagad a Tir Conaill, agus a muintir do dol a crich.h.Gairmleadaig, agus Cathal bodar .h.Ruairc do marbad la Mailsechlainn .h.Gairmleadaig, agus Maelsechlainn do marbad ar in lathair ceadna rin la Tigernan .h. Ruairc. Muirchertach mac Tomair .h.Floinn Line, damna rig .h.Tuirtri, do marbhad per dolum la hAed mac Briain .h.Neill .i. mac Briain mic Aeda buide. Murchad oc mac Mathgamna, damna rig Corca Bascinn, do marbhad la sil mBriain. Magnus .h.Duda, mac rig .h.Fiachrach, mortuus est. Brian Mac

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[1] *Son.* The Four Masters call him Maoileachlainn, i.e. Malachi.

[2] *Senicin.* This name would be Anglicised "Jenkin."

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (Ḟ) is added in the margin in B and C.

[4] *Mac Suibne.* Mac Sweeny, or MacSwiney. mac Subne, B.

[5] *Heir to the Chieftaincy.* adbar tairech [rectè tairig]; lit. "materies principis," B. taoirig, C.

[6] *Tellach-Echach.* Now Tullyhaw,

the Airghialla and the Feara-Manach, in which Aedh Mac Caba, and the son[1] of the bishop O'Dubhda, were slain. A great shower *of hail* fell in Cairbre in the summer, and a wild apple was not larger than each stone of this shower. A great defeat was given by O'Mordha to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and two hundred and forty were slain there. Brian Mac Cathmhail, bishop of Airghiall, quievit. Senicin[2] Mac Ugilin mortuus est in hoc anno. The son of Andrew Mac Feorais mortuus est. A.D. [1358.]

The kalends[3] of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lix.; xi. anno cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis; vii. anno cycli solaris. Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. A great defeat was given by Cathal Og O'Conchobhair to the Cenel-Conaill, near Bel-Atha-Senaigh, and John O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and Eoghan Connachtach, and Toirdhelbhach Mac Suibhne,[4] were moreover taken prioners there; and a great slaughter was committed there. Matthew Mac Samhradhain, heir to the chieftancy[5] of Tellach-Echach,[6] was wounded that day, and died at home of that wound. The same Cathal went on a hosting to Tir-Conaill; and his people went into O'Gairmledhaigh's territory, and Cathal Bodhar O'Ruairc was slain by Maelsechlainn O'Gairmledhaigh; and Maelsechlainn was killed on the same spot by Tighernan O'Ruairc. Muirchertach, son of Thomas O'Floinn Líne, royal heir of Ui-Tuirtre,[7] was slain per dolum by Aedh, the son of Brian O'Neill, i.e. the son of Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe. Murchadh Og Mac Mathghamhna, royal heir of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was killed by Sil-Briain.[8] Maghnus O'Dubhda, son of the king of Ui-Fiachrach, mortuus est. Brian Mac [1359.]

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the name of a barony in the county of Cavan. C has Cheallaċ Eċhaċh; but B reads Chell Eċhaċh (for Chellaiġ Eċhaċh), the correct genit. form.

[7] *Ui-Tuirtre.* The word Tuirtre is omitted in C.

[8] *Sil-Briain*; i.e. "the seed of Brian," or sept of O'Brien.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Donnchaiḋ, aḋḃar ṗiġ tire hOilella, do marḃaḋ do ṁac Sencha doiṙeachṫ .h.Gaḋrae. Enri mac Uillec mic Ricaird mortuus est. Domnall mac Taiḋg .h. Machgamna occisus est. Aeḋ mac Conchoḃair Mic Aeḋacain do eċc in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Cedain, agus coiceḋ uatharo fuirri; M.ccc.lx. Mac ṗiġ Saxan do teachṫ a nEirinn, agus loirceḋi mora irin bliaḋain rin .i. Roi Coman ocus Damnir, agus Sliceċ, agus manistir-Lera gaḋail, agus Fidnach, agus Druim liar. Diarmaid mac Donnchaiḋ riaḋaiġ Mic Diarmada do marḃaḋ la Cathal occ. Diarmaid .h.Briain do athriġaḋ do mac bratharr a athar fein. Maelruanaiġ mac an gilla muinelaiġ .h.Baigill mortuus est. Sir Roberd Saḋair do ecc in hoc anno. Amlaiḃ mac Serraid Meg Raġnaill occisus est. Seoan mac Gilla Criord .h.Ruairc occisus est o Aeḋ Mag [O]rcharḋ. Diarmaid .h. hAnliġe mortuus est. Tuathal .h.Finnaċta mortuus est in hoc anno. Fraiṁċaiḋ Airda Macha in Christo quieuit. Ferġal mac Serraiḋ meg Raġnaill mortuus est in hoc anno. Cathal mac an ċaich Meg Raġnaill occisus est in hoc anno. In gilla duḃ Mag Duilichan mortuus est. Seoan mac Simag Mic Uġilin occisus est. Inġen Toirrdhealbaiġ .h.Conchubair, ben Ferġail .h.Raiġilliġ, do marḃaḋ dercus in hoc anno. Gilla na naeṁ Ua Conmaig, ollaṁ Tuaḋmuṁan re feinm, mortuus est. Uilliam mac coṁarba Caillin occisus est. Naemacc .h.Duibgennan mortuus est.

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[1] *Richard*; i.e. Richard Burk.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (ED) are added in the margin in B.

[4] *Son.* Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

[5] *Cathal Og.* Cathal (or Charles) the Younger [O'Conor Sligo].

[6] *Gilla-Muinelach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "the [wry-] necked fellow."

[7] *Occisus.* oc̄ cirur, B and C.

[8] *Hoc.* hocc, B and C.

[9] *The Primate.* primṁaiḋ, B and C. This word properly means "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148, vol. i. The Primate referred to was Richard Fitz-Ralph, whose death is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 1356, where the entry is mixed up with the obit of "Ferghal, son of Jeffrey MacRaghnall," in such a manner as to convey the impression that the

Donnchaidh, royal heir of Tir-Oilella, was slain by Mac Sencha of the sept of O'Gadhra. Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard,[1] mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Mathghamhna, occisus est. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Aedhagain, died in hoc[2] anno. A.D. [1359.]

The kalends[3] of January on Wednesday, and the fifth of the moon; M.ccc.lx. The son[4] of the king of the Saxons came to Erinn; and great burnings *were committed* in this year, viz., Ros-Comain, Daimhinis, Sligech, the monastery of Lis-gabhail, and Fidhnach, and Druim-lias *were burned*. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach Mac Diarmada, was killed by Cathal Og[5]. Diarmaid O'Briain was deposed by the son of his own father's brother. Maelruanaidh, son of the Gilla-Muinelach[6] O'Baighill, mortuus est. Sir Robert Savage died in hoc anno. Amhlaibh, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, occisus[7] est. John, son of Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc, occisus est by Aedh Mac [D]orchaidh. Diarmaid O'hAinlighe mortuus est. Tuathal O'Finnachta mortuus est in hoc[8] anno. The Primate[9] of Ard-Macha in Christo quievit. Ferghal, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, mortuus est in[10] hoc anno. Cathal, son of the Caech Mac Raghnaill, occisus est in hoc anno. The Gilla-dubh Mac Builichan mortuus est. John, son of Simag[11] Mac Ugilin, occisus est. The daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, wife of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, was killed by a fall in[10] hoc anno. Gilla-na-naemh O'Conmhaigh, ollamh[12] of Tuadh-Mumha in music, mortuus est. William, son of the comarb of Caillin,[13] occisus est. Naemhag O'Duibhgennain mortuus est. [1360.]

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primate's name was Ferghal Mac Raghnaill.

[10] *In.* en, B.

[11] *Simag.* This is probably a mistake for Senicin, or Jenkin.

[12] *Ollamh* (pron. *ollave*); i.e. chief professor, or doctor.

[13] *Comarb of Caillin.* St. Caillin was the founder of the church of Fidhnacha, now Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, the comarbs of which were of the family of O'Rodaigh, or O'Rody. See the pedigree of the family printed by Rev. Dr. Todd, *Miscel. of the Irish Archæol. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 113.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus ui.x. fuirri; M.ccc.lxi.; xiii. anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. anno indictionis; ix. anno cicli solaris. Artt Mac Murchada, ri Laighen, agus Domnall riabach, abbar ri Laigen, do gabail fer dolum do mac rig Saxan ina tig fein, agus a necc aige. Benedechd .h. Mochan, airchindeachain Cilli Athrachta, mortuus est. Dondchad Ua Lochlainn, rig Corca Modruaid, mortuus est. Sir Emand a Burc mortuus est. Cluithi an rig an Erind uli co forlethan, agus Rirdard Sadair decc de. Remann mac Burcaig an Muine mortuus est. Cathal agus Muircheartach, da mac Aeda mic Eogain, mortui sunt. Uater Stondun mortuus est. Tuathal .h. Maille mortuus. Tomar Mag Tigearnan, tairech Tellaig Dunchada, mortuus. Nicol .h. Finnachta mortuus est. Gillibert mac Mailir mortuus est in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Satharn, agus fechtmad .xx. fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxii.; xiiii. cicli lunaris; xu. anno indictionis; x. anno cicli solaris. Eogan finn .h.Conchudair, mac rig Connacht, do ecc in hoc anno. Niall Mag Samradain, dux Tellaigh Echdach, quieuit. Maelruanaig .h. Dubda agus a ben, .i. ingean Mic Donnchaid, mortui sunt. Cathal occ agus mac Feidlimid .h. Conchobair do gabail baili in tobair Brigti. Sluagad adbal mor la Cathal oc O Conchobair agus la mac Feidlimid .h.Concobair,ri Connacht, iar Midi, cur loiscit co hathair Midi, agus cethre tempoill

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *With him*; i.e. whilst in his power. aige, C. acee, B.

[3] *Corca-Modhruaidh.* Corcaig m. for Corcaig Modruaid, gen. of Corcach Modruaid, C. Corc, B. The proper form is "Corca-Modhruaidh," i. e. the descendants of Modh-ruadh. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin's Topograph. Poem*, Appendix, p. lxxii, note 639.

[4] *Cluithi-an-righ*; i.e. "the King's game." Some epidemic which in Ware's Annals is said to have consumed "many men, but few women," in England and Ireland.

[5] *Meyler.* Probably Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or MacCostello, in which family the Christian names Gilbert and Meyler were much used.

The kalends[1] of January on Friday, and the sixteenth of the moon; M.ccc.lxi.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. Art Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, and Domhnall Riabhach, royal heir of Laighen, were taken prisoners by the son of the king of the Saxons, per dolum, in his own house; and they died with him.[2] Benedict O'Mochain, archdeacon of Cill-Athrachta, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Lochlainn, king of Corca-Modhruaidh,[3] mortuus est. Sir Edmond Burk mortuus est. Cluithi-an-righ[4] throughout all Erinn, and Richard Savage died of it. Redmond, son of Burk of the Muine, mortuus est. Cathal and Muirchertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eoghan, mortui sunt. Walter Staunton mortuus est. Tuathal O'Maille moritur. Thomas Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, moritur. Nicholas O'Finnaghta mortuus est. Gilbert, son of Meyler,[5] mortuus est in hoc anno. A.D. [1361.]

The kalends[6] of January on Saturday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxii.; xiiii. cycli lunaris; xv. anno[7] Indictionis; x. anno cycli solaris. Eoghan Finn[8] O'Conchobhair, son of the king of Connacht, died in hoc anno. Niall Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Maelruanaidh O'Dubhda, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Mac Donnchaidh, mortui sunt[9]. Cathal Og, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, took possession of Baile-in-tobair-Brighde[10]. A great hosting by Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and by the son of Fedhlimidh[11] O'Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Midhe, when they triumphantly [1362.]

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[3] *Eoghan Finn*; i.e. "Eoghan the Fair."

[4] *Mortui sunt.* m. 2, for moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt, B and C.

[5] *Baile-in-tobair-Brighde.* "The town of Brigid's well," now Ballintober, in the barony of the same name, and county of Roscommon. The letters N.B. (*nota bene*) are added in the margin in B.

[6] *The Son of Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

dec agus Cell Cainnig do lorcad doib; agus ni bád uruga a áreiṁ na a riṁ ar milleḋ din Miḋe in tan rin; agus a teacht slan da tigiḃ iarain. Cormac ballach .h.Mailechlainn, ri Miḋe, mortuus. Tadcc mac Conċuḃair mic Doirrdhealbaig .h.Briain do marbad do Cloinn Culein. Cathal occ .h.Conchoḃair, ant aen mac rig do ba mó clu agus cride, agus alla agus ard nos, neart agus niachas do bi a naen aimsir fir, do heg don flaigh i Sligech in trear la iar Samain. Diarmaid mac Sean.h.Ferġail, taisech Muinntire hAingaile, mortuus est. Domnall mac Ruaiḋri .h.Cellaig mortuus est. Carrdi.h.Cuind, taisech Muinntire Gillgain, mortuus est. Tomar.h.Birn mortuus est. Muircheartach dond Mag Oreaċtaig quieuit. Aengus Mac ind oclaig, airchindeochain Cille hAirid, in Christo quieuit. Murchad manach mac Taidg quieuit. Eogan .h. Mailli ocus a mac, .i. Diarmaid, mortui sunt. Cucoigcriche mac Diarmada Meg Eochacan, acus Muirir mac Muircheartaig Meg Eochacan, mortui sunt.

Kt. Enair for Domnaċ, ocus ochtmad uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lxiii.; xu. cicli lunairi; i. anno indictionis; xi. anno cicli solairi. Magnus Eogan ach .h.Domnaill do ecc in hoc anno. Aed Mag Uidir, ri fer Manach, do ecc in hoc anno. Muircheartach ruad, mac Domnaill Irruir.h.Conchoḃair, do marbad do Magnus mac Cathail.h.Chonċoḃair. Tadcc Mac Conrnama, taisech Muinntire Cinaith, do lot accus do gabail le Cathal mac Aeda.h.Conchubair, agus a eg isin lamdichar sin. Catirrina, ingean .h.Ferġail, ben .h.Raigilliġ, do écc. Cathal Mac Donnchaid do marbad do luchd Moigi Luirg. Gaeth mór in hoc

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[1] *Cill-Cainnigh.* Kilkenny West, in the barony of the same name, and co. of Westmeath.

[2] *Afterwards.* iarain. Omitted in B.

[3] *Archdeacon.* The Four M. say airchindeach, i.e. Erenagh, or Herenach.

[4] *Murchadh Manach;* i.e. Murchadh (or Murrough) the Monk.

burned Midhe; and fourteen churches, and Cill-Cainnigh,[1] were burned by them; and it would not be easy to enumerate or count all that was then destroyed of Midhe. And they afterwards[2] returned home safely. Cormac Ballach O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was killed by the Clann-Cuilen. Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, the king's son of greatest fame, and generosity, and renown, and politeness, strength, and heroism in his own time, died of the plague in Sligech, the third day after Allhallowtide. Diarmaid, son of John O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Cairbre O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, mortuus est. Thomas O'Birn mortuus est. Muirchertach Donn Mac Oirechtaigh quievit. Aenghus Mac-ind-oglaich, archdeacon[3] of Cill-airidh, in Christo quievit. Murchadh Manach[4] Mac Taidhg quievit. Eoghan O'Maille and his son, i.e. Diarmaid, mortui sunt. Cucoicriche, son of Diarmaid Mac Eochagain, and Maurice, son of Muirchertach Mac Eochagain, mortui sunt. A.D. [1362.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the eighth of the moon; M.ccc.lxiii.; xv. cycli lunaris; i. anno Indictionis; xi. anno cycli solaris. Maghnus Eoghanach[5] O'Domhnaill died in hoc anno. Aedh Mac Udhir, king of Feara-Manach, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Ruadh, son of Domhnall Irruis O'Conchobhair, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair. Tadhg Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, was wounded and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair; and he died in this confinement. Catherine[6], daughter of O'Ferghail, wife of O'Raighilligh, died. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg. Great wind in [1363.]

[5] *Eoghanach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "of [Tir-]Eoghain", or Tyrone, applied to Maghnus from his having been fostered in that district.

[6] *Catherine* Cτιρρινα for Cατιρρινα, B and C. The Four Mast. write the name Lαραιρριονα (pron. Lasarina).

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

anno cur brir tempaill agur tigi, agur cur báid longa agur artraigi imdai. Bebinn ingen Mec Eochagain, uxor Ulpir, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Luan, agur .ix. decc fuirri; M.ccc. lx. quarto; xiii. cicli lunarir; ii. anno indictionir; .xii. anno cicli rolarir. Aed .h. Neill, ri coicid Ulad, int aen rí ir ferr tainicc ina aimrir fein, do écc iar mbreith buada o deiṁan agur o doṁan. Diarmaid .h. Briain, rí Tuadmuṁan, do ecc in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, mac Murchaid, mic Giolla na naeṁ, mic Aedha, mic Aṁlaib, mortuus est. Giolla na naeṁ mac Gobann na scel, sai senchusa, mortuus est. Domnall mac Ruaidri .h. Cellaig, dalna rig .h. Mane, quieuit. Margrec, ingean Uatir a Burcc, ben mic Feidlimid, quieuit. Giolla na naeṁ .h. Duibdaboren, ollam Corcumruad re breithéamnus, do hecc in hoc anno. Donchad .h. hUigind, sai senchaid, mortuus est. Brian .h.Brain, sai timpanaig, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Cedaoin, agur .ix.xx. fuirri; M.ccc.lx.u.; xiii. cicli lunarir; iii. anno indictionir; xiii. cicli rolarir. Ruaidri mac Domnaill .h. Neill do marbad do Mhaelsechlainn mac in Girr Mac Cathṁail do oen orchur troigi. Tomar Mac Murchada .h. Fergail do ecc in hoc anno. Indraigid do denam do Cloinn Gorbelb ar Luignichaid, dar marbad uiri mac rig Co Corbmac .h.nEgra, .i. adbar rig Lugni in Corbmac sin. Indraigid eli le hAed mac n'Diarmada for muinntir Eolair. Cealga mora agur

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[1] *Churches*, tempaill, B. tempoll, C.

[2] *Vulpis*. Ulpir, B and C. This is, of course, a Latinization of the Irish name "Sinnach," or "Fox." For the curious origin of this name see *Miscel. Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 187–8.

[3] *Kalends*. The Dom. Letters for the year (GF) are added in the marg. in B.

[4] *Amhlaibh*. Aṁlaid, B. AṀL., C. He was of the family of O'Ferghail, or O'Farrell.

[5] *Mortuus est*. Omitted in B.

hoc anno, which demolished churches[1] and houses, and sank numerous ships and boats. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Eochagain, uxor Vulpis, quievit. A.D. [1363.]

The kalends[3] of January on Monday, and the nineteenth of the moon ; M.ccc.lx. quarto ; xvi. cycli lunaris ; ii. anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Neill, king of the province of Uladh, the best king that came in his own time, died after triumphing over the devil and the world. Diarmaid O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, died in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh,[4] mortuus est.[5] Gilla-na-naemh Mac Gobhann-na-sgél,[6] a most eminent historian, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, quievit. Margaret, daughter of Walter Burk, wife of the son of Fedhlimidh,[7] quievit. Gilla-na-naemh O'Dubhdabhorenn, chief brehon of Corcumruaidh, died in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'hUiginn,[8] an eminent historian, mortuus est. Bran O'Brain, a celebrated harper,[9] quievit. [1364.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon ; M.ccc.lxv. ; xvii. cycli lunaris ; iii. anno Indictionis ; xiii. cycli solaris. Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was killed by Maelsechlainn Mac-in-ghirr Mac Cathmhail, with one shot of an arrow. Thomas, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, died in hoc anno. An attack was made by the Clann-Goisdelbh on the Luighne, on which occasion six sons of kings were slain, along with Cormac O'hEghra ; (i.e. this Cormac was heir to the sovereignty of Luighne). Another attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmada on Muinter-Eolais. Great treacheries and im- [1365.]

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[6] *Mac Gobhann-na-sgél*; i.e. "Mac Gobhann (Mac Gowan) of the tales (or stories)." "Mac Gabhann-na-sgel," C.

[7] *The son of Fedhlimidh.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

[8] *O'hUiginn.* h.hUiginn, C. Ui hUiginn, B. ; which is wrong, as Ui is the gen. sing. and nom. pl. form of Ua, or O'.

[9] *Celebrated harper.* an timpanaig. Mageoghegan (Ann. Clonmacnois) translates these words "insignis Cytharœdus."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

creacha aiḃḃli do denaṁ ar Muinntir nEolair don chur sin, agus nochar crecha cin digail na creaċa sin, ar daig do marbaḋ annsiḋe Corbmac Mac Diarmada ruaḋ, agus da macc Tomaltaig .h.Birn .i. Maeleachlainn cáech agus gilla Criosd; agus do gabaḋ ano beurr Diarmaid Mac Diarmada agus Maelruanaig mac Donnchaḋa riaḃaig; agus maiḋm na macaṁ ainm in maḋma sin orin ille. Fedlimiḋ an enig, mac Doṁnaill.h.Conchubair Corcumruaḋ, ri Corcumruaḋ, do ecc. Brian mac Matha Meg Tigearnan, taisech Tellaig Dunchaḋa, fer do po mo clú do Bhreifnechaiḃ, mortuus est, ut dicitur—

Brian Mag Tigearnan na trer;
Re a enech nir cóir commes;
Ro len cin sich don seli;
Baḋ nem crich a cathreme.

Brian mac Aeḋa Meg Mathgamhna do gabail rige nOrgiall, acus cleaṁnar do denaṁ dó re Soṁairle mac Eoin duiḃ Mic Domhnaill, airo consacla coicriḋ Ulaḋ, agus co tucc fair ingen .h.Raigillig do lecan agus a ingen fein do thaḃairt; agus nir po cian ar a haithli sin co tucc chuici ar cuiseḋ dól sina mar baḋ eḋ; agus ise cuiseḋ fuair o na chliaṁain in tan sin a gaḃail agus a chenngal agus a chur i loch da folach. Brian fein do indarba triasan ngniom sin. Cuconnacht .h.Raigillig do dol ino oso in hoc anno. Aeḋ mac Neill .h.Domnaill do marbaḋ la Doṁnall mac Muircheartaig .h.Conchobair. Tadc mac Magnusa .h.Conchobair do breith ar Doṁnall

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[1] *Maelechlainn Caech.* Maelechlainn the one-eyed. Instead of "Caech," B. has cecus for "cæcus."

[2] *Donnchadh Riabhach;* i.e. Donnchadh the Swarthy [Mac Diarmada].

[3] *Fedhlimidh-an-einigh.* Fedhlimidh "of the *einech* (or hospitality)."

[4] *Ut dicitur.* C adds ar do so fadeaḋ, i.e. "of him was said." The word "rann" ("a stanza") is also added in the margin in C.

[5] *To conceal him.* da folach. Mageoghegan, who represents Somhairle (or Sorley) as the person that

mense depredations were committed on Muinter-Eolais on this occasion; but these depredations were not depredations without retaliation, for Cormac Mac Diarmada Ruadh, and the two sons of Tomaltach O'Birn, viz., Maelechlainn Caech[1] and Gilla-Christ, were slain there; and Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,[2] were moreover taken prisoners there; and "the defeat of the youths" is the name of that defeat from that day to this. Fedhlimidh-an-einigh,[3] son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, king of Corcumruaidh, died. Brian, son of Matthew Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, the most famous man of the Breifnians, mortuus est, ut dicitur[4]— A.D. [1365.]

Brian Mac Tighernain of the conflicts—
With his hospitality comparison was not just—
He followed generosity without hatred;
Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mac Mathghamhna, assumed the sovereignty of Oirghiall, and contracted a marriage alliance with Somhairle, son of John Dubh Mac Domhnaill, high constable of the province of Uladh, who induced him to put away O'Raighilligh's daughter, and wed his own daughter. And it was not long after that until he (*Brian*) invited him to a feast, to drink wine as it were; and the feast which his son-in-law then gave him was, to apprehend him, and bind him, and put him in a lake to conceal him.[5] Brian himself was banished through this deed. Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh entered the Order[6] in hoc anno. Aedh, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair. Tadhg, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, came

acted traitorously towards his son-in-law, states (Ann. Clonmacnois, ad an.) that MacMahon was committed "to a strong place on a lough to bee kept." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. represent Mac Mahon as the perpetrator of the deed; and the latter Annalists add that Somhairle was drowned on the occasion.

[6] *The Order.* The Four Mast. say do dul isna bhraithribh, lit. "went into the Friars."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

an la ceadna, agus a čur ar fibal in la ceadna sin, agus drong da muinntir do marbad fa Aeb mac Conchubair mic Taidc. Filip .h.Raighilligh do fighadh ind inad Conchonnacht .h.Raighillidh. Mac Uadin Barred, .i. Robert, mortuus est. Mac fig Saxan do facbail Ereann in hoc anno.

Kl. Ienair for Dardaoin, agus aenmad .x. fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc. lxui.; xuiii. circli lunair; iiii. anno indictionis; xiiii. circli solair. Cathal mac Aeda Breifnigh mic Cathail ruaidh, agus a mhac .i. Maghnus occ, do marbad a fill la Filip Mac Uidir, figh fer Manach, agus lasin fairchindeochain Mag Uidir, ina nairechtar fein, agus crecha aidbli do denamh ar Cloinn Muirčeartaigh iaramh, agus frith do denamh do Muinntir Ruairc agus drearaidh Manach re chele. Cathal Mag Flannchaidh, taisech Dartraigi, do marbad la Cloinn Muirčeartaigh iarsin. Cormac donn Mag Carthaigh, ri .h.Carbri agus .h.nEchach Muman, do marbad a fell la mac a derbhrathar budein .i. la mac Domnaill na nDomnall. Conchubar .h.Conchubair, ri Ciarraighe Luachra, do marbad do Branachaibh. Seoan Mac Gofraidh, tighearna Sleibhi Luga, do ecc. Ruaidhri mac Muirčeartaigh .h.Conchobair do badad ar Sinainn. Maidm mor le Tadc mac Maghnusa .h.Conchobair ar Seoan .h.nDomnaill cona gallocclačaibh, ocus Mac Subne do gabail and, agus braighi imda maille fris, agus daine imda do marbad and beos. Mac Conmara, taisech Cloinne Culen, mortuus est. Maigistir Flosinn Mac ind oclaigh do ecc isin bliadain sin. Coimdinol cocaid

[1] *Defeated him.* a čur ar fibal; lit. "sent him walking."

[2] *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg O'Conor.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the marg. in B and C.

[4] *Cathal Ruadh.* "Cathal the Red [O'Conor]."

[5] *Archdeacon.* The MSS. have fairchindeochain, as if "parochiæ diaconus" was meant, instead of "archidiaconus."

[6] *Assembly.* airechtar. The Four Mast. say "at Srath-Fears-Luirg," for the probable situation of which see O'Donovan's note, Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1366, note [s].

up with Domhnall the same day, and defeated him,[1] and killed a number of his people, including Aedh, the son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.[2] Philip O'Raighilligh was made king in the place of Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh. Mac Wattin Barrett, i.e. Robert, mortuus est. The son of the king of the Saxons left Erinn in hoc anno. A.D. [1365.]

The kalends[3] of January on Thursday, and the eleventh of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc. lxvi.; xviii. cycli lunaris; iiii. anno Indictionis; xiiii. cycli solaris. Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh,[4] and his son, i.e. Maghnus Og, were slain in treachery by Philip Mac Udhir, king of Feara-Manach, and by the Archdeacon[5] Mac Udhir, in their own assembly[6]; and prodigious depredations were afterwards committed on the Clann-Muirchertagh; and peace was concluded by Muinter-Ruairc and the Feara-Manach with each other.[7] Cathal Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, was after that slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Cormac Donn Mac Carthaigh, king of Ui-Cairbre and Ui-Echach-Mumhan, was slain in treachery by his own brother's son, i.e. by the son of Domhnall-na-nDomhnall.[8] Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was slain[9] by the Branachs.[10] John Mac Goisdelbh, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died. Ruaidhri, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, was drowned in the Sinainn. A great victory by Tadhg, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, over John O'Domhnaill with his gallowglasses; and Mac Suibhne was captured there, and many other captives along with him; and many persons were also slain there. Mac Conmara, chieftain of Clann-Cuilen, mortuus est. Master Florence Mac-ind-oglaich died in this year. [1366.]

[7] *Each other.* The Four Mast. state that this peace was concluded through hatred of the Clann-Muirchertaigh.

[8] *Domhnall-na-nDomhnall.* "Domhnall of the Domhnalls." Instead of the gen. pl. art. na, as in B, C incorrectly reads ua.

[9] *Was slain.* do marbad. Repeated in C.

[10] *The Branachs.* A neighbouring English family.

[*MS defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do Domnall .h.Néill dinorgaigid Neill.h.Neill, agus Mac Cathmail do dichur ar a dutchaig amach doib, agus breith doib ar derbh na nimircech ; agus Raghnall mac Alaxandair, oighi cloinne Alaxandair, do ṫeachd a hinnsi Gall fon am sin dochum Neill.h.Neill, agus cethern gallóglach ag gach cuid dib .i. int athair do thaeb agus in mac agus in brathair don taeb araill ; Toirrdelbach an brathair, agus Alaxandar an mac. Agus cuirir Raghnall teachta da iarraid orra diblinaid in onoir a sinnsireachta can teacht air ; agus nir dechrad do, acht ro indraigsit co hobann dochum atha an imiricc ina agaid, ara facadar Raghnall, agus tucrat troit agus tachar anmain da chel ann sin ; agus do marbad ann mac Raghnaill, agus do gabad Alaxandar mac Domnaill and ; agus nir leg Raghnall da muinntir a marbad, agus adubairt Raghnall nach beth erbad a brathar agus a mac air ; agus do marbad morán do muintir Domnaill .h.Neill annsin. Cocad mor etir Gallaib Connacht .i. Mac Uilliam agus Mac Muirir. Clann Muirir dinnarbad la mac Uilliam Burc, agus a cur a clann Ricaird don cur sin. Muircheartach mag Raghnaill, mec Raghnaill Meg Raghnaill, do marbad a fill le Maeleachlainn Mag Raghnaill, tairech Muinntire hEolais. Maileachlainn fein do ecc a cinn da mir iar sin.

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus aili .xx. fuirri ; anno Domini M.ccc.lx.uii. ; xix. circli lunairi ; quinto anno indictionis ; xu. circli solairi. Int erbacc .h.Ferghail, .i. erpog Ard achaid, in Christo quieuit. Sitriuc mac ind airchinnigh Meg Tighearnan mortuus est. Cathal mac Imair meg Tighearnain mortuus est. Imirci do

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[1] *Ford of battle.* ath an imiricc (Ath-an-imiricc). This is probably a proper name; but if so, it has become obsolete. At least the Editor does not know any place at present so called.

A warlike muster by Domhnall O'Neill, to attack Niall O'Neill; and Mac Cathmhail was expelled from his country by them; and they overtook the rere of the emigrating body. And Raghnall, son of Alexander, the heir of the Clann-Alexander, came from Innsi-Gall at this time to Niall O'Neill; and each party had a band of gallowglasses, viz., the father on the one side, and the son and kinsman on the other side: (Toirdhelbhach was the kinsman, and Alexander the son). And Raghnall sent messengers requesting them both, in honour of his seniority, not to oppose him; and they regarded him not, but they advanced quickly towards the ford of battle,[1] where they saw Raghnall; and they then delivered a fierce battle and conflict to each other. And the son of Raghnall was slain there; and Alexander Mac Domhnaill was taken prisoner there; and Raghnall did not permit his people to kill him, for Raghnall said that he would not lose both his kinsman and his son. And a great number of Domhnall O'Neill's people were slain there. A great war between the Foreigners of Connacht, viz., Mac William and Mac Maurice. The Clann-Maurice were expelled by Mac William Burk, and he (*Mac Maurice*) was driven into Clann-Rickard on that occasion. Muirchertach Mac Raghnaill, son of Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, was slain in treachery by Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais. Maelechlainn himself died in two months afterwards. A.D. [1366.]

The kalends[2] of January on Friday, and the twenty-second of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.lxvii.; xix. cycli lunaris; quinto anno Indictionis; xv. cycli solaris. The Bishop O'Ferghail, i.e. Bishop of Ard-achadh, in Christo quievit. Sitric, son of the Airchinnech Mac Tighernain, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Imhar Mac Tighernain, mortuus est. A migratory excursion was [1367.]

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

denaṁ do Cloinn Muircheartaiġ i Moiġ Nirr in hoc anno, agus toirc do denaṁ doiḃ immoiġ Luirg .i. Tadc mac Ruaiḋri .h. Conchoḃair acus Fergal Mag Tigearnan, dux Tellaiġ Dunchaḋa, agus Diarmaid Mag Raġnaill, dux Muintire hEolais, agus gallóglaechaiḃ maraen riu; agus longphort Aeḋa Mic Diarmada do lorcaḃ leo. Fergal Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, do breith forra, agus Aeḋ Mac Diarmada, agus tachar do thaḃairt doiḃ, acus daine da muintir do marḃaḋ. Cuconnacht .h. Raiġilligh, ri na Breirne no gur ḃreicc hi ar Dhia, mortuus est. Maiḃm mor do thaḃairt la Domnall mac Muirċeartaiġ .h. Chonċoḃair, agus la Muintir Ruairc agus le Cloinn Donnchaiḃ, agus le Teboit a Burcc cona cethirnn congḃala, ar Tadc mac Maġnusa .h. Conchoḃair, agus breiḃ forro ag traig Eothuile int sair, agus gallóglaechaiḃ mic Maġnusa do marḃaḋ ann uili .i. .x. agus uii.xx., ra Domnall mac Somairle agus, ra Domnall oc a iṁac, agus da mac Mic Subne, agus, ra mac an espoicc .h. Duḃda, agus ra Uilliam Mac Sithiḃ. Derḃail ingean Maelruanaiġ moir Mic Diarmada, ben Ualġairg .h. Ruairc, do marḃaḋ la Cloinn Muircheartaiġ. Aengus mac an deacanaiġ Mic Samradan, quieuit. Tadc Mac Samradain mortuus est. Maeleaċlainn mac Serraiḋ mic Gilla Padruic, ocus dream da ṁuintir, do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ a rill. Maelmuire oġ Mag Craith do ecc in hoc anno. Tadc ocus Lochlann, da mac Aengusa ruaiḋ .h. Dálaiġ, mortui sunt. Mac Muiris na mBriġ mortuus est. Eogan mac Ruaiḋri .h. Cellaiġ mortuus est. Muircheartach

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[1] *For . . . God.* ar Dhia, C. Omittted in B.

[2] *Kern reainers.* cethirnn congḃala; lit. "retaining (or maintaining) kerns."

[3] *Traigh-Eothuile-int-sair.* "The strand of Eothuil the carpenter"; Trawohelly, a well-known strand near Ballysadare, in the co. of Sligo.

[4] *Son of the Bishop O'Dubhda.* Cos-

made by the Clann-Muirchertaigh to Magh-Nise in hoc anno, and they went on an expedition into Magh-Luirg, viz., Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and Ferghal Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, and Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, accompanied by gallowglasses. And they burned Aedh Mac Diarmada's fortress. Ferghal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Aedh Mac Diarmada, overtook them, and gave them battle, and killed some of their people. Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh, king of the Breifne until he resigned it for *the sake of* God,[1] mortuus est. A great defeat was given by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Muinter-Ruairc, and the Clann-Donnchaidh, and Tibbot Burk with his kern retainers,[2] to Tadhg son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair: they overtook them at Traigh-Eothuile-int-sair,[3] and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were all slain there, viz., one hundred and fifty, along with Domhnall, son of Somhairle, and Domhnall Og, his son, and the two sons of Mac Suibhne, and the son of the Bishop O'Dubhda,[4] and William Mac Sithidh. Derbhail, daughter of Maelruanaidh Mor Mac Diarmada, wife of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Aenghus, son of the Dean Mac Samhradhain, quievit. Tadhg Mac Samhradhain mortuus est. Maelechlainn, son of Jeffrey Mac Gilla-Patraic, and a number of his people, were slain by Foreigners in treachery. Maelmuire Og Mac Craith died in hoc anno. Tadhg and Lochlainn, the two sons of Aenghus Ruadh O'Dalaigh, mortui sunt. Mac Maurice na-mBrigh[5] mortuus est. Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of

A.D. [1367.]

namhach, son of William O'Dubhda (or O'Dowda), bishop of Killala. See Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. i., p. 650, and O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note [c].

[5] *Mac Maurice na-mBrigh.* Mac Maurice of "the Brees," or "Bryze," a castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, and county of Mayo.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Muirčeartaiġ .h.Chonchoḃair mortuus est. Debinn, inġean Ualġairg .h.Ruairc, ben Tomultaiġ Mic Donnchaḋa, mortua est. Airtdeochan Airgiall, .i. Malatri Mag Uidir, in Christo quieuit.

Kt. Ennair for Sathurnn, ocus trear huathaḋ fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxuiii.; primus annus cicli lunaris; ui. anno indictionis; xui. anno cicli solaris. Aedh mac Feiḋlimiḋ.h.Conchoḃair, ri Connacht, cenn gaile ocus gairciḋ na nGaiḋel, ocus Luġaiḋ Laṁḟada Leithe Cuinn indaḋaiġ Gall ocus Gaiḋel bidir ina aḋaiġ, do heg iar mbuaiḋ naithriġe ir Ros Cumman, iar na ḃeith da bliaġain decc irriġe Connacht amal arfert an file—

Da ḃliaḋain dec deoch miḋaiġ
D'Aeḋ a ninad a cuigiḋaiġ;
Arm fa ced do chur na coir,
Ge do ḟuair ecc ri haḋart.

Crich Cairrge do roind ar dó eidir mac Maġnusa .h.Conchoḃair ocus Domnall mac Muircheartaiġ. Fergal Mac Diarmada, ri Muiġe Luirg, mortuus est. Tiġernan mac Cathail .h. Ruairc mortuus est. Cormac occ Mac Diarmada, deġ aḋḃar riġ ar a dutḣaiḋ fein, mortuus est. Diarmaid mac Cormaic duind Meg Carthaiġ do ġaḃail le Mag Carthaiġ Cairbreach, ocus a ḋíḋnacal do Gallaiḃ, ocus a ṁilleḋ iar sin. Dauid O Tuathail do marḃaḋ do Gallaiḃ Atha cliath. Seaan Ua Domnallan mortuus est. Uilliam Saxanach mac sir Emainn a Burc, .i. oigri na nUilliamaḋ, do hecc don galar brecc an Inis Cua.

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[1] *Of the Gaeidhel.* na nGaiḋel, B. Gaiḋel Erenn, the Gaeidhel of Erinn, C.

[2] *Lughaidh Lamhfhada.* "Lughaidh of the long hand," a personage whose valour and exploits furnished the theme of many compositions of the Irish bards. O'Flaherty represents him as having flourished A.M. 2764. See *Ogygia*, cap. 13, p. 177.

[3] *The son.* da mac, "the two sons," B.

[4] *Muirchertach*; i.e. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair (Murtough O'Conor).

Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Bebhinn, daughter of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, wife of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, mortua est. The archdeacon of Airghiall, i.e. Malachi Mac Udhir, in Christo quievit. A.D. [1367.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the third of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxviii.; primus annus cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis; xvi. anno cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, head of the valour and bravery of the Gaeidhel,[1] and the Lughaidh Lamhfhada[2] of Leth-Chuinn against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, died after the victory of penance, in Ros-Comain, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Connacht, as the poet said:— [1368.]

Twelve lasting, prosperous years
Was Aedh in the place of his provincial king;
His body was pierced by weapons one hundred times;
Nevertheless, he died on his pillow.

The territory of Cairbre was divided into two parts between the son[3] of Maghnus O'Conchobhair and Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach.[4] Ferghal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. Tighernan, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, mortuus est. Cormac Og Mac Diarmada, the good material of a king over his own country, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthaigh, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthaigh Cairbrech; and he was surrendered to the Foreigners, and afterwards slain. David O'Tuathail was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. John O'Domhnallain mortuus est. William Saxanach, son of Sir Edmond[5] Burk, i.e. the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small pox[6] in

[5] *Sir Edmond.* B has ꝼıꝛ Remonn, as if for "Sir Redmond," which is the form of the name in Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, where the disease of which he died is called "the *little pox.*"

[6] *Small pox.* ᵹalaꝛ bꝛecc, B. ᵹalaꝛ bꝛeac, C. The literal meaning is "speckled disease."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Tomoltach occ mac Fergail Mic Diarmada, tánaiste Moigi Luirg, do ecc don galar brec. Laigeach mac Dauid i Morda mortuus est. Sluaghadh adbal mor la Niall Ua Néill, ri cóicid Ulad, an Oirgiallaibh, drochar ar Bhrian Mag Mathgamna, ocus longphort do gabail do a medón an tire, ocus cumada mora do thairgrin dó o Bhrian Mag Mathgamna, .i. leth Oirgiall do thabairt do Niall mac Murchaid mic Briain na coiligh oirrind, .i. don rigi do bói remhe forran tir, acus comadae mora eli dO Néill ind eric Mic Domnaill; ocus .h. Neill da naentughadh frin. Ocus comairli aili do denamh do mac Murchaid Meg Mathgamna, ocus dAlaxandar oc Mac Domnaill, do tigearna na ngalloglach, ocus gluaracht doib diblinaid can cet can comairle dO Neill, tri coraigthi ceathrachacha commora, dinnsgaighid Meg Mathgamna, ocus ammus longphuirt do thabairt doib fair; ocus Mag Mathgamna an lin do bái do erghi ina naghaid, agus maidm do thabairt dó ar in fluagh frin, ocus mac Murchaid Mec Mathghamna, oighri Oirgiall, do marbad annsin, ocus Alaxandar ócc mac Toirrdhelbaigh Mic Domhnaill, conrabla na ngalloglach ocus oighri Cloinne Domnaill, do mharbad, ocus Eogan mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Maelsechlainn .h. Domnaill do marbad ann, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tomar .h. Flainn, ri .h. Tuirtri, rai Eireann ar enech ocus ar engnam ocus ar uairli, do ecc in hoc anno. Tadc, mac Magnusa, mic Cathail, mic Domnaill .h. Conchobair, do gabail fer dolum do Ruaidri .h. Chonchobair, do rig Connacht, ina longphort féin an Ard in choillin, iar na breith leis do Chormac Mac Donnchaid go tech .h. Conchubair; ocus is fria sin do samalti

[1] *Into Oirghiall.* An Oirgiallaibh, C. an Oirgiall, B.

[2] *Brian-na-cailigh-oifrinn;* i.e. "Brian of the mass chalice."

[3] *As an eric.* ind eisecc, C. ind icc, lit. "in payment," B.

[4] *Mac Domhnaill.* Apparently Somhairle Mac Domhnaill, *or* Sorley

Inis-Cua. Tomaltach Og, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died of the small pox. Laisech, son of David O'Mordha, mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by Niall O'Neill, king of Uladh, into Oirghiall,[1] to attack Brian Mac Mathghamhna; and he pitched his camp in the centre of the territory; and Brian Mac Mathghamhna offered him large terms, viz., to give the half of Oirghiall to Niall, the son of Murchadh, son of Brian-na-cailigh-oifrinn,[2] i.e. the king who was before him over the territory, and other large conditions to O'Neill as an eric[3] *for the death* of Mac Domhnaill.[4] And O'Neill accepted these. But another resolution was adopted by the son of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, and by Alexander Og Mac Domhnaill, lord of the gallowglasses, both of whom marched, without the permission or consent of O'Neill, with a force of three united great battalions, against Mac Mathghamhna, and attacked his fortress; and Mac Mathghamhna opposed them with all the force he had, and defeated this army; and the son of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, heir of Oirghiall, was slain there; and Alexander Og, the son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, constable of the gallowglasses, and heir of the Clann-Domhnaill, was slain; and Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelechlainn O'Domhnaill, was slain there, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Thomas O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, the most eminent man in Erinn for hospitality, prowess, and nobility, died in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner, per dolum, by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, in his own fortress in Ard-in-choillin, after he had been taken to O'Conchobhair's house by Cormac Mac Donnchaidh; and it is to this that every evil was usually compared,

A.D. [1368.]

Mac Donnell, put to death Brian Mac Mahon, as recorded above, | under the year 1365. See note [5], p. 28.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

cech olc; ocus ni ro ramlad olcc frir, .i. ní mera gaḃail maic Maġnusa; ocus ní baḋ mera ina rin do denaṁ rir ar tus, .i. a tiḋnacal do Domnall mac Muircheartaiġ .h. Chonchoḃair, ocus a ṁilleḋ fa ḋeoiġ la Domnall i cairlen tSligiġ; cur fár coccaḋ mor i Connachtaiḃ uili triaran ngniomh rin, .i. eidir mac Uilliam ocus .h. Conċoḃair, ocus Mac Diarmada. Ruaiḋri mac Seonace Mec Eochacan, fai na hErenn uli cin imrisain a nenech ocus a nengnaṁ, do eg i quinto Kt. Enair in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus cethar dec fuirri; anno Domini M.°ccc.°lxx.; ii. annus cicli lunaris; uii. annus indictionis; xuii. annus cicli solaris. Pilip .h. Raiġiliḃ do gaḃail da ḃraiḋriḃ fein, ocus a ċur a cloich Locha huachtair, ocus riġe do gaḃail do Maġnus .h. Raiġilliġ ina inat; ocus cocaḋ ro mór do eirgi irin Ḃhreifne triaran ngaḃail rin, ocus sluaġ mor do tinol la hAnnaḋ .h. Raiġilliġ, .i. mac Risdard, .i. Maġ Mathġaṁna ocus Oirġiallaiḃ archeana, do thaḃach Philib .h. Raiġilliġ ar Maġnus; ocus maiḃm mor do thaḃairt ar Maġnus a mBlen cupa do Maġ Mathġaṁna ocus do Chloinn Capa, inar marḃaḋ tri meic Cormuic .h. Ferġail, Seonin ocus Maeleaċlainn occus Fergus, ocus Feḃlimiḋ mac Aeḋa in cleirich .h. Chonchoḃair, ocus da mac Flaiṫḃeartaiġ moir Mic Conruba .i. Donn ocus Brian, ocus Sitsecc na srona Mac an maigistir. Gerald Caeṁanach, aḋḃar airdriġ Laiġean, do marḃaḋ don fidire duḃ. Tigearnan .h. Ruairc do dol for creich i Lurg, ocus a taḃairt

[1] *Most eminent.* fai. Mageoghegan says of this Ruaidhri, "though mine Author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

[2] *Fifth.* B and C have quinto; as if quinto ro (fifth of the ides) was first intended, and the characters Kt (for Kalends) afterwards added.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (G) is added in the marg. in B.

[4] *Cloch-Locha-Uachtair*; i.e. the stone keep of Loch-Uachtar. See note [9], p. 260, vol. i.

(but no evil was equal to it): i.e. "the taking of the son of Maghnus was not worse." But a worse deed was committed against him after a while; i.e., he was surrendered to Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and was ultimately killed by Domhnall in the castle of Sligech. And a great war arose in all Connacht through this deed, viz., between Mac William, and O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada. Ruaidhri, son of Seonac Mac Eochagain, the most eminent[1] man in Erinn, without dispute, for bounty and prowess, died on the fifth[2] of the kalends of January in hoc anno. A.D. [1368.]

The kalends[3] of January on Monday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.lxix.; ii. annus cycli lunaris; vii. annus Indictionis; xvii. annus cycli solaris. Philip O'Raighilligh was taken prisoner by his own brethren, and put into Cloch-Locha-Uachtair;[4] and the sovereignty was assumed in his place by Maghnus O'Raighilligh. And a very great war occurred in the Breifne through this capture; and a great army was assembled by Annadh O'Raighilligh, i.e. the son of Richard, (viz., Mac Mathghamhna, and the rest of the Airghialla), to rescue Philip O'Raighilligh from Maghnus. And a great defeat was inflicted on Maghnus, at Blencupa, by Mac Mathghamhna and the Clann-Caba, in which were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Ferghail, viz., Seonin, Maelechlainn, and Fergus; and Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh-an-chleitín[5] O'Conchobhair; and the two sons of Flaithbhertach Mor Mac Conrubha, viz., Donn and Brian; and Sitric-na-srona[6] Mac-in-Maighistir. Gerald Caemhanach, heir to the chief sovereignty of Laighen, was slain by the Black Knight.[7] Tighernan O'Ruairc went to take a prey in Lurg, and brought it with him; [1369.]

[5] *Aedh-an-chleitín.* "Hugh of the little sword."

[6] *Sitric-na-srona.* "Sitric of the nose."

[7] *The Black Knight.* In a marginal note in the MS. vol. of the Four Masters preserved in Trin. Coll., Dublin, (class H. 2–11), Roderick O'Flaherty remarks that this Black Knight was one of the English of Dublin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

leṡ; ocuṡ Aeḋ occ mac Aeḋa Ui Ruairc do marḃaḋ dO Maeladuin Luiṡg in iarmaiṡeaċt na creiċi.[1] Diarmaid Laṁderg Mac Murchaḋa, airdriġ Laiġen, do ḃeith a laiṁ fada aṡ Gallaiḃ Atha cliaṫ, iar na gaḃail a fill don fidiṁ duḃ, ocuṡ a thairraing fadeoiḃ doiḃ; gnioṁ ir mo do ronnaḋ ind Erinn a ndeireḋ aimsire. Mathġaṁain Maenmaiġi .h.Briain, ri Tuaḃmuṁan, an Gaiḋeal ir fearr ocuṡ ir airegdo do ḃi ina aimsir fein, do eg ina longḃurt iar mbuaiḃ naithriġe, ocuṡ Brian occ .h.Briain do gaḃail riġe ina inad iar sin. Ua Maeladuin Luiṡg do marḃaḋ a fill do ṁacaiḃ Neill .h. Doṁnaill, ocuṡ Pilip Mag Uidir do dol longur mor do diġail a oclaoich ar macaiḃ .h. Doṁnaill, ocuṡ Niall occ .h. Doiṁnaill do marḃaḋ leis Brian mac Aeḋa buiḋe hI Neill, aḋḃar riġ Erenn, mortuus est. Erpuc Odo O Néill, .i. erpuc Oirġiall, in Christo quieuit. Ricard .h.Raiġilliġ, erpuc na Breifne, in Christo quieuit. Maidm mor do thaḃairt la Brian .h.mBriain, ri Tuaḋmuṁan, inar gaḃaḋ Geroit Iarla ocuṡ Goill mora na Muṁan archena; ocuṡ ni meinic do ḃuit ar aon lathair riaṁ uirdnil ar ḃuit do doiniḃ annsin. Luimnech do lorcaḋ don tuṡur sin; ocuṡ do ronsad giallaḋ dU Briain; ocuṡ Sida occ mac inġine .h. Dubidir do gaḃail barrdaċta an baile iar sin. Toisc loingsi do denaṁ do Pilip Mag Uidir co Loch Uachtair, ocuṡ cloch .h. Raiġilliġ do gaḃail do; ocuṡ Pilip .h. Raiġilliḃ, ri Breṡne, do ḃi a láiṁ inti do thaḃairt esti; ocuṡ a riġe fein do thaḃairt do arir iar sin.

Kt. Ḃnair for Mairt, ocuṡ coiceḋ .xx. fuiri; M.ccc.lxx.; iii. annus cicli lunaris; uiii. annus

[1] *In the pursuit of the prey.* in iarmaiṡeaċt na creiċi. Omitted in B.

[2] *The Black Knight.* See note [7], last page.

[3] *Torn asunder.* At horses' tails. The Four Masters say do ḃaṫaḋ, "was put to death."

[4] *Bishop of Oirghiall;* i.e. bishop of Clogher.

[5] *Breifne.* The bishopric of the Breifne is now the diocese of Kilmore.

[6] *Often.* meinic, C. mineic, B.

[7] *They;* i.e. the people of Luimnech, or Limerick.

and Aedh Og, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, was slain by O'Maeladuin of Lurg in the pursuit of the prey.[1] Diarmaid Lamhderg Mac Murchadha, chief king of Laighen, was a long time confined by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, after having been taken prisoner, in treachery, by the Black Knight,[2] and was at last torn asunder[3] by them: the greatest deed committed in Erinn in later times. Mathghamhain Maenmaighe O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, the best, and most illustrious Gaeidhel that was in his own time, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penitence; and Brian Og O'Briain assumed the sovereignty in his place. O'Maelduin of Lurg was slain, in treachery, by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill; and Philip Mac Udhir went with a great fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of O'Domhnaill, and Niall Og O'Domhnaill was slain by him. Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, one qualified to be king of Erinn, mortuus est. Bishop Odo O'Neill, i.e. the bishop of Oirghiall,[4] in Christo quievit. Richard O'Raighilligh, i.e. bishop of the Breifne,[5] in Christo quievit. A great defeat was given by Brian O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, in which Earl Garrett and the other great Foreigners of Mumha were taken prisoners; and not often[6] before did as many persons fall in one spot as fell there. Luimnech was burned on this expedition, and they[7] gave hostages to O'Briain; and Sida Og,[8] son of O'Duibhidhir's daughter, assumed the wardenship of the town afterwards. A naval expedition was made by Philip Mac Udhir to Loch-Uachtar, and Cloch-Ui-Raighilligh was taken by him; and Philip O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne, who was imprisoned therein, was taken out of it, and his own sovereignty was afterwards again given to him. A.D. [1369.]

The kalends[9] of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; M.ccc.lxx.; iii. annus cycli lunaris; [1370.]

[8] *Sida Og.* Sida the Younger (Mac Conmara, or Mac Namara).

[9] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (*F*) is added in the margin in B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

indictionis; xuiii. cicli solaris. Domnall .h. Néill do thabairt tigernais ocus braigdi do Niall .h. Néill. Brefmaidm la Niall for Brian Mag Machgamhna, ocus moran do bádhad ocus do milleadh and. Cocad mor eitir Clann Mhuirchertaig ocus Muinntir Raigillig in hoc anno. h. Raigillig ocus .h. Fergail, ocus Mag Uidir, ocus .h. Conchobair do erge anadaig Cloinne Muirchertaig, agus a cur a Muinntir Eolais re neart na rig sin, ocus a ndol arridhe dochum mic Uilliam Burcc, agus Mag Tigernain do dol leo annsidhe. Clann Aeda Mic Cathmail do marbad Gilla Patraic Mic Cathmail, righthaoisigh Cenel Feradaig, fer dolum, ocus Conulad Mic Cathmail, ocus a mhic ocus a mhna .i. ingean Magnusa Meg Machgamhna. Murchad a derbhrathair ina inadh iar sin. Muirchertach Sinnach, rex fer Tethba, quieuit xix. n. Febrad. Cathal .h. Conchobair, adbar rig .h. Failgi, ocus Muirchertach .h. Morda do toitim ar creich la Gallaib Laigen.

Kt. Enair for Cedain, ocus .ui. uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lxxi.; quartus annus cicli lunaris; ix. annus indictionis; xix. cicli solaris. Fergal Mag Cochlan do eg illaim ac .h. Cendedig in hoc anno. Fergal Mag Eochagan quieuit hi .u. to Septimber. Murchad .h. Madadan, feicheam coitcheann dferaib Erend, do marbad doen orchor droigdi in hoc anno. Tadc occ mac Magnusa .h. Conchobair do marbad a gill do Domnall mac Muirchertaig .h. Conchobair da laimaib fein, i cairlen Slicig, iar na deic fada illaim i cuibrech aige; agus ni meinicc do gonnad a nErinn riam marbad bad mesa ina sin. Donnchad .h. Birn quieuit. Brian .h. Cennedig, ri Urmumhan, do mharbad la Gallaib. Airdespoc Tuama, cend enig na hErend, in Christo quieuit.

[1] *From thence.* arridhe, C. ar sidhe, B.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the marg. in B.

[3] *Of Erinn.* Erend, B. Eireann, C.

[4] *In chains.* i gibrech, for i cuibrech, B. hi ccuibreadh, C.

viii. annus Indictionis ; xviii. cycli solaris. Domhnall O'Neill gave lordship and hostages to Niall O'Neill. Niall gave an overthrow to Brian Mac Mathghamhna, when a great many were drowned and killed. A great war between the Clann-Muirchertaigh and Muinter-Raighilligh in hoc anno. O'Raighilligh, and O'Ferghail, and Mac Udhir, and O'Conchobhair rose against the Clann-Muirchertaigh, who were driven into Muinter-Eolais through the power of these kings ; and they went from thence[1] unto Mac William Burk ; and Mac Tighernain went along with them. The sons of Aedh Mac Cathmhail killed Gilla-Patraic Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, per dolum, and Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmhail, and his son, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna. His brother Murchadh *was appointed* afterwards in his place. Muirchertach Sinnach, rex of Feara-Tethbha, quievit on the 19th of February. Cathal O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, and Muirchertach O'Mordha fell on a foray by the Foreigners of Laighen. A.D. [1370.]

The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the sixth of the moon ; M.ccc.lxxi. ; quartus annus cycli lunaris ; ix. annus Indictionis ; xix. cycli solaris. Ferghal Mac Cochlan died whilst in the hands of O'Cennedigh in hoc anno. Ferghal Mac Eochagain quievit on the 5th of the ides of September. Murchadh O'Madadhain, general patron of the men of Erinn,[3] was killed by one shot of an arrow in hoc anno. Tadhg Og, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, was slain in treachery by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, with his own hands, in the castle of Sligech, after having been a long time confined in chains[4] by him ; and not often before had a worse homicide been committed in Erinn than this. Donnchadh O'Birn quievit. Brian O'Cennedigh, king of Ur-Mumha, was slain by Foreigners. The Archbishop of Tuaim,[5] head of the bounty of Erinn, in Christo quievit. [1371.]

[5] *Archbishop of Tuaim* ; i.e. John O'Grada.

[*M.S. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kl. Enair for Tarvain, ocus uii.x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxii.; u. anno cicli lunairi; x. anno indictionis; xx. anno cicli solairi. Brian mor Mag Mathgamna, airdrig Orgiall, fer ir mo do marb do Gallaib ocus do Ghaidelaib ina aimsir fein an Erind, do toitim le galloclách da muinntir fein a fill in hoc anno. Seaan mor Ua Dubagain, fai fer fenchas ocus ollamh .h. Maine, do hecc in hoc anno. Muircheartach Muimneach mac Muirchertaig moir Meg Eochacan, taisech Cenel Fiachaid mic Neill, quieuit i Kl. Octimber. Uilliam mac Uillic, cenn suarcusa Erenn uli, quieuit. Uilliam occ .h.Cellaig, adbar rig .h.Maine, quieuit.

Kl. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus ochtmad .xx. fuirri; M.ccc.lxxiii.; ui. anno cicli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; xxi. anno cicli solairi. Indraigid do denam do Gallaib na Mide isin Angaile, ocus Ruaidri mac Cathail .h. Fergail ocus a mac do marbad doib, ocus moran da muinntir maille riu; ocus Donchad .h.Fergail da lenmain, ocus moran do marbad leis dib; ocus a marbad fein do én orchar troigid fa deoid. Uilliam Dalatun, ferriam na Mide, do marbad le Cenel Fiachaid occus la .h.Mailechlainn. Adam .h.Cianan, fai fenchada, do ecc a lis gabail ina chananach. Mac an ferrun Mic Feorais do marbad la Toirrdhealbach ruad .h.Conchobair do en duille cloidim hi Conmaicne Duna mor, der fill do denamh fair doib, ocus re ag teacht a Conmaicne Cúili; ocus teacht do fein ar lor a laime laidir ar ocus re beoloit; ocus Andrias Mac Cinaith do marbad doib der Toirrdhelbaig ruaid da tairbeirt doib a ngill re a mbreit

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters for the year (D C) are added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Ollamh*; pron. *ollave*; i.e. chief professor. This John Mor O'Dubhagain was the author of the curious Topographical Poem edited by Dr. O'Donovan for the Irish Archaeol. and Celt. Soc.; Dublin, 1862.

[3] *Ulick*; i.e. Ulick Burk.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Thursday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxii.; v. anno cycli lunaris; [1372.] x. anno Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Brian Moi Mac Mathghamhna, chief king of Orghiall, the man who slew most of Foreigners and Gaeidhel in his own time in Erinn, fell by a gallowglass of his own people, in treachery, in hoc anno. John Mor O'Dubhagain, a most eminent historian, and ollamh[2] of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill, quievit on the kalends of October. William, the son of Ulick,[3] head of the gaiety of all Erinn, quievit. William Og O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, quievit.

The kalends[4] of January on Saturday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxiii.; vi. anno cycli lunaris; [1373.] xi. anno Indictionis; xxi. anno cycli solaris. An incursion was made by the Foreigners of Midhe into the Anghaile, and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, and his son, were slain by them, and several of their people along with them. And Donnchadh O'Ferghail pursued them, and many of them were slain by him; but he himself was ultimately killed by one shot of an arrow. William Dalton, the sheriff of Midhe, was slain by the Cenel-Fiachaidh, and by O'Maelechlainn. Adam O'Cianan, an eminent historian, died a canon at Lis-gabhail. Mac-an-persun Mac Feorais was killed by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, with one stroke of a sword, in Conmaicne-Duna-moir, after they (*Mac Feorais's people*) had acted treacherously towards him, whilst coming from Conmaicne-Cuile; and he himself escaped through the power of his strong arm, but severely wounded. And Andrias Mac Cinaith was killed by them, after having been delivered[5] to them by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, as a hostage from whom they might obtain their

[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (B) is added in the margin.

[5] *Delivered.* ᚢᚐ ᚴᚐᚋᚃᚓᚐᚅᚐ, C. ᚢᚐ ᚳᚑᚃᚐᚋᚃᚐ, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

fein dragḃail doiḃ ar. Darrdub ingen .h. Ruairc, ben Domnaill Meg Tigearnan, quieuit. Gaeth do ṁor in hoc anno, ler briseḃ móran do themlaibh.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus noemaḃ uathaḃ fuirri; M.ccc.lxx.quarto; uii. anno cicli lunarir; xii. anno indictionir; xxii. anno cicli solarir. Senicin Gaḃair do marḃaḃ la Mag Aengusa. Domnall occ .h.Dochartaig do ecc in hoc anno. Cuchoigcriche occ Mac Eochacain, dux Cenel Fiachaiḃ mic Neill, do marḃaḃ a fill hi coimdeachd an ersaig Faltaig, do laim ant Sinnaig mic Merain, hi rex Kt. Septimbir; ocus in Sinnach fein do tarrsaing ocus baill do denaṁ de iar sin. Teboit a Burcc, oigri Mic Uilliam, do marḃaḃ la hIḃ Maine. Tigearnan mac Briain Meg Tigearnain, deg mac taisig, quieuit. Maidm mor la Niall .h.Neill for Gallaiḃ, inar duit in fittir Rotrich ocus Docra na Cairrci, agus an Santalach, ocus in Burcach, ocus Uilliam Baili dalad cenn anseli Eireann. Maileachlainn mac Diarmada .h.Fergail mortuus est. Tadc og Mag Ragnaill mortuus est. Tadcc mac Ruaiḃri mic Cathail ruaiḃ .h. Conchoḃair, dag ṁac rig, do ec in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus sicheḃ fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxx°.u.; uiii. anno cicli lunarir; xiii. anno indictionir; xxiii. anno cicli solarir. Machgamain mac Magnusa .h. Conchuḃair quieuit. Cairlen Rosa Coman do thaḃairt do Toirrdhealbach ruaḃ .h.Conchoḃair do Ruaiḃri .h.Conchobair, ocus Baile in tobair dragbail ar, ocus comtha imḃa nach airmtheir sunda.

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Indictionis.* iour, B.

[3] *Senicin.* Jenkin.

[4] *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* "Descendants of Fiachadh, son of Niall." See note [4], p. 556, vol. i.

[5] *Faltach.* This is an attempt at writing the name of De Valle, or Wale (Stephen), bishop of Meath from 1369 to 1379. See Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 147.

[6] *The Sinnach Mac Merain;* i.e. "the Fox Mac Merain."

own award. Barrdubh, daughter of O'Ruairc, wife of Domhnall Mac Tighernain, quievit. Very great wind in hoc anno, by which several churches were broken down. A.D. [1373.]

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the ninth of the moon; M.ccc.lxx.quarto; vii. anno cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis;[2] xxii. anno cycli solaris. Senicin[3] Savage was slain by Mac Aenghusa. Domhnall Og O'Dochartaigh died in hoc anno. Cuchocriche Og Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[4] was slain in treachery, in the company of the Bishop Faltach,[5] by the hand of the Sinnach Mac Merain,[6] on the sixth of the kalends of September; and the Sinnach himself was afterwards drawn, and cut to pièces. Tibbot Burk, heir of Mac William, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Tighernan, son of Brian Mac Tighernain, a good son of a chieftain, quievit. A great victory by Niall O'Neill over Foreigners, in which the knight Roche, and Bocsa-na-Cairrge,[7] and the Sandal, and the Burk, and William of Baile-dalad, head of the inhospitality of Erinn, were slain. Maelechlainn, son of Diarmaid O'Ferghail, mortuus est.[8] Tadhg Og Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, a good son of a king, died in hoc[9] anno. [1374.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twentieth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxx°.v.; viii. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; xxiii. anno cycli solaris. Mathghamhain, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, quievit. The castle of Ros-Comain was given by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,[10] and Baile-in-tobair was obtained from him, besides several other [1375.]

[7] *Bocsa-na-Cairrge.* Bocsa of the Rock [i.e. of Fergus, or Carrickfergus].

[8] *Mortuus est.* The Four Mast. say that he was slain in battle with the English.

[9] *Hoc.* occ, B and C.

[10] *To Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair.* The corresponding words are omitted in C, in which the note "malairt Ros Comain ar Baile an tobair," i.e. "exchange of Ros-Comain for Baile-an-tobair," is added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Mac Artan, uirra Cenel Fagurtaig, do marbad a fill do mac Gilli Ternaind. Maidm mor do thabairt ar Gallaib Duin da leth glar inar marbhadh fir Semus Baile atha tid, fer inait rig Saxan, agus an Burcach Camlinne, et alii multi. Cu Ulad Mag Mathgamna do dol theg do cuirlinn. Art Mac Uidir quieuit. Donnchad Caemanach Mac Murchada, rig Laigen, do marbad do Gallaib a fill. Diarmaid Mag Raghaill do dol ar innraigid dochom Cormaic .h.Birn, ocus Donnchad mac Conchobair an copan do marbad ann, ocus daine imda ali; ocus moran édála do thabairt leó. Toisech do chuadar da mac Meg Tigearnan dochom Gall, .i. Cairbre ocus Eogan, ocus fer da muinntir fein do fell forro ocus da reic re Gallaib do chinn indmura, ocus Gaill do tinol ina timchell, ocus cóicer ar .xx. do marbad ann, ocus a nderchennad fa da mac Meg Tigearnan. Sir Emand Alpanach .i. mac Uilliam Burc, mortuus est iar mbuaid naithrige ocus nongtha, ocus a mac ina inad .i.Tomar. Maeleachlainn .h. Domnallain, deg fer dana, do ecc don filid. Cathal mac Cathail oicc do Clainn Ricaird mortuus est. Mac Feorais atha na rig mortuus est. Orcur mac Airt meg Uidir do marbad do cloinn Donnchaid meg Uidir. Serraid mac Gilla na naem .h. Ferghail, deag adbar taisigh na hOngaile, in Christo quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ocus aen uathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxui.; ix. anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. indictionis;

[1] *Not enumerated.* nach airmthear, B. nach airmigter, C.

[2] *Gilla-Ternain.* Another member of the family of Mac Artan, or Mac Cartan.

[3] *Baile-atha-tidh.* This is the Irish form of the name of Malahide, near Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family; but it is a mistake to say that a Sir James Talbot was Lord Deputy of Ireland at the time referred to.

[4] *Alii.* ali, B and C.

[5] *Conchobhar-an-chopais;* i.e. "Conor of the Cup."

[6] *Sold them.* da reic, C. da crecc, i.e. purchased them, B.

[7] *The "filun."* A disease of the glands.

considerations not enumerated[1] here. Mac Artan, chieftain of Cenel-Faghartaigh, was slain, in treachery, by the son of Gilla-Ternain.[2] A great defeat was given to the Foreigners of Dun-da-lethglas, in which Sir James of Baile-atha-tidh,[3] the king of the Saxons' Deputy, and Burk of Camlinn, et alii[4] multi, were slain. Cu-Uladh Mac Mathghamhna died of *the opening of* a vein. Art Mac Udhir quievit. Donnchadh Caemhanach Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, was slain by Foreigners in treachery. Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill went on an expedition against Cormac O'Birn; and Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-an-chopain,[5] was slain there, and many other persons; and they brought great spoils with them. The two sons of Mac Tighernain, viz., Cairbre and Eoghan, went on an expedition against the Foreigners; and a man of their own people betrayed them, and sold[6] them to the Foreigners for the sake of wealth; and the Foreigners assembled around them, and five and twenty were slain there, and beheaded, along with the two sons of Mac Tighernain. Sir Edmond Albanach, i.e. Mac William Burk, mortuus est after the triumph of penance and unction; and his son, i.e. Thomas, *was appointed* in his place. Maelechlainn O'Domhnallain, a good poet, died of the "filun."[7] Cathal, son of Cathal Og of the Clann-Rickard, mortuus est.[8] Mac Feorais of Ath-na-righ mortuus est. Oscur, son of Art Mac Udhir, was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Udhir. Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail,[9] a good[10] heir to the chieftaincy of the Anghaile, in Christo quievit. A.D. [1375.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the first of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxvi.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. [1376.]

[1] *Mortuus est.* This entry is quite wrong. The Four Masters say that "Cathal Og, son of Cathal Mor, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was slain by the Clann-Rickard," which seems more correct.

[2] *O'Ferghail.* The clause ending with this name is erroneously repeated in C.

[3] *Good.* ᚋᚌᚇ, C. ᚋᚑᚅᚋ (i.e. "stout"), B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht"*]

xxiiii. anno cicli polapip. Tadc.h.Ruaipc pi Breifne mopcuup ept, ocup Tigheapnan.h.Ruaipc do gabail pige da éipe. Donnchad Mac Pipbipig quieuit. Cuaipne .h. Conchubair Palgi, mac pig po maith, quieuit. Ruapcan .h. hAomaill, ollam.h.Anluain, quieuit. Eoin.h.Ruanada, ollam Meg Aengupa, quieuit. Mailechlainn.h.Mailmena, ollam .h.Cathan, mopcuup ept. Aed .h.Tuathail, pi .h.Mail, do mapbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Dalbach mac Maileachlainn.h.Brain, mac pig po maith, do guin da ppop fein, ocup a ecc de. Conchobap.h.Dechan, pai pe penchap, quieuit. Cellach Mac Cpuitin, ollam Tuadmuman pe penchap, quieuit. Roiberd.h.Fepgail quieuit. Debinn inghean Domnaill .h.Dhuinn, ben .h.Oimupaig, quieuit. Aed mac Seoan .h. Fepgail mopcuup ept.

Kt. Enair pop Dapdain, ocup aili .x. puirpi; M°.ccc°. lxxuii.; x. anno cicli lunaipi; xu. indictionip; xxu. anno cicli polapip. Uater mac pir Dabid a buirc mopcuup ept. Sefraid .h.Flannacan, taiseach Cloinne Cathail, mopcuup ept. Maidm do thabairt le Mac Conmara .i. Cumara, ocup le cloinn Culén archena, pop cloinn Ricaipd, inar mapbad Teboit mac Uillic, cend na cethirne mori, ocup tri meic .h.Eoin; ocup moran do maithib cloinne Ricaipd do mapbad ocup do gabail ann pop. Brian.h.Flaithbeartaig mopcuup ept. Seaan .h.Rodachan, comorba Caillin, pai Eirenn, mopcuup ept. Int epscop Ua Cellaig, epscop chluana pepta Brenainn,· quieuit. Cocad mor eidir Ruaidri .h.Conchubair ocup Mac Diarmada, ocup Mag Luirg do lorcad eidir forcnem ocup aridar, ocup daine do

[1] *Tighernan O'Ruairc.* He is called Tighernan Mor (Tighernan the Great) in a marg. note in B and C. The remainder of the entry, together with the name "Donnchadh" in the next entry, is omitted in B.

[2] *Ollamh*; pronounced *ollave*. The title of *ollamh* was usually applied to the chief doctor or professor of any art or science.

[3] *By Foreigners.* la Gallaib, B. do Ghallaib, C.

Indictionis; xxiiii. anno cycli solaris. Tadhg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, mortuus est, and Tighernan O'Ruairc[1] assumed the sovereignty after him. Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh quievit. Cuaifne O'Conchobhair Failghe, a very good son of a king, quievit. Ruarcan O'hAdhmaill, O'hAnluain's ollamh,[2] quievit. John O'Ruanadha, Mac Aenghusa's ollamh, quievit. Maelechlainn O'Maelmhena, O'Cathain's ollamh, mortuus est. Aedh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners[3] in hoc anno. Dalbhach, son of Maelechlainn O'Brain, a very good son of a king, was wounded by his own spur, and died in consequence. Conchobhar O'Bechan, an eminent historian, quievit. Cellach Mac Cruitin, chief historian[4] of Tuadh-Mumha, quievit. Robert O'Ferghail quievit. Bebhinn, daughter of Domhnall O'Duinn, wife of O'Dimusaigh, quievit. Aedh, son of John O'Ferghail, mortuus est. A.D [1376.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday, and the twelfth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxvii.; x. anno cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxv. anno cycli solaris. Walter, son of Sir David Burk, mortuus est. Jeffrey O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est. A defeat was given by Mac Conmara, i.e. Cumara, and by the rest of the Clann-Cuilen, to the Clann-Rickard, in which Tibbot, son of Ulick, head of the great band of kerns, and the three sons of O'hEdhin, were slain; and several of the chiefs of the Clann-Rickard were also slain or taken prisoners there. Brian O'Flaithbhertaigh mortuus est. John O'Rodachan, comarb of Caillin,[6] the sage of Erinn, mortuus est. The Bishop O'Cellaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. A great war between Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada, and Magh-Luirg was burned, both buildings and corn, and people were killed [1377.]

[4] *Chief historian.* ollam . . . re senchas, "chief professor in history." The word senchas is omitted in C.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (D) is added in the margin in B and C.

[6] *Caillin.* See note [18], p. 21, *supra*.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

marbad eatorra; ocus fich do denamh eatorra fa deoid, ocus cumadha mora dragbail do Mac Diarmada in a digbail do chind fida. Bellum Rosa Coman la Ruaidri.h.Conchobair for mac Uilliam Burcc, ocus for Maileachlainn.h.Cellaig, ri .h.Maine, inar marbad Rigdeard a Burc, agus Domnall mac Cathail oicc, ocus Tadc oc mac Taidc.h.Cellaid, ocus .h.Mainnin, fai deg enig daennachtach, ocus Mac Duibgaill gallocclach, ocus mac Neill chaim, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Edudard ri Saxan quieuit in Cristo. Donnchad mac Uilliam alainn .h.Cerbaill, rig Eli, quieuit. Diarmaid lorc mac Branan, dux Corca Athchlaidh, quieuit isind Roimh. Fachtna mac Dauid.h.Morda, adbar rig Laigsi, quieuit. Cairlen Lis aird abla do denam la Seoan.h.Fergail in hoc anno. Manistir Esa ruaid do lorcad in hoc anno. Gofraid mac Annaid .h.Raigilligg occisus est o cloinn in Chaich. In Decanach Mac Muirgiosa in Cristo quieuit.

Kl. Enair for Aine, ocus dreas ficheat fuisse; M°.ccc°.lxx.uiii.; xi. anno cicli lunaris; primus annus indictionis; xxui. anno cicli solaris. Toirrdelbach Mac Suibne árd Constabla Chonnacht,

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[1] *Richard Burk.* The Four Mast. state that he was the brother of Mac William.

[2] *Cathal Og*; i.e. Cathal the younger [O'Conor].

[3] *Mac Dubhgaill Galloglach.* "Mac Dubhgall the gallowglass.

[4] *Niall Cam*; i.e. Niall the Crooked [Mac Neill]. See note[7], p. 649, vol. 1.

[5] *Alii.* ali, B.

[6] *Alainn*; i.e. the beautiful, or magnificent.

[7] *Diarmaid Losc.* Diarmaid the Lame. The order of this entry and the preceding one is reversed in C.

[8] *lxxviii.* lxxxviii., B.

[9] *High Constable of Connacht.* árd Constabla Chonnacht. Here a defect commences which extends to the year 1384. The word árd in the

between them; and peace was ultimately concluded between them; and great conditions were obtained by Mac Diarmada for his injuries, in consideration of peace. The battle of Ros-Comain *was gained* by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair over Mac William Burk, and over Mael-echlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, in which were slain Richard Burk[1], and Domhnall, son of Cathal Og;[2] and Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and O'Mainnin, an eminently generous and humane man; and Mac Dubhgaill Galloglach,[3] and the son of Niall Cam;[4] et alii[5] multi nobiles et ignobiles. Edward, king of the Saxons, quievit in Christo. Donnchadh, son of William Alainn[6] O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, quievit. Diarmaid Losc[7] Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann, quievit in Rome. Fachtna, son of David O'Mordha, royal heir of Laighis, quievit. The castle of Lis-ard-abhla was built by John O'Ferghail in hoc anno. The monastery of Es-Ruaidh was burned in hoc anno. Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Raighilligh, occisus est by the Clann-in-Chaich. The Dean Mac Morrissy in Christo quievit. A.D. [1377.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-third of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxviii.;[8] xi. anno cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis; xxvi. anno cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach Mac Suibhne, high constable of Connacht,[9] *died.* [1378.]

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foregoing clause is the last word of the entry in B, in which (p. 168) the note "desunt fere octo anni" occurs. The following memorandum has been written by the late Theophilus O'Flanagan in the MS.C.:—"N.B. The remainder of this Annal, together with the years 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, are wanting in the Annals of Connaght, all to the following fragment of the year 1384; but they may be filled from the Four Masters, who have transcribed the above Annals."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

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Seon mac Giolla Coiṁceli, maiġistir, airchinneach ocus pearrún Airiġ Brogca, dég. Ruaidri mac Toirrdelbaiġ Ui Chonċubair, ri Connacht, deg don flaiġ ċéadna oidchi feli Caitriona banoigi irin ġeimriuḋ, iar caitheaṁ .ui. mbliaḋan .x. ocus raithe hi lán rigi Connacht, aṁail foirgleṁ an fili, .i. Mailin .h. Maileonaire, a nduain in reme riġraidhe:

Fuair Ruaidri riġḋa an fhaidi
A fé déag is deg fachi,
Ar Chruachan Ai gan irgail,
Mac tachar borb Toirrdelbaiġ.

Da ri do denaṁ ina inad iar sin .i. Toirrdelbach ruaḋ mac Aeḋa meic Feiḋlimiḋ do rigaḋ do Mac Diarmada ocus do ċloinn Muirċeartaigh Muiṁniġ, ocus do ċairechaiḃ Connacht archena, .i. do ċairechaiḃ sila Muiredaiġ; ocus Toirrdhelbach occ mac Aeḋa mic Toirrdhelbaiġ do riġaḋ do Chellaiġ ocus do Chloinn Ricaird ocus do Domhnall mac Muircheartaiġ .h. Conchobair, ocus do chloinn Donchaiḋ; cur ár coccaḋ coitchenn hi Condachtaiḃ uili iar sin, ocus condernatar uilcc imḋa ocus urtha acus aircne doairneir da ere sin. Pilip .h. Raiġilliġ quieuit. Mailir a burcc do mardaḋ do ercur. Eogan.h.Maille ocus Cormac.h. Mailli et alii multi do mardaḋ do ṁuinntir Flaithḃeartaiġ. Daiḃi a burc quieuit. Maelmordha.h.Duiḃginnan quieuit. Pol Mag Techechan, comorba Cluana, in Christo quieuit. Uilliam mac sirr Emainn a burcc quieuit. Serraiḋ.h. Ferġail

[1] *Plague.* A terrible plague referred to in all the Irish Annals. See Wilde's Table of *Cosmical Phenomena*, Census of Ireland for 1851, part v., vol. 1.

[2] *Night.* oidchi. The hiatus in B terminates with this word.

[3] *Of Catherine.* Catrich sina, B. The festival of St. Catherine the Virgin occurs on the 25th of November.

[4] *In the poem.* anduain, C. and in duain, B. The composer of this poem is elsewhere called Donn Losg O'Maelchonaire. See p. 483, vol. 1.

[5] *Made king.* A marginal note in the following words occurs in C, viz.,

* * * * * * A.D.
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John Mac Gillachoisceli, master, erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosca, died. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died of the same plague[1] on the night[2] of the festival of Catherine[3] the Virgin, in the winter, after spending sixteen years and a quarter in the full sovereignty of Connacht, as the poet, i.e. Mailin O'Maelchonaire, testifies in the poem[4] of the "Reim Righraidhe." [1384.]

Ruaidhri the royal obtained the reins
For sixteen years and a quarter,
On Cruachan-Ai, without contention—
The battle-fierce son of Toirdhelbhach.

Two kings were afterwards appointed in his place, viz., Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, was made king[5] by Mac Diarmada, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, and by the chieftains of Connacht also, viz., the chieftains of Sil-Muiredhaigh; and Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was made king by O'Cellaigh, and by the Clann-Rickard, and by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and the Clann-Donnchaidh. And a general war subsequently broke out in all Connacht; and they committed numerous injuries, and indescribable[6] burnings and plunders, after that. Philip O'Raighilligh quievit. Meyler Burk was killed by a fall. Eoghan O'Maille, and Cormac O'Maille, et alii multi, were slain by Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh. David Burk quievit. Maelmordha O'Duibhgennain quievit. Paul Mac Tethechan, comarb of Cluain,[7] in Christo quievit. William, son of Sir Edmond Burk, quievit. Jeffrey O'Ferghaill

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[1] *Plague.* Do rinne sciamhchreach mor for Connachtaibh, i.e. "a great separation and confusion was made among the Connacthmen."

[2] *Night.* Oidhche; omitted in B.

[3] *Catherine.* Do Chaitrin; omitted in B.

[4] *Poem.* Do rinne Maolchonaire Maolin an duan; omitted in B.

[5] *King.* Ri; omitted in B.

[6] *Indescribable.* Doairmeit; omitted in B.

[7] *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-Conmaicne, or Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

quieuit. Mag Raġnaill duḃ .i. Diarmaid mac Maileaċlainn, in fár taiṫeach, fai an eneaċ ocus an engnam, do marḃaḋ per dolum do ċloinn Raġnaill Meg Raġnaill, a ndoṙar tigi Riṫard Meg Raġnaill. Muircheartach .h. Conchoḃair, ri .h. Failgi, do écc ina ṫenoir. Tomultaċ Mag [D]orchaiḋ, dux Cenel Luachain, do marḃaḋ da ṫoin ṫein ocus re ag cur cru. Cuċonnacht.h.Feṙgail, tigearna Maigi Treġa, quieuit. Donnchaḋ .h. Duḃda quieuit. Aeḋ .h. Cellaiġ ocus Feṙaḋach .h. Cellaiġ do écc don ṗláiġ an aen ṫechtmain. Ualġarg Ua Ruairc, aḋḃar riġ Breiṫne, do ḃathaḋ ar Loch Gamna. Domnall mac Flaiṫḃeartaiġ Ui Ruairc quieuit. Ricard mac Maidiucc mic Tomin Baret, feicheaḋ coitchend clú mór do cliaraiḃ Erend, do écc iar mbuaiḋ naithriġe. Uguiṫtín .h.Duiḃginnan, ollam Conmaicne re senchar, quieuit. Seaan a Buirc do écc don ṗlaiġ in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus x. maḋ uathaḋ fuiṙri; M.ccc.lxxx.u.; xuiii. anno cicli lunaṙir; octauo anno indictionir; u. anno cicli solaṙir. Art mac Airt meic Maileaċlainn quieuit i frid caḷḷain Mai. Sluaġaḋ la Mac Donnchaiḋ ocus le hUa Ruairc cona ṙochraiti gallogḷach maraen riu a Mag Luirg, cur loiṙceḋ leó longphurt Mic Diarmada ocus in chṙich uili, ocus cur marḃaḋ leo a tóraigheaċt ant sluaġ sin Mac Seoan .h. hEġrai, ocus a ḃratharr eli do ġaḃail. Indraiġiḋ la cloinn mic Feiḋlimiḋ ar Mag Oreaċtaiġ, ocus in baili do lorcaḋ leó, ocus daine do marḃaḋ ann, ocus Mag Oreachtaiġ sein do ġaḃail doiḃ iar sin. Daiḃid mac Emainn mic Hoiberd do ġaḃail la hAeḋ .h. Conchoḃair, agus a ecc a mBali in tobair isin laṁdomchar sin. Indraiġiḋ la Feiḋlimiḋ

[1] *Eminent for bounty.* fai an eneaċ, C. B has faiṙ an ēech, which is corrupt.

[2] *Richard.* siṙeṙd, B; siṙard, C, which is the more usual form.

[3] *Tomin.* Tomi, B. Domnall (of Domhnall), C.

[4] *The grandsons of Feidhlimidh.* Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conor, and his brothers.

quievit. Mac Raghnaill Dubh, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Maelechlainn, the noble chieftain, eminent for bounty[1] and prowess, was slain per dolum by the sons of Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, in the doorway of Richard[2] Mac Raghnaill's house. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, died a senior. Tomaltach Mac [D]orchaidh, dux of Cenel-Luachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing *a horse*. Cuchonnacht O'Ferghail, lord of Magh-Tregha, quievit. Donnchadh O'Dubhda quievit. Aedh O'Cellaigh and Feradach O'Cellaigh died of the plague in the same week. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, heir to the sovereignty of the Breifne, was drowned on Loch-Gamhna. Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, quievit. Richard, the son of Maidiuc, son of Tomin[3] Barrett, renowned general patron of the learned of Erinn, died after the victory of penitence. Augustin O'Duibhgennain, chief historian of Conmaicne, quievit. John Burk died of the plague in hoc anno. A.D. [1384.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the tenth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxv.; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; octavo anno Indictionis; v. anno cycli solaris. Art, son of Art Mor O'Maelechlainn, quievit the day before the kalends of May. A hosting by Mac Donnchaidh and O'Ruairc, with their force of gallowglasses, into Magh-Luirg, when Mac Diarmada's fortress, and the entire district, were burned by them; and the son of John O'hEghra was slain whilst in pursuit of the army, and his other brother was taken prisoner. An attack was made by the grandsons of Fedhlimidh[4] on Mac Oirechtaigh, and the town[5] was burned by them, and people were slain there; and Mac Oirechtaigh was afterwards taken prisoner by them. David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,[6] was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and he died in Baile-in-tobair in this captivity. An incur- [1385.]

[5] *The town*; i.e. Mac Oirechtaigh's residence.

[6] *Hubert*. Hubert Burk.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

cléirech .h. Conchobair ocus la Conchobar occ Mac Diarmada, a tir Oiliella, agus rabtai iomda do dol fompa ocus orcill do beit ar a cinn, ocus gres do denam doib, ocus ceithirnn ocus marc slúag na forairbe da freagra, ocus fiat oc marbad bó ocus dáine, ocus Cathal Cairbrech Mac Donnchaid do marbad annsin, ocus Conchubar Mac Diarmada do gabail, ocus Feidlimid .h. Conchubair do lott annsin. Indraigid aili la Muircheartach mac Cathail, ocus le Cormac mac Ruaidri, ocus la Tadc Mac n'Diarmada, ocus le Cathal Mac n'Diarmada, for Mag Ragnaill ruad ocus ar Aed .h. Conchobair, ocus a ngabail didlinaib, ocus a mbreith ar charraig Locha Cé da comed. Cathal .h. Fergail, dag adbar daoiseg na hAngaile, quieuit. Cumuigi Ua Cathan, ri Oirgeactа .h. Cathan, quieuit fo sind nairsi. Mor indraigid le hUa Conchobar ruad ocus le Macc n'Diarmada, ocus le cloinn Muircheartaig, ocus le taisechaib Connacht, ar mac Emaind .h. Cellaig, ocus baile mic Emaind do lorcad doib, ocus morán do millead doib; agus Uilliam buidi Ua Neachtain do marbad doib. Breisnig ocus Oileallaig do deachd i conne .h. Conchobair duinn, ocus Corca Aéélann do lorcad doib, ocus a guirt do gerrad uile. Tir Fiachrach do lorcad le mac Uilliam Burc, ocus a dol argidi co Sligech, ocus Cairbri for do lorcad leo, ocus Sligech; ocus Maidecc mael do marbad ime ocus braigdi do gabail imme. Tir Amalgaid do lorcadh le Domhnall mac Muirchertaig, ocus daine do marbad, ocus braigdi do dabairt lair ocus edala mora.

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[1] *Cathal*; i.e. Cathal O'Conor.

[2] *Ruaidhri.* Also a member of the O'Conor family.

[3] *Of a chieftain.* daoisig, C. taisech (which is the nom. form), B.

[4] *Summit of renown.* sind nairsi, C. sindo nairi, B.

[5] *Men of Breifne.* Breifnig, B. Breisnig, C.

[6] *Corca-Achlann.* Corc achel, B. See note [10], p. 596, vol. 1.

sion *was made* by Fedhlimidh Cleirech O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, into Tir-Oililla; but many forewarnings had preceded them, and a force was in readiness to meet them; and they made an attack, and the kerns and cavalry of the watching party responded to them whilst they were killing cows and people; and Cathal Cairbrech Mac Donnchaidh was slain there; and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada was taken prisoner, and Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair was wounded there. Another incursion *was made* by Muirchertach, son of Cathal,[1] Cormac, son of Ruaidhri,[2] Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Cathal Mac Diarmada, against Mac Raghnaill Ruadh and Aedh O'Conchobhair, who were both captured and taken to the Rock of Loch-Cé to be imprisoned. Cathal O'Ferghail, the good material of a chieftain[3] of the Anghaile, quievit. Cumhuighe O'Cathain, king of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, quievit at the summit of renown.[4] A great incursion *was made* by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, Mac Diarmada, the Clann-Muirchertaigh, and the chieftains of Connacht, against the son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, and the son of Edmond's town was burned by them, and much was destroyed by them; and William Buidhe O'Nechtain was slain by them. The men of Breifne[5] and [Tir-]Oilella went to meet O'Conchobhar Donn; and Corca-Achlann[6] was burned by them, and its cornfields were all cut down. Tir-Fiachrach was burned by Mac William Burk, who went from thence to Sligech; and Cairbre also[7] was burned by them, and Sligech; and Maideg Mael[8] was killed in his company, and prisoners were taken about him. Tir-Amhalgaidh was burned by Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach;[9] and men were slain, and captives were carried off by him,

A.D. [1385.]

[7] *Also.* ꝓoꝛ, C. aꝓoꝛ, B

[8] *Maideg Mael*; i.e. Maideg the Bald. The Four Masters say that he was "one of the chieftains" of Mac William's people.

[9] *Muirchertach*; i.e. Muirchertach (or Murtough) O'Conor Sligo.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Maidm mor la Murchad .h. Conchobair, ri .h. Failgi, ocus la Cenel Fiachaid mic Neill, for Gallaib na Midhe hi tochar Cruachan Bri Eli, inar marbad in Seomrach ocus a mac, ocus int Uindrionnach na Midhe, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tanaide Ua Maelchonaire, ollam fila Muiredaig muillethain re fencus ocus re filidheacht, ocus inti do bo threi ar a ollamnacht fein do bi an Erind ana aimsir fein, do ecc ina tig fein iar mbuaidh ongtha ocus aithrighe fo Lughnasa, ocus a adhlacad a Cluain Carpti. Eoin mac Eogain mic Gilla Pedair do marbad la Cathal .h. Conchobair ar threi i mbaile .h. Domnallain. Sith do denam do Chonnachtaib iaram, ocus Sil Muiredaig do roind ar dó eidir in dá .h. Conchobair sin, ocus Aed .h. Conchobair ocus Conchobar Mac Diarmada do lecen amach. Derborgall, ingean Chathail óicc, ben .h. Chonchobair ruaidh, quieuit do lamnad. Denmid ingean Meg Machgamna, bean .h. Neill, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus aen fichit fuirri; M°. ccc°. lxxxui.; xix. anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; ui. anno cicli solaris. Aine, ingean Taidg Mic Donnchaid, uxor Tigearnain .h. Ruairc, ri Breifne, aen rogha ban Leithe Cuind, do écc a Túaim Senchaid oc Loch Finnmaigi, ocus a hadhlacad a Sligech iar sin. Carbri mac Briain mic Murchaid .h. Fergail, tighearna Chalaid na hAngaile, mortuus est. Niall mac Conchocriche oicc Mec Eochacain do marbad la Dalaigunchaib in .xuii. Kt. Mai; ocus

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[1] *Muiredhach Muillethan.* "Muiredhach (or Murrough) of the flat head." The epithet "Muillethan" is omitted in C. See note [2], p. 550, vol. 1.

[2] *Into two parts.* A marginal note in B. reads tabair sin forsair[a], i.e. "observe this."

[3] *Those two O'Conchobhairs;* i.e. the two Toirdhelbhachs, or Turloughs, referred to under A.D. 1384.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the margin in B. and C.

[5] *Indictionis.* The year of the Indiction is omitted in C., which gives the year of the Solar cycle as ix., instead of vi.

and great spoils. A great victory by Murchadh O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, and by the Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill, over the Foreigners of Midhe, at Tochar-Cruachan-Bri-Ele, in which were slain the Chambers and his son, and the Nugent of Midhe, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, chief professor of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan[1] in history and poetry, and the person who was most powerful in his own art in Erinn in his own time, died in his own house, after the victory of unction and penitence, about Lammas, and was interred in Cluain-Coirpthe. John, son of Eoghan Mac Gilla-Petair, was slain by Cathal O'Conchobhair, in an assault, in Baile-Ui-Domhnallain. Peace was afterwards made by the Connachtmen, and Sil-Muiredhaigh was divided into two parts[2] between those two O'Conchobhairs[3]; and Aedh O'Conchobhair and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada were set at liberty. Derbhorgaill, daughter of Cathal Og, wife of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, quievit in childbirth. Benmidhe, daughter of Mac Mathghamhna, wife of O'Neill, quievit. A.D. [1385.]

The kalends[4] of January on Monday, and the twenty-first of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxxvi.; xix. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis;[5] vi. anno cycli solaris. Aine, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, uxor of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, the choicest of the women of Leth-Chuinn, died in Tuaim-Senchaidh at Loch-Finnmhaighe, and was afterwards buried[6] in Sligech. Cairbre, son of Brian, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile,[7] mortuus est. Niall, son of Cucocriche Og[8] Mac Eochagain, was killed by the Daltons on the seventeenth of the kalends of May; and this man was well [1386.]

[6] *Buried.* a haɔlacaɔ, B. a haɔnacal, C.

Caladh-na-hAnghaile; i.e. the Callow (or Strath) of the Anghaile, in the county Longford. See O'Donovan's note F. M., A.D. 1411, note [s].

[8] *Son of Cucocriche.* mac Conchocpiche, B. C incorrectly reads mac Conɔubaip, "son of Conchobhar." The name Cucocriche (lit. border-hound, from *cu*, a hound, and *co-crich*, border), is Anglicised "Peregrine."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do bo deg adbar tairig for a dutháig fein in fer sin. Magnus mac Aeda Mic Diarmada do marbad lar in muintir ceadna sin. Ua Conchobair ruad do dol do cungnam la mac Uilliam Burc, ocus a ruair do Chonnachtaib leis, anadaig Domnaill mic Muircheartaig ocus cloinne Donnchaid, ocus crecha mora do thabairt a tir Fiachrach Muaide, ocus dol doib iar sin a crich cloinne Ricaird for creachruathar, ocus sluag diarmide do breith forra fa .h. mBriain ocus im mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird. Ua Conchobair ruad do impod frid, ocus maidm do thadairt forro, ocus Conchobar mac Taidc mic Conchobair .h. Bhriain do marbad ann, et alii multi.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, aili uathad fuirri; M.ccc. lxxx.uii.; primus annus cicli lunaris; x. indictionis; uii. annus cicli solaris. Sadb, ingen Aeda Ui Neill, ben mic Eoin Bised, ocus ben dob ferr ar sliocht Neill nai giallaig, in Christo quieuit. Mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird .i. Ricard occ, quieuit. Ruaidri .h. Cianan, ollam Oirgiall re senchas, mortuus est. Conchubar mac Briain charraig .h. Neill do marbad la muintir int Sratbaile. Uilliam mac Diarmada Meg Raghnaill, adbar taoiseach Muintire hEolais, do marbad la muintir Birnn.

Kt. Enair for Ceadain, ocus treas dég fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxx.uiii. Cormac Mac Donnchaid, rigdamna Tire hOilella, do dol for creich oirchi i Magh Luirg, ocus creacha mora do gabail do, ocus a cor a noitin dó; ocus .h. Conchobair rúad ocus clann mic Feidlimid, ocus clann Cathail oicc .h. Conchobair, ocus clann Aeda Micc Diarmada .i. Cathal occus Cormac, ocus moran do luchd an tire o sin amach

[1] *Against.* anadaig, C. anoaig, B.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in C.

[3] *Srat-baile.* More usually called "Srat-baile Duna-Delgan," i.e. the "street-town of Dun-Delgan (or Dundalk).

fitted to be chieftain over his own country. Maghnus, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was slain by the same people. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, together with all the Connachtmen he got *to join him*, went to assist Mac William Burk against[1] Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach, and the Clann-Donnchaidh; and they carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe. And they went afterwards into the territory of Clann-Rickard on a predatory incursion, when they were overtaken by an innumerable army, including O'Briain and Mac William of Clann-Rickard. O'Conchobhair Ruadh turned upon them, and routed them; and Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, was slain there, et alii multi. A.D. [1386.]

The kalends[2] of January on Tuesday, the second of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxvii.; primus annus cycli lunaris; x. Indictionis; vii. annus cycli solaris. Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh O'Neill, wife of the son of John Bisset, and the best woman of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in Christo quievit. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Richard Og, quievit. Ruaidhri O'Cianain, chief historian of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Brian Carrach O'Neill, was killed by the people of the Srat-baile.[3] William, the son of Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill, heir to the chieftaincy of Muinter-Eolais, was killed by Muinter-Birn. [1387.]

The kalends[4] of January on Wednesday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M°. ccc°. lxxxviii. Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, went on a nocturnal foray into Magh-Luirg, and captured great preys, which he put into a place of security; and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the grandsons of Fedhlimidh, and the sons of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Aedh Mac Diarmada, (viz., Cathal and Cormac), and several of the people of the district besides, followed him in pursuit of [1388.]

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (E D) are added in the margin.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

da Lenṁain hi tóraiġechd na cpeach, ocup Copmac do gabail depiḃ a ṁuintiṙi pein, ocup nap gaḃ anacal uathaib cop bo hecen a ṁapḃaḃ pa ḃeoiḃ; agup Conchobap Mac Donnchaiḃ, ocup Mupchaḃ mac Copmaic Mic Donnċaiḃ, ocup Mac Diapmada puaḃ do ġabail ano; ocup nip mo échd mic piġ da ndepnaḃ an Epinn uile ina pin. Agup .h.Conchoḃaip puaḃ da Lenṁain dap pliaḃ pír, ocup Clann Donḋchaiḃ do deicheaḃ pa Cúl Mail ocup po ichtap Tipe hOiliolla. Muipcheapdach mac Doṁnaill .h.Conchuḃaip do dol pa porlongṗuipt .h. Doṁnaill a manipdeip Epa Ruaiḃ, ocup daine imdai do mapḃaḃ ano pa chloinn .h.Baiġill, agup pa Ua nGallċuḃaip cona bpaiṫpiḃ. Eich ocup daine do thaḃaipt do leip, ocup Mac Suḃne ocup a ṁac do ġabail ano. Seaan puaḃ .h.Tuathail, pi .h. Muipeḃaiġ, pegi eniġ ocup engnaṁa Epenn ina aimpiṙ pein, do mapḃaḃ do ḃodach ina ṫiġ pein, ocup an bodach pein do ṁapḃaḃ dopaṁ iapaṁ. Sigpaiḃ Ua Cupnín ocup Caippre .h.Cuipnín do ṁapḃaḃ do Gallaiḃ Laiġean. Cpeacha mopa do denaṁ dO Chonchuḃap puaḃ ap .h.Conchoḃaip ndonn, ocup coccaḃ móp coitchend do epgi hi Connachtaiḃ uili dpiu pin. Cucoiccpiche Ua Mailmuaiḃ, piġ pep Cell, quieuit in pepdmo Kalendap Maptii. Dinnpena cocaiḃ eidip .h.Ruaipc ocup Clann Donḋchaiḋ in hoc anno.

Kt. Enaip pop Aine, ocup cethpamad .xx. puipri;

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[1] *From them*; i.e. from the pursuers. This event is more fully related by the Four Masters, who state that the pursuers had orders not to kill Mac Donnchaidh (Mac Donogh) if he submitted to be taken prisoner; but he refused, and was consequently slain.

[2] *Conchobhar.* Conchoḃ, B. Conchup, C.

[3] *Murchadh son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh.* Omitted in B.

[4] *Feat of a king's son.* échd mic piġ. The translation is literal, but does not convey the express idea intended to be conveyed by the chronicler, who meant to say that the fate of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh was as grievous a calamity as had happened to any king's son in Erinn.

[5] *The mountain.* pliaḃ; i.e. Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu Mountains, between the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

the preys; and Cormac placed himself in the rere of his own people, and would not accept quarter from them,[1] so that it was necessary ultimately to kill him; and Conchobhar[2] Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh,[3] and Mac Diarmada Ruadh, were taken prisoners there. And there was no greater "feat of a king's son"[4] committed in all Erin than this. And O'Conchobhair Ruadh followed them down beyond the mountain,[5] and the Clann-Donnchadh fled towards Cul-Maile and the lower part of Tir-Oilella. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, attacked O'Domhnaill's[6] camp in the monastery[7] of Es-Ruaidh, and killed many persons there, including the sons of O'Baighill, and O'Gallchubhair[8] with his brothers. Horses and men were carried off by him; and Mac Suibhne and his son were taken prisoners there. John Ruadh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, pillar of the bounty and prowess of Erinn in his own time, was killed by a clown in his own house; and the clown himself was afterwards killed by him.[9] Sigraidh O'Cuirnin, and Cairbre O'Cuirnin, were slain by the Foreigners of Laighen. Great depredations were committed by O'Conchobhair Ruadh upon O'Conchobhair Donn; and a great general war broke out in all Connacht through this. Cucocriche O'Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Cell, quievit in[10] septimo kalendas[11] Martii. Commencement of a war between O'Ruairc and the Clann-Donnchaidh in hoc anno. A.D. [1388.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty- [1389.]

[1] *Them.* Them, B.

[2] *Conchobhar.* Conchobhar Mac Donnchaidh, C.

[3] *Cormac Mac Donnchaidh.* Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, C.

[4] *"Feat of a king's son."* Literally, "a king's son's feat."

[5] *Mountain.* Sliabh Bladhma, C.

[6] *O'Domhnaill's.* h.Domnaill, C. Dom., B.

[7] *In the monastery.* The Four Masters say that O'Domhnaill's camp was "near the monastery," which is more correct.

[8] *O'Gallchubhair.* O'Gallagher. Ua nGallchuir, C. nGallt, B.

[9] *By him.* The chronicler has here committed a very characteristic blunder, in making O'Tuathail kill the person who *had slain* himself. The fact is, probably, that although the wound received by O'Tuathail in the encounter was mortal, he lived long enough to kill his assailant.

[10] *In.* an, B and C.

[11] *Kalendas.* Calanntar, B.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

M.ccc.lxxx.ix.; iii. anno cicli lunaris; [xii.] anno indictionis; ix. anno cicli solaris. Ua Ruairc do thabairt cloinne Cathail óicc čuici iar sin, ocus in cocad do erigi co harrachta iar sin. Eogan .h. Ruairc ocus clann Chathail óicc do dol co Cairlen in nuadair, ocus marcsluag Muintire hEliše derge doib, ocus ruaig do thabairt forro, ocus mac O nEilidi do marbad doib im Magnus O nEilibe. Crecha Muintire hEilidi do denam dU Ruairc ocus do chloinn Chathail óicc. Muircheartach O hEilidi do marbad ar in coccad sin. Magnus Ua Ruairc do gabail per dolum do Chormac O Fhergail. Sith do denam dU Ruairc agus do Domnall mac Muirčertaig, ocus do Chloinn Donnchaid diblinaib. Sith eli do denam do Chloinn Donnchaidh occus do Mac Diarmada. Conchobar Mac Donnchaid ocus Murchad mac Cormac do leigean amach iar sin. Maileachlainn cam O Lochlainn, ri Chorcumdruadh, do marbad da braithir fein a fill. Cathal Mac Diarmada do gabail do Mhac Donnchaid, ocus cor Chathail do bristeb, ocus a leiccin amach a comfuarlacad irint fri sin. Muirir maol Ua Conchobair Fhailgi do marbad durchur tshoigde le fer dib Cellaig Leige. Mac Neill .h. Ruairc quieuit. Creacha Muintire Duirnin do denam do Mac Enri i Neill ar monteach Moigi heni in hoc anno. Creacha Tire Conaill do denam do Domnall mac Muirčeartaigh. Ragnall mag Ruairc, flaith tellaig Conmaicne, quieuit in Christo. Brian mac Domnaill oicc .h. Ruairc do marbad do cloinn Mhuirčeartaig. Niall occ O Neill do gabail la Gallaib in hoc anno.

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[1] *Lunaris.* The criteria for this year are very inaccurately given in C.

[2] *Subsequently;* i.e. after the breaking out of the war referred to in the last entry under the previous year.

[3] *Son of Cormac;* i.e. son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh.

[4] *Liberated.* The persons here stated to have been liberated had been taken prisoners in the preceding year.

[5] *Son of Muirchertach;* i.e. of Muir-

fourth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxix.; iii. anno cycli lunaris;[1] [xii.] anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. O'Ruairc subsequently[2] brought the sons of Cathal Og to him, and the war grew fierce after that. Eoghan O'Ruairc and the sons of Cathal Og went to Caislen-in-nuabhair, when the cavalry of Muinter-hElidhe opposed them, and made an attack on them; and the son of O'hElidhe was killed by them, together with Maghnus O'hElidhe. Muinter-hElidhe were plundered by O'Ruairc, and by the sons of Cathal Og. Muirchertach O'hElidhe was slain in this war. Maghnus O'Ruairc was taken prisoner, per dolum, by Cormac O'Ferghail. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc, and by Domhnall son of Muirchertach, and by the Clann-Donnchaidh, respectively. Another peace was concluded by the Clann-Donnchaidh and Mac Diarmada. Conchobhar Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh son of Cormac,[3] were afterwards liberated.[4] Maelechlainn Cam O'Lochlainn, king of Corcumruaidh, was killed by his own brothers in treachery. Cathal Mac Diarmada was taken prisoner by Mac Donnchaidh; and Cathal's leg was broken; and he was liberated in exchange for another, in *pursuance of* that peace. Maurice Mael O'Conchobhair Failghe was killed by a shot of an arrow, by a man of the Ui-Cellaigh of Legh. The son of Niall O'Ruairc quievit. Muinter-Duirnin were plundered by the son of Henry O'Neill, on Montech-Maighe-Heni, in hoc anno. Tir-Conaill was plundered by Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach.[5] Raghnall Mac Ruairc, chief of Tellach-Conmusa,[6] quievit in Christo. Brian, son of Domhnall Og O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh.[7] Niall Og O'Neill was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in hoc anno.

A.D. [1389.]

chertach (or Murtough) O'Conor, of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

[6] *Of Tellach-Conmusa.* Tellach Conmuṡa, B and C. But Tellach is the nom. form; gen. Tellanch.

[7] *Clann-Muirchertaigh.* Apparently theClann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, or descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech (i.e. Murtough the Momonian) O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ict. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus feisiḋ uathaḃ fuirri; M.ccc.xc.; iiii. anno cicli lunairi; xiii. anno indictioni; x. anno cicli solairi. Coccaḃ mór eidir Ua Ruairc ocus Ua Raigillig, ocus Angailig ocus Eolusaig, ocus Tellach Dunchaḃa, ocus clann Mhuircheartaig do teacht fo ḋogairm an ḋogaiḋ sin tre feolaḃ Domnaill mic Mhuircheartaig occus Tomoltaig Mic Dundchaiḋ. Magnus .h.Ruairc do ḃi ag .h.Raigilliḋ a cloich Locha huachtair, éloḃ do erti, ocus dol co cairlen Locha in seuir, ocus clann Muirḋeartaig dragḃail braith air, ocus a marḃaḃ doiḃ ag teacht ar a ḋoiti. Brian mac Uilliam mic Branan occisus est .u. oiḋchi sia samhain. Siḃ do denamh dO Ruairc ocus dUa Raigilliġ, ocus comtha mora dragḃail dO Raigilliġ o .h.Ruairc do chinn a náṁad accus a ercarad do dreccaḃ dO Raigilliġ, ocus dinnarbad uaḃa; ocus Eogan Ua Ruairc ocus mac Cathail siaḃaiġ do thaḃairt a ngell sin sin. Clann Muircheartaig ocus tellach Dunchaḃa do denamh imirci neirt ar muintir Ruairc fa Fiḋ na finnoige, ocus fa Sliaḃ Chorran, ocus fa chenel Luachain; ocus a fir sin dragḃail dO Ruairc ocus fo a nGlinn gaḃli, ocus a imircecha do ḃreith ler fo barr chenel Luachain, ocus innraighiḃ ḋroḃa ḋorcurach do denamh dO Ruairc ar na fiġ cuḃrinnaiḃ sin, ocus maiḋm do thaḃairt forro, ocus marḃaḃ do ḃeḋ ar an ellaiġiḃ o ḃeol atha dairi Dubthaiġ co mullaċ na tulaigiḃ mBreifnech. Tomar mac Mathġamna .h.Raigilliġ quieuit isin foġmar da ari. Fergal .h. hEgra, ri Lugne, mortuus est. Sean Ua Raigilliḃ do figaḃ.

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

[2] *To join in that war.* Instead of fo ḋogairm an ḋogaiḋ sin (lit. at the call of that war), as in C, B has a Connachtaib "into (or from) Connacht."

[3] *From it.* erti, B. eirtiġ, C.

[4] *Fidh-na-finnoige* "the crow's wood," C. B has sid.h.Finnoice "the wood of O'Finnoc," which seems incorrect, although the Four Masters also write the name thus.

The kalends[1] of January on Saturday, and the sixth of the moon; M.ccc.xc.; iiii. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; x. anno cycli solaris. A great war between O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh; and the people of Anghaile, and Muinter-Eolais, the Tellach-Dunchadha, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh come to join in that war,[2] under the direction of Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach, and of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh. Maghnus O'Ruairc, who had been *imprisoned* by O'Raighilligh in Cloch-Lochauachtair, escaped from it[3] and went to the castle of Loch-in-scuir; but the Clann-Muirchertaigh obtained secret intelligence of this, and he was slain by them when coming out of his cot. Brian, son of William Mac Branan, occisus est five nights before Allhallowtide. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh, and O'Raighilligh obtained liberal rewards from O'Ruairc in consideration of O'Raighilligh forsaking and banishing his (*O'Ruairc's*) enemies and adversaries; and Eoghan O'Ruairc, and the son of Cathal Riabhach, were given as pledges for *the payment of* these rewards. The Clann-Muirchertaigh and Tellach-Dunchadha emigrated in despite of Muinter-Ruairc, towards Fidh-na-finncige,[4] Sliabh-Corran, and Cenel-Luachain; and O'Ruairc obtained intelligence of this whilst he was in Glenn-Gaibhle; and he brought his bands to the upper part of Cenel-Luachain; and a brave, destructive assault was made by O'Ruairc on these royal divisions, who were routed; and the killing of their flocks continued from Bel-atha-doire-Dubhthaigh[5] to the summit of the Breifnian hills.[6] Thomas, son of Mathghamhain O'Raighilligh, quievit in the succeeding harvest. Ferghal O'hEghra, king[7] of Luighne, mortuus est. John O'Raighilligh was

A.D. [1390.]

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[5] *Bel-atha-doire-Dubhthaigh*; lit. "the mouth of the ford of Dubhthach's oak wood." The name is now obsolete.

[6] *Hills.* cuanaib, for cuaic, the proper gen. pl., C. cuac„ B.

[7] *King.* ri, C. riġ, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Caiſlen Chille Ḃarraċinne do briseḋ le Ḋomnall mac Muiricheartaiġ. Ḃrian mac Aeḋacan, ollaṁ breiṫemnan na Breifne, mortuus est. Seaan oiſitel[1] mac Aeḋacan, fer a inaitt fein dob ferr ina aimſir, do marbaḋ ceithre hoiḋċi ſia nodluicc; ocus ni feidir cia dor marb. Diarmaid mag Carmaicc occiſus est. Duiḃginn Ua Duiḃginnan, ollaṁ Conmaicne re fenchus, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus .ui.x. fuirri; M.°ccc.°xc. primo; u. anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. indictionis; xi. cicli solaris. Diarmaid mac Donchaiḋ mic Muircheartaigh moir Mec Eochacan, dux Cenel Fiachaiḋ mic Neill, quieuit a prid id Enair. Sid do denaṁ dUa Ruairc ocus dO Raiġilliḃ, ocus Ua Ruairc do dol co Druim Leḋan i coinne Ui Raigilliḃ becan da luċt tigi buḋein, ocus coigeir ar tri fichit do ċloinn Muircheartaiġ do dol remhe ar belach, ocus Ua Ruairc dindraigiḃ an ḃelaiġ, ocus Seaan mór mac mic na banfidigide do dol i coinne .h. Ruairc le builli fleġi, ocus .h. Ruairc do dol da freaṫal ocus da fritħalaḋ, ocus a ṁarḃaḋ co hollaṁ aṫlom daen builli fleġi, ocus builli aile do thaḃairt dó ar Donchaḋ mac Aeḋa in cletiġ, ocus a ṁarḃaḋ beor; ocus Tomar O Gaithin do ċomaiḋeṁ leir beor; ocus a imṫeacht féin imlan cona ṁuinntir co croḋa corcurach, iar comaiḋeṁ cethrair don chethirn. Domnall mag Carthaigh, ri Deṫmuṁan, do ég iar naithrigi he. Mac gilla Muire, ri Ua nDeṫca Cein, occisus est a suis. Ua hAnluain, ri na nOrthor, do

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[1] *Made king.* In succession to Thomas, son of Mathghamhain O'Raighilligh (Mor ahon O'Reilly), whose death has just before been noticed.

[2] *Muirchertach;* i.e. Muirchertach (Murtough) O'Conor Sligo.

[3] *John Oifistel;* i.e. John the Official.

[4] *Ollamh;* pron. *ollave,* "professor," or "doctor."

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (A) is added in the margin in B.

[6] *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* See note [4], p. 556, vol. i.

[7] *Five.* coigeir, C. coceir, B.

[8] *Before.* remhe, B. roime, C.

made king.[1] The castle of Cill-Barrfhinne was demolished by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach.[2] Brian Mac Aedhagain, chief brehon of the Breifne, mortuus est. John Oifistel[3] Mac Aedhagain, the best man of his own position in his time, was slain four nights before Christmas; and it is not known who killed him. Diarmaid Mac Carmaic occisus est. Duibhginn O'Duibhgennan, ollamh[4] of Commaicne in history, quievit. A.D. [1890.]

The kalends[5] of January on Sunday, and the sixteenth of the moon; M.°ccc.°xc. primo; v. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. Indictionis; xi. cycli solaris. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[6] quievit the day before the ides of January. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh, and O'Ruairc went to Druim-lethan to meet O'Raighilligh, with a few of his own household; and sixty-five[7] of the Clann-Muirchertaigh went before[8] him on a pass[9]; and O'Ruairc advanced towards the pass, and John Mór,[10] grandson of the ban-fidhighe,[11] met O'Ruairc with a lance thrust, and O'Ruairc proceeded to attend and meet him, and readily, quickly, killed him with one lance thrust; and he delivered another thrust to Donnchadh, son of Aedh-an-cletigh, whom he also killed; and Thomas O'Gaithin was likewise slain by him; and he himself departed safely with his people, bravely, enriched with spoils, after slaying four of the band. Domhnall Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, died after penitence. Mac Gilla-Muire,[12] king of Ui-nErca-Chein, occisus est a suis. O'hAnluain, king of the Oirthera, [1891.]

[9] *A pass.* The Four Masters call it bealach an dromainn "the pass of the withered trees (or brambles)," which Dr. O'Donovan states (note ʲ, ad an.) was the old name of the road, or pass, leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim.

[10] *John Mor.* He was the son of Mathghamhain O'Conor, and belonged to the sept of the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh.

[11] *The ban-fidhighe;* i. e. "the weaveress."

[12] *Mac Gilla-Muire;* i.e. the son of Gilla-Muire. The Four Masters call him Cu-Uladh O'Morna.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

marbad fer dolum o a braithrib féin. Tadc mac Gilla Choluim Ui Uigind, ocus Debinn ingean Ui Mailchonaire, ollam dingbala fe dán ocus fe daennacht, do ég iar naithrighe móir.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus fecht .xx. fuigri; M.°ccc.°xcii.; fexto anno cicli lunaris; xv. anno indictionis; xii. anno cicli folaris. Archeffog Connacht .i. Grigoir Ua Mochan, rai craibdeach cleirchemuil, quieuit in Crirto. Enri amrei, fer antiphrasim, mac Néill móir .h. Neill, rigdamhna hErend de iure, ocus adbar rig Ulad can amurar dia mairedh, ocus fer do ba mo duar ocus tidnacal ocus tardeartus tainicc ar flicht Neill mic Echaid Muigmeadoin, ocus fer fo fo inganta ocus fo do fraechnoraidhe einech uair eli, mortuus est in bono fine im feil Brenaind. Cundair Dermumhan .i. ingean iarla Urmumhan, ben déiceach deg einich, quieuit. Donnchadh Ua Dimurraig quieuit. Morflaigad la Ua Conchubair ndonn ocus la hurmhor Connacht lair, a nIb Maine, ocus in crich do lorcad leó, ocus Cathal mac Aeda .h. Ruairc do fagbail co hanorraigde ar deiread ant fluaig, ocus a gabail le hUa Conchobair ruad, ocus araile do marbad dib. Domnall mac Enri Ui Néill do gabail le Toirrdhealbach Ua nDomnaill, ocus creacha aibble ocus urtha do denamh dó an la céadna air mac Enri. Morflaigad la Niall .h. Néill for Gallaib ant Sratbaile, agus Serin Fait do marbad ann don dola rin. Toirrdhealbach mac Briain Ua Cuanach mortuus est. Finnguala ingean Magnusa mic Cathail .h. Chonchubair quieuit. Ruaidri mac Donnchaid .h. Cherbaill, rigdamna Eli, quieuit.

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (G F) are added in the margin in B.

[2] *Pious.* craibdeach, C. craibd, for craibdech, B.

[3] *Ambreidh*; i.e. the Unquiet.

[4] *Per antiphrasim.* Because he was peaceably disposed. C reads R anerrirem.

[5] *If he had lived.* dia marbad, C. dia marad, B.

was slain per dolum by his own kinsmen. Tadhg, son of Gilla-Coluim O'hUiginn, a worthy doctor in poetry and humanity, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Maelconaire, died after great penitence. A.D. [1391.]

The kalends[1] of January on Monday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; M.°ccc.°xcii.; sexto anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. The archbishop of Connacht, i.e. Gregory O'Mochain, an eminently pious,[2] clerical man, quievit in Christo. Henry, *surnamed* Amhreidh,[3] per antiphrasim,[4] son of Niall Mór O'Neill, royal heir of Erinn de jure, and who would have been king of Uladh, without doubt, if he had lived;[5] and the greatest man for bestowing rewards, gifts and presents, that came of the race of Niall, son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, and at other times the most wonderful and famous man for hospitality, mortuus est in bono fine, about the festival of Brenainn. The countess of Des-Mumha, i.e., the daughter of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, a charitable, bountiful woman, quievit. Donnchadh O'Dimusaigh quievit. A great hosting by O'Conchobhair Donn, accompanied by the greater part of Connacht, into Ui-Maine, and the country was burned by them. And Cathal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, was negligently left in the rear of the army, and was taken prisoner by O'Conchobhair Ruadh; and some others of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, who on the same day committed great depredations and ravages upon the son of Henry. A great hosting by Niall O'Neill against the Foreigners of the Srat-baile, and Seffin White[6] was slain there on that occasion. Toirdhelbhach Mac Briain of Ui-Cuanach mortuus est. Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, royal [1392.]

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[6] *White.* Ꝑoıc, B. Ꝑóoıc, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Etain[1] ingean Serraid .h. Flannacan, uxor Uilliam mic Briain, quieuit im Feil Cror.

Kl. Enair for Cetain, ocus ochtmad uathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.xciii°.; uii. cicli lunairi; i. anno indictionis; xiii. anno cicli solairi. Aedh mac Conchubair Mic Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, fer lan do cech uili maith, do ecc iar mbuaid naithrigthe, ocus a mac .i. Cathal Mac Diarmada, do bathad ar Loch Doiri iarain. Emann mac Mailechlainn Meg Raidnaill, daimna taoiseg Muintire hEolair, mortuus est. Maelruanaid mac Fergail Mic Diarmada do rigad for Mag Luirg le neart Tomaltaig Mic Donnchaid, ocus indraigid do denam do cloinn Aeda Mic Diarmada co cluain .h. Coinnen irin calad Lochae Deichet, ar Mac nDiarmada, ocus bualad do thabairt doib diaraili; ocus brisead ar cloinn Aeda annsin, ocus Tomultach dub mac Diarmada do marbad ann sin, ocus Conchubar mac Diarmada, ocus Ruaidri a brathair do gabail ann, ocus Fergal mac Donnchaid riabaig do gabail and, agus a éloid iarain; ocus moran eli do gabail ann. Brian .h. Cellaigh, rigdamna Ua Maine, mortuus est irin ersach ceona sin. Fergal mag Samradain, dux Tellaich Echdach, ocus fer do commolad le cliaraid Eirenn ocus le crogenaid in fer sin, eidir chairc agus beltaine. Seaan mac Serraid Ui Raigillid, earpocc na Breifne, in Christo quieuit. Sith do denam do lucht Moigi Luirg irint ramrad sin fa roind tire ocus comruarlacad bragat. Ragnailt, ingean mic Feidlimid.h.Conchobair, quieuit. Dubdara Ua Mailli mortuus est. Magnus Ua

[1] *Etain.* Ettaoin, C. This name is now represented by "Edwina."

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

[3] *Loch-Doire.* In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) it is stated that Cathal Mac Diarmada was drowned at Inis-Daighre, now Inisterry, in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon.

[4] *Donnchadh Riabhach.* Donough the Swarthy [Mac Dermot].

[5] *Of the Breifne.* na Breifne, B.

heir of Eli, quievit. Etain,[1] daughter of Jeffrey O'Flannagain, uxor of William Mac Branan, quievit about the festival of the Cross. A.D. [1392.]

The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the eighth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xciii.; vii. cycli lunaris; i. anno Indictionis; xiii. anno cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, a man full of all good, died after the triumph of penitence; and his son, i.e. Cathal Mac Diarmada, was afterwards drowned in Loch-Doire.[3] Edmond, son of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, intended chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, mortuus est. Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, was made king over Magh-Luirg by the power of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh; and an incursion was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Diarmada to Cluain-O'Coinden, in the callow of Loch-Techet, against Mac Diarmada; and they attacked each other, when the sons of Aedh were routed, and Tomaltach Dubh Mac Diarmada was slain; and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and his brother Ruaidhri, were taken prisoners there; and Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,[4] was taken prisoner there, and escaped afterwards; and several others were taken prisoners there. Brian O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, mortuus est in the same spring. Ferghal Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, (and a man who was equally praised by the poets and satirists of Erinn), *died* between Easter and May-day. John, son of Jeffrey O'Raighilligh, bishop of the Breifne,[5] in Christo quievit. A peace was concluded by the people of Magh-Luirg, in this summer, regarding the division of land and the mutual release of hostages.[6] Raghnailt, daughter of the son[7] of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, quievit. Dubhdara O'Maille mortuus est. Maghnus [1393.]

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[5] The bishoprick of the Breifne, or of Triburnia, as it was sometimes called, is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore.

[6] *Of hostages.* bṗaıġṫı, C. bṗaṫ, for bṗaġaṫ, B.

[7] *The son.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor, who died in 1368.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

hEġra, aṫḃar ṙiġ Luiġne, quieuit. Mac Emainn Ui Cellaiġ quieuit. Muirir cam mac Ruaiḋri meg Eochacan mortuus est in Noiuimber, ocus Brian mac Uilliam oicc meg Eochacan mortuus est; in .ui. nonar Octobrir quieuit. Eogan inġean Chaṫail oig Ui Chonċuḃair, bean Bhríain mic Maileaċlainn Ui Cheallaiḋ, Domnall ocus Emann, da ṁac Maoileaċlainn Ui Cheallaiġ, ocus Diarmaid Ua Flannagan, áṫḃar taoiseċ Tuaiṫe ratha, do ecc. Mainistir Chille hAchaiḋ in earpucoideachd Chille dara do ḃeanaṁ do braiṫriḃ fan Franciscar la hUa Conċuḃair bFhailġe.

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Tomar mac Muirġeasa mic Donnchaiḋ, epscop Achaḃ Conaire, do ecc. Cogaḃ mór do eirġiḃ eidir Ua Néill .i. Niall óg, ocus O Domnaill, Toirrḋealḃaċ; ocus a ṫáoiseaċaiḃ ocus a oireachtas do ṫréigeḃ Ui Dhomnaill, go mbúi a ccuṁga ṁóir ag cloinn Enri Ui Neill, ag cloinn tSeain Ui Dhomnaill, ag Ua nDoċartaiġ, ocus ag cloinn tSuiḃne. Do chóiḃ mac Ui Dhomnaill, Niall garḃ, ocus clann Domnaill mic Néill Ui Domnaill, for ionnsaiġiḃ i Fánait, gurro gaḃadh leo Eoin mac Maolmuire mic Suiḃne, ocus condéarnsat orgain. Goill ocus Gaoiḋeal ċóigiḃ Ulaḃ do ḃol i teach Ui Neill, ocus braiġde ocus umla do thaḃairt dó cenmotha O Domnaill a aenar.

Morrluaġaḃ la Niall occ .h. Neill, airdri coiceḃ

[1] *Quievit.* quieuerunt, B and C. The remaining entries for this year are wanting in B, but are given in C, into which they seem to have been copied from the Annals of the Four Masters. The transcriber of MS. B has added the note "desunt fere sex anni." The entries for the years 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, and a part of 1398, are wanting in both B and C.

[2] *O'Conchobhair Failghe.* The transcriber of MS. C has added the following note: "N.B.—The years 1394, 1395, 1396, and 1397, are

O'hEghra, intended king of Luighne, quievit. The son of Edmond O'Cellaigh quievit. Maurice Cam, son of Ruaidhri Mac Eochagain, mortuus est in November; and Brian, son of William Og Mac Eochagain, mortuus est; in vi. nonas Octobris quievit.[1] Etain, daughter of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, wife of Brian, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; Domhnall and Edmond, two sons of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Diarmaid O'Flannagain, heir to the lordship of Tuath-ratha, died. The monastery of Cill-achaidh in the bishopric of Cill-dara was built for the Brothers of Saint Francis by O'Conchobhair Failghe.[2] A.D. [1398.]

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Thomas, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, Bishop of Achadh-Conaire, died. A great war broke out between O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, and O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach; and his chieftains and his tribe abandoned O'Domhnaill, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Domhnaill, by O'Dochartaigh, and by the Clann-Suibhne. O'Domhnaill's son, (Niall Garbh), and the sons of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, went upon an excursion into Fanat, when John, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, was captured by them, and they committed a depredation. The Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Uladh went into O'Neill's house, and gave him hostages and submission, with the exception of O'Domhnaill alone. [1398.]

A great hosting[3] by Niall Og[4] O'Neill, chief king of

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wanting in the original, but may be filled from the Four Masters." The four first entries for the year 1398 appear to have been so filled in C.

[3] *Great hosting.* mop ɣluaiġeaḋ.

The text re-commences with these words in B, the four preceding entries being given only in C. See last note.

[4] *Og.* occ, B.; ó̇ occ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*

Conchuḃair, a tir Conaill Gulbain mic Neill, co rancadar a firthi co fid Aeḋa uar er Ruaiḋ mic Baḋairn, ocus ro aircidar manistir Era Ruaiḋ fo na huile innmus don tusar sin, ocus drong do muinntir .h. Donnaill do thaḃairt tachair dont sluaġ, ocus daine do marḃaḋ ocus do ḃarcaḋ ann sin; acus Aeḋ mac mic Fergail ruaiḋ do gabhail la hEoġanachaiḃ, ocus a nimḋeachd fein slan dia tigiḃ.

Sluaiġeḋ la Tomar a Burc, tiġearna Gall Connaċt, ocus la Toirrdhealbach ruaḋ .h. Conchuḃair, tiġearna Gaiḋel Connacht, ocus la Feiḃlimiḃ mac Cathail oicc .h. Conċuḃair cona ḃraiḋrigaiḃ, ocus la Ruaiḋri Ua nDuḃda cona ḃraiḋrecaiḃ, ocus la Taḋg Ua nEġra cona ḋoimḋinol ocus cona ḃraithrechaiḃ, a tir nOiliolla, cus milleḋ leo an tir uile eidir fér ocus arḃar, eidir loch ocus cill, ocus duntiḃ ocus dinnġnaiḃ ocus droḃelaiḃ ft. Conchuḃar occ mac Aeḋa mic Diarmada ocus a ḃraiḋrigaiḃ do teaċt a Maġ Luirg; agus Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmada, rex Moigi Luirg, do dol an oidchi sin co manistir na Búille, ocus a ruair se do siaḃ a mainistir na Builli do chor ar carrduic Locha Cé dó. Agus lorg na feḋna sin dragḃail dó Chonchoḃar cona muintir, ocus an lorg do leanmain doiḃ co hEchdruim mic nAeḋa a tir Ua mBriuin na Sinna, ocus tempoll Echdroma do lorcaḃ forra, ocus Conchobar mac Fergail Mic Diarmada do marḃaḋ ann, ocus Maelruanaiḃ Mac Diarmada do gaḃail ann, ocus moran da muintir do marḃaḋ ann; ocus a neich ocus a neiṫ do bein diḃ.

[1] *Coiced-Conchobhair*; i.e. "the fifth (or province) of Conchobhar" [Mac Nessa], a bardic name for Ulster.

[2] *Tir-Conaill-Gulban-mic-Neill.* The territory of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, called Tir-Conaill, or Tirconnell, a district co-extensive with the present county of Donegal.

[3] *Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn.* The cataract of [Aedh] Ruadh, son of Badhurn; now the Salmon Leap at Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

[4] *Its.* na, omitted in B.

Coiced-Conchobhair,[1] into Tir-Conaill-Gulban-mic-Neill,[2] so that his scouts arrived at Sidh-Aedha over Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn;[3] and they plundered the monastery of Es-Ruaidh of all its[4] riches on this expedition; and a party of O'Domhnaill's people gave battle to the army, and men were slain and injured there; and Aedh, grandson of Ferghal Ruadh,[5] was taken prisoner by the Eoghanachs, who themselves went home safely. A.D. [1398.]

A hosting by Thomas Burk, lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, and by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, lord of the Gaeidhel of Connacht, and by Fedhlimidh son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, with his kinsmen, and by Ruaidhri O'Dubhda, with his kinsmen, and by Tadhg O'hEghra, with his muster, and with his kinsmen, into Tir-Oilella, when the entire country was destroyed by them, both[6] grass and corn, lake[7] and church, forts, fastnesses, and strongholds, &c. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, and his kinsmen, came to Magh-Luirg; and Maelruanaidh[8] Mac Diarmada, rex of Magh-Luirg, went that night to the monastery of the Buill, and all the food that he found in the monastery of the Buill was transferred to the Rock of Loch-Cé by him. And the track of this party was discovered by Conchobhar[9] with his people, who pursued them as far as Echdruim-mic-nAedha in Tir-Ua-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the church of Echdruim was burned over them, and Conchobhar, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, was slain there, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada was captured there; and several of his people were killed there; and their horses and armour were taken from them.

[1] *Ferghal Ruadh.* Ferghal the Red. The Four Masters call him Aedh, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc.

[2] *Both.* ɐʇoɹ (lit. between), B. ɐʇoɐɹ, C.

[3] *Lake.* The chronicler meant to convey that the islands and structures of the lakes were destroyed.

[4] *Maelruanaidh.* The Four Masters write the name Ferghal (or Farrell); but Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Mollronie Mac Fierall Mac Dermott."

[5] *Conchobhar;* i.e. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Sluaġaḋ la Muircheartach mac n'Doṁnaill .h. Conchubhair i tír Aeḋa ruaiḋ mic Baḋuirnn dochum .h. Doṁnaill, ocus ni rucsat ar eḋáil ann, ocus a nimroḋ iar sin. Agus Aeḋ Ua Duirnin da lenṁain a toraiġeaċt, ocus imrúagad do thaḃairt doiḃ a mbeol Atha Senaiġ, ocus ech Aeḋa do lot ocus a ercar fein di, ocus tiuġ ant sluaiġ do loiġi air, ocus a ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn Donnchaiḋ; ocus Seon mac Muiredaiġ ruaiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ ar in tóraiġeacht sin. Loch Farbach do gaḃail la Ruaiḋri mac Aeḋa mic Diarmada, la rígdaṁna Moiġi Luirg, ocus ni deochaid a coṁairiṁ a frith dédail air. Murchaḋ bán mac Seain mic Doṁnaill .h. Ferġail, an mac rig tairiġ ir ferr boi an Eirinn ina aimsir fein, mortuus est mí ria nodluicc mór, do ḃár ola ocus ongtha ocus aithrighe, et repultus est a manistir Leathratha a lebaiḋ a athar ocus a seanathar. Muirir mac Riarduis Dalatun occisus est la Muircheartach occ mac Eochacan, ocus la Brian mac .h. Chonchoḃair Failgi. Gleno da locha do lorcaḋ la Saxanchaiḃ ocus le Gallaiḃ hEirenn isint samradh sin aniḋiu. Doṁnall .h. Nuallan occisus est o Gallaiḃ in hoc anno. Ua Briain mael mortuus est. Pilip mac Machgaṁna duinn .h. Cennedig mortuus est. Semus mac Emainn .h. Cendedig quieuit. Mac Diarmada feiriḃ i Brian mortuus est. Uater mac Daiḃid a Burcc do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ na Muṁan. Feralt .h. Brain, ri Ua Faelan, quieuit. Maelechlainn Ua Morḋa, ri Laigsi, mortuus est. Tomar mac Cathail, mic Murchaḋa .h. Ferġail, do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ

[1] *Tir-Aedha-Ruadh-mic-Badhuirn*; i.e. the country of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badhurn; now the barony of Tirhugh, co. Donegal.

[2] *Son of Muiredhach Ruadh.* Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, says "John Mac Johnine Roe."

[3] *After.* The clause do ḃár ola ocus ongtha ocus aithrighe, literally translated, would read "of a death of oil, unction, and penitence."

[4] *O'Cennedigh.* h.Chinneidiġ, C.

[5] *Mortuus est.* So in B. quieuit, C.

A hosting by Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, into Tir-Aedha-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn,[1] against O'Domhnaill; and they captured no spoils there; and they turned back afterwards. And Aedh O'Duirnin followed them in pursuit, and they attacked one another at Bel-Atha-Senaigh; and Aedh's horse was wounded, and he himself was unhorsed; and the throng of the army pressed upon him, and he was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh. And John, son of Muiredhach Ruadh,[2] was killed in this pursuit. Loch-Fharbhach was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, royal heir of Magh-Luirg; and countless spoils were found in it. Murchadh Bán, son of John, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, the best son of a king-chieftain that was in Erinn in his own time, mortuus est a month before Great Christmas, after[3] unction and penitence; et sepultus est in the monastery of Leth-ratha, in the tomb of his father and grandfather. Maurice, son of Piers Dalton, occisus est by Muirchertach Og Mac Eochagain, and by Brian, the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe. Glenn-da-locha was again burned in this summer by the Saxons and Foreigners of Erinn. Domhnall O'Nuallan occisus est by Foreigners in hoc anno. O'Briain Mael mortuus est. Philip, the son of Mathghamhain Donn O'Cennedigh,[4] mortuus est.[5] James, the son of Edmond O'Cennedigh, quievit. The son of Diarmaid Serbh[6] O'Briain mortuus est. Walter Mac David[7] Burk was slain by the Foreigners of Mumha. Gerald O'Brain,[8] king of Ui-Faelain, quievit. Maelechlainn O'Mordha, king[9] of Laighis, mortuus est. Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by the Foreigners

A.D. [1398.]

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[6] *Serbh*; i.e. "the Sour."

[7] *Mac David.* mac Daibi, C. mac ꝺꝺ, B.

[8] *O'Brain.* h. bp., C. h.Bpiain, B, which is a mistake for h. Bpain, the Irish form of the name of O'Byrne. The death of Gerald O'Broin, son of Tadhg, is given by the Four M. at the year 1399.

[9] *King.* pi, C. pig, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

na Mide isin Chaillin Crubach, ocus do thabaill an Tomar sin tigearnas na hAngaile i nagaid Seoain mic Briain mic Murchaid, cen cor cóir dol a nagaid ant sinsir Brathar maith. Maidm mor la Mag Carrthaig Cairpreach for Uib Súilliban, ocus Ua Suilliban calbus do marbad ann, ocus dá mac .h. Suilliban moir .i. Eogan ocus Conchobar buide, et alii multi. Muircheartach occ mag Aengusa occisus est o a Braithrechaib budéin. Mor indraigid la mac Uilliam Burc ocus la cloinn Chathail oicc for Sligech, ocus in baile do lorcad ocus do lomargain doib. Cinn Risderd, ri Saxan, do teacht a nErind in hoc anno, ocus Art Mac Murchada, ri Laigen, do beit a namneart mor on rig ocus o Saxanchaib archeana. Mac Murchada do dol ar indraigid, ocus Gaill Laigen ocus na Mide do breith fair, agus mórán do sluag Saxan occus ceithirna congbala Mic Murchada do marbad ann, im clainn Donnchada .h. Duinn .i. Cerball ocus Eogan, co maithib a muintire maille riu, ocus Uilliam mac Cerbaill mic Gilla Patraicc, ocus mac Diarmada ruaid Mic Gilla Patraicc, do marbad ann beos.

Sluaged la .h. Conchobair ruad, ocus la Conchubar Mac nDiarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, i Tir nOilella, co rancadar a sceithealta co Mag Tuired na fomorach, ocus airgni mora do gabail doib; ocus a tadairt fo choillsib Conchubair, ocus a cethirn congbala ocus slarlaidi do imteacht le na nevalaib, ocus

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[1] *Cairbrech.* Cairpreach, C. Carprich, B.

[2] *Buidhe;* i.e. "the Yellow." This word, and the addition et alii multi, are omitted in B. Mageoghegan says "O'Sullevan Bearrie."

[3] *His.* a. Omitted in B.

[4] *Cathal Og.* Cathal Og (or Charles the Younger) O'Conor.

[5] *King.* ri, C. rig, B. King Richard II. came to Ireland in 1399, not 1398.

[6] *Came.* do teacht, C. do tos, for do tocht, B.

[7] *On an expedition.* ar indrigid, B. ar iondraigid, C.

[8] *Diarmaid Ruadh Mac Gilla-Patraic.* The Christian name, Diarmaid, is alone given in C.

[9] *Magh-Tuiredh-na-Fomorach;* i.e.

of Midhe in the Caillin-crubach; and this Thomas had sought the sovereignty of the Anghaile in opposition to John, the son of Brian, son of Murchadh, although it was not right to oppose the senior, noble kinsman. A great victory by Mac Carthaigh Cairbrech[1] over the Ui-Suillebhain, and O'Suillebhain Calvus was slain there, and the two sons of O'Suillebhain Mór, viz., Eoghan and Conchobhar Buidhe,[2] et alii multi. Muirchertach Og Mac Aenghusa occisus est by his[3] own brothers. A great attack by Mac William Burk and the sons of Cathal Og[4] on Sligech, when the town was burned and entirely plundered by them. King Richard, king[5] of the Saxons, came[6] to Erinn in hoc anno, and Art Mac Murchadha, king[5] of Laighen, was much weakened by the king and the other Saxons. Mac Murchadha went on an expedition,[7] and the Foreigners of Laighen and Midhe overtook him; and a great number of the Saxon army, and the kerne retainers of Mac Murchadha, were slain there, including the sons of Donnchadh O'Duinn, viz., Cerbhall and Eoghan, together with the nobles of their people; and William, the son of Cerbhall Mac Gilla-Patraic, and the son of Diarmaid Ruadh Mac Gilla-Patraic,[8] were also slain there. A.D. [1398.]

A hosting by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, into Tir-Oilella, so that their scouts reached Magh-Tuiredh-na-Fomorach;[9] and great spoils were obtained by them, which they carried towards Coillte-Conchobhair;[10] and their kerne retainers and young recruits departed with their spoils, and

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"Magh-Tuiredh of the Fomorians," the name of a plain in the county of Sligo, celebrated as the scene of a great battle alleged to have been fought there, A.M. 2764, between the Firbolgs and Fomorians. The name of Magh-Tuiredh is still preserved in those of two townlands called Moytirra east, and Moytirra west, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo; and some remarkable traces of a battle are yet to be seen there.

[10] *Coillte-Conchobhair.* "Conchobhar's woods." This was the name of a woody district in the north-east of the present barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Conchobair ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus Somairle buide mac Marcusa mic Domhnaill, comarbla Mic Diarmada, do facbail da muinntir fein ind uathaib slúaig. Muircheartach mac Domnaill, ocus Maelruanaid Mac Donnchaid, ri tire hOilella, do breid forro cona rochraidi didlinaid i Cnucc in croma, ocus a maidmachaib anmide, ocus Somairle buide cona muinntir do marbad i Cnucc in croma, ocus lam der .h. Conchobair do chreachtnugad co mór daithius aen orchuir for in sluaig sin. Mac Muiris buide .h. Morda, drochet dáin ocus deoraid Erend, tighearna Sleibe Mairg, mortuus est. Art cam Ua Faelan quieuit. Ingen Briain .h.Fergail, uxor Ulpir, quieuit. Finguala ingean Cathail Ui Madadan, mortua est. Flaig mór in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Cetaoin ocus cethar .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.xc.ix.; xiii. anno cicli lunaris; uii. indictionis; xix. cicli solaris. Brian.h.Briain, ri Tuadmumain, tuile orddain ocus airechair na hErend uile, do ecc iar mbreith buada o doman ocus o demnan in hoc anno; agus Toirrdelbach mac Murchaid.h.Briain, lecdroman Tuadmumain, do eg. Aed.h.Donnchada, ri Eoganachta Locha Lein, quieuit. Gilla na naem Mac Aedacain, ollam oirtheair Mumain re breithemnar, ocus Baethgalach Mac Aedacain, ollam breitemnan.h.Fiachrach ocus .h. nAmalgaid, mortui sunt. Toirrdhealbach mac Mailmuire mic Suibne, tighearna Fanaid, quieuit. Cu Ulad Ua Neill .i. mac Neill .h. Neill, feichead coicchend decrid Erend, quieuit.

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[1] *Buidhe;* i.e. "the Yellow."

[2] *Domhnall;* i.e. Domhnall O'Conchobhair, or Daniel O'Conor [Sligo].

[3] *Supporter.* drochet; literally "bridge," B and C.

[4] *Sliabh-Mairge.* A mountain in the Queen's county, giving name to the barony of Slewmargy, or Slievemargue, in the same county. Both the mountain and barony, or district, were comprised in the ancient territory of Laighis, or Leix, the chieftains of which (the O'Mores) were sometimes called "lords of Sliabh-Mairge," by way of distinction.

[5] *Art Cam;* i.e. Art the Crooked.

O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada, and Somhairle Buidhe,[1] the son of Marcus Mac Domhnaill, Mac Diarmada's constable, were left by their own people with a few companions. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall,[2] and Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, with their respective armies, overtook them at Cnoc-in-croma, where they were routed; and Somhairle Buidhe,[1] with his people, was slain at Cnoc-in-croma; and O'Conchobhair's right hand was greatly wounded from the effect of one shot on that hosting. The son of Maurice Buidhe[1] O'Mordha, supporter[3] of the learned and destitute of Erinn, lord of Sliabh-Mairge,[4] mortuus est. Art Cam[5] O'Faelain quievit. The daughter[6] of Brian O'Ferghail, uxor Vulpis,[7] quievit. Finnghuala, daughter of Cathal O'Madadhain, mortua est. A great plague in hoc anno. A.D. [1398]

The kalends of January[8] on Wednesday, and the fourteenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xcix.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; vii. Indictionis; xix. cycli solaris. Brian O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, flood of the dignity and nobility of all Erinn,[9] died after[10] triumphing over the world and the devil, in hoc anno; and Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh O'Briain, bulwark of Tuadh-Mumha, died. Aedh O'Donnchadha, king of Eeghanacht Locha-Lein, quievit. Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, ollamh of the East of Mumha in judicature, and Baethghalach[11] Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalghaidh, mortui sunt.[12] Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, lord of Fanad, quievit. Cu-Uladh O'Neill, i.e., the son of Niall O'Neill, general protector of the learned of Erinn, [1399.]

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[6] *Daughter.* ingen, B. ingheann, C.

[7] *Uxor Vulpis;* i. e. wife of the Sinnach, or Fox, chief of Muinter-Tadhgain. See note [2], p. 26, *supra.* ulpis, B.

[8] *Of January.* Enair; omitted in B, in which the Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin.

[9] *Of all Erinn.* na hEirenn uile, B. Eirenn uile, C.

[10] *After.* ar, B. iar, C.

[11] *Baethghalach.* This name is usually Latinized Boethius.

[12] *Mortui sunt.* m. 2, for mortuus est, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Feidlimid mac Cathail .h. Conchubair, rigdamna .h. Falgi, mortuus est. Seoan mac Briain mic Murchaid .h. Fergail, taoiseach na hAngaile, do ecc, accus Domnall mac Seain .h. Fergail ina inat. Hanri mer mac Uatin, tigearna Tire hAmalgaid, quieuit in Crist. Domnall mac Gilla Ira ruaid Ui Raigillig quieuit. Diarmaid mac Aeda mic Feblimid .h. Conchobair, deg ádbar rig Connacht, quieuit. Mac Eochada eolach, ollam na Caemanach re dan, ocus feicheb coitchend dfertaib Erend, do ecc iar mbuaid naithrige. Primfaid Ardd Macha, .i. in Coltunach, in Crist quieuit. Tadc .h. Cerbaill, ri Eli, do gabail la hIarla Urmuman in hoc anno. Cormac Ua Cuirnin, adbar ollamain na Breifne, do ecc in hoc anno. Domnall ruad mac Sigraig .h. Cuirnin, adbar ollamain na Breifne, do ecc don plaig in hoc anno. Morrluaigad la mac Uilliam Burc ocus le cloinn Cathail oicc, ocus le cloinn .h. Cellaid, a Cairpri, acus Ruaidri mac Domnaill mic Flaithbeartaig .h. Ruairc do marbad leo don tuar rin, ocus echta imda eli nach airmther runn.

Kt. [Enair] for Dardain, ocus cuicid ficheat fuirri; M°.cccc°.; xiiii. cicli lunaris; uicid; xx. anno cicli solaris. Aed .h. Mailmuaid, rex fer Cell, quieuit xiiii. Kt. Febra. Laignech mac Fergail ruaid mic Donnchaid meg Eochacain quieuit a teist id Septimbir. Ristard mac Feorais cum aliis do marbad a fill a tig erpoicc na Mide .ix. callaind Iuil.

[1] *Cathal.* The name is "Cathair" in the Annals of Ulster, and also in the Annals of the Four Masters. Both names (*Cathal* and *Cathair*) are now Anglicised Charles.

[2] *Mac Eochdha Eolach.* "Mac Eochadha (or Mac Keogh) the learned." The word eolach is not in C.

[3] *Primate.* primfaid. This word properly signifies "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148, vol. i.

[4] *The Coltunach.* John Colton, or De Colton, Archbishop of Armagh. His "quievit" is misplaced above, as he died in the year 1404. See Dr. Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*; Introduction, p. ii.

[5] *Several other deeds.* euchta iomda eile, C.

quievit. Feidhlimidh, son of Cathal[1] O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, mortuus est. John, son of Brian, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile, died; and Domhnall, son of John O'Ferghail, *was appointed* in his place. Henry Mer Mac Wattin, lord of Tir-Amhalghaidh, quievit in Christo. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, quievit. Diarmaid, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh O'Conchobhair, who was well qualified to be king of Connacht, quievit. Mac Eochadha Eolach,[2] chief poet of the Caemhanachs, and general protector to the men of Erinn, died after the victory of penitence. The primate[3] of Ard-Macha, i.e. the Coltunach,[4] in Christo quievit. Tadhg O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, was taken prisoner by the Earl of Ur-Mumha in hoc anno. Cormac O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Breifne, died in hoc anno. Domhnall Ruadh, son of Sigradh O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Breifne, died of the plague in hoc anno. A great hosting by Mac William Burk, and by the sons of Cathal Og, and the sons of O'Cellaigh, into Cairbre; and Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, was slain by them on this expedition; and several other deeds[5] *were committed by them* that are not enumerated here. A.D. [1399.]

The kalends [of January][6] on Thursday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; M°.cccc°.; xiiii. cycli lunaris; viii. Indictionis;[7] xx. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Maelmhuaidh, rex of Feara-Cell, quievit the 14th[8] of the kalends of February. Laighnech, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Eochagain, quievit on the 3rd of the ides of September. Richard Mac Feorais, cum aliis,[9] was slain, in treachery, in the house of the Bishop of Midhe,[10] on the ninth of the [1400.]

[6] [*Of January*]. Omitted in both B and C, in each of which the Dom. Letters (D C) are added in the margin.

[7] *Indictionis*. The number of the Indiction is represented by uiiio, instead of uiii. ro., in B and C.

[8] *The 14th*. xiiii., C. xuii. (17th), B.

[9] *Aliis*. alis, C. al, B.

[10] *Of Midhe* (Meath). na Mioe, C. na Mioee, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Donnčaď Sinnach, tiġearna muintire Tadcain, ocur ri fer Tethba de iure, quieuit. Diarmaid ocur Brian, da mac .h. Catharnaiġ mic ant Sinnaiġ, quieuerunt i Callainn Augurt. Cairlen Duin Imdain do gabail do mac an abaid .h. Conchubair, ocur Hoberd mac Emaind mic Hoberd a burc do marbad ann, ocur mac mic Emaind .h. Cellaiġ do di a lamdechur and do lecen ar dó. Grigoir mac Tanaide .h. Maelchonaire, addar ollam in tríla Muiredaiġ muillethain, ocur fer foirbthi ina cheird budéin, do marbadh go tubairtech do en duille gai do laimh Uilliam Ġairbh mic Daibid for tochar Duin Imdain and amrich, ocur tucad re ba agus ui. xx^ti bo ina eric. Sadb ingean Taidc mic Donnchaid quieuit. Ruaidri mac Airt Meg Aenguса do marbad le cloinn Conulaid .h. Neill, occur la Cathbarr mag Aenguса in hoc anno. Simon .h. Trebair, airchindechan Cille Forga, quieuit. Tomar O Cuirnin, ollam fer mBreifne, quieuit. Creach mor la cloinn fir Daibid for Niall mor .h. nUigind, ocus Dia do denam indisti forra into oidchi frin .i. ár addal do thadairt forra o huachd na haidchi. Seaan .h. Raiġillid .i. mac Pilip .h. Raiġillid, ri na Breifne doir, quieuit do bidcc. Domnall and .h. Duibdir do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Cogad mór eidir clainn tSeaain .h. Domnaill ocur .h. Domnaill fein.

[1] *O'Catharnaigh.* O'Kearney. See next note.

[2] *Son of the Sinnach.* The name Sinnach (i.e. Fox), originally a sobriquet of the chieftains of the family of O'Catharnaigh (or O'Kearney) of Teffia, ultimately became the surname of a branch of the same family. For the origin of the name Fox, see the *Miscell.* of the *Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 187–188; the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1022; and vol. i. of this work, p. 27 (A.D. 1024). Instead of the clause ".h. Catharnaiġ mic ant Sinnaiġ," as in the text, the Four Masters have "mac Catharnaiġ mic ant Sinnaiġ," which Dr. O'Donovan translates "sons of Catharnach Mac-ant-Sinnaigh," as if he considered Mac-ant-Sinnaigh a proper surname.

[3] *Mac-an-abaidh;* i.e. the son of the Abbot.

[4] *In confinement.* a lamdechur, B. a lamdeacar, C.

[5] *Was let.* do lecen, B. do léigean, C.

[6] *Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain;* i.e. "the race of Muiredhach Muille-

kalends of July. Donnchadh Sinnach, lord of Muinter-Tadhgain, and king, de jure, of Feara-Tethbha, quievit. A.D. [1400.] Diarmaid and Brian, two sons of O'Catharnaigh[1] son of the Sinnach,[2] quieverunt on the kalends of August. The castle of Dun-Imdhain was taken by Mac-an-abaidh[3] O'Conchobhair; and Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burk, was slain there; and the grandson of Edmond O'Cellaigh, who was in confinement[4] there, was let[5] out of it by him. Gregory, son of Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, intended ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain,[6] and a man perfect in his own art, was unfortunately[7] killed in mistake, by one cast of a spear from the hand of William Garbh Mac David,[8] on the causeway[9] of Dun-Imdhain; and six score and six cows were given as eric[10] for him. Sadhbh, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Art Mac Aenghusa, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and by Cathbharr Mac Aenghusa, in hoc anno. Simon O'Trebhair, archdeacon of Cill-Forga, quievit. Thomas O'Cuirnin, ollamh of the men of Breifne, quievit. A great depredation *was committed* by the sons of Sir David[11] upon Niall Mor O'hUiginn; and God inflicted punishment on them that night,[12] viz., a great destruction was brought upon them by the cold of the night. John O'Raighilligh, i.e., the son of Philip O'Raighilligh, king of East Breifne, quievit of a sudden fit. Domhnall Ard[13] O'Duibhidhir was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. A great war between[14] the sons of John O'Domhnaill and O'Domhnaill himself.

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than," the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connacht, and their correlatives.

[7] *Unfortunately.* co tubuɾech, B. co tubuɾeach, C.

[8] *William Garbh Mac David;* i.e. William the Rough Mac David [Burk].

[9] *Causeway.* tochuɾ, C. tach, for tachaɾ, B.

[10] *Eric.* eɾuc, C. eɾucc, B. Eric denoted the fine, or compensation, paid for offences involving death or injury to persons.

[11] *Sir David;* i.e. Sir David Burk.

[12] *Night.* oɾochi, B. oiche, C.

[13] *Ard;* i.e. the high, or tall; omitted in B.

[14] *Between.* eɾoiɾ, B. eaɾaɾ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Sluaġaḋ mor la Niall .h. Neill a tir Conaill, cor mill mor dardar an tire. Eich ocus daine do ḃuain de. Clann Flaiṫḃeartaiġ .h. Ruairc do indarbaḋ arin bhreifne amach. Gilla Isa mac Aṅriġ do riġaḋ isin bhreifne, ocus a ecc a cinn mís. Mac riġ Saxan do ṫeaċt an Erinn in hoc anno. Muirir mac mic Iarla Dermumhan do ecc don plái̇ġ. Tadc .h. Ceirḃaill do eloḃ on iarla a Belach Gaḃrain. Mac Mic in milis, tiġearna na Stondunach, occisus est o Uilliam a Burcc. Mac Maġnusa meg Uidir, briġaiḋ dredaiḃ Erenn, do ecc do brocc. Mailechlainn mac an archoirpoicc .h.Cellaiġ do ecc don galar brecc. Crech mor do denaṁ do ċlainn Flaiṫḃeartaiġ ar Ua Ruairc. Creach do denaṁ do Tiġearnan .h. Ruairc ar Ua Maeladuin Luirg, occus .h. Doṁnaill do breith fair, ocus in creach do thaḃairt uaḃa ar ecin. Finguala, inġen Chathail mic Aeḋa Bréifniġ, ben Mic Suiḃne Fanat, quieuit. Diarmaid mac Muircheartaiġ ruaiḋ .h. Birn obiit .uii. idus Maii.

Kt. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus ui.eḋ uathaḋ fuirri; M.cccc.primo; xu. circli lunairi; ix. anno indictionis; xxi. circli solairi. Maelechlainn .h. Cellaiḋ, ri .h. Maine, fer lan denech, ocus dengnuṁ, ocus do ṫréidiḃ in tiġearnais, do ecc iar mbreith buadha o deman ocus o doṁan. Tomar mac Emainn Albanaiċ .i. mac Uilliam Burc, tiġearna Gall Connacht ocus mor an da Gaiḋelaiḃ, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchuḃar .h. Maileaċlainn, rex

[1] *So that.* cor (for co ro), B. gur, C.

[2] *Son of Henry;* i.e. of Henry O'Reilly.

[3] *In hoc anno.* This entry should be given under 1401, in which year Thomas Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Ireland.

[4] *The Earl;* i.e. the Earl of Ur-Mumha, or Ormond.

[5] *Brughaidh to the men of Erinn.* dreasaiḃ Eirionn, C. The term "brughaidh" was applied to an opulent farmer of great influence and authority.

[6] *Suddenly.* do brocc, B. do ḃiodḃ, C.

[7] *Galar brec;* i.e. "the speckled disease," or small-pox.

A great hosting by Niall O'Neill to Tir-Conaill, so that[1] he destroyed much of the corn of the country. Horses and men were taken from him. The sons of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc were banished out of the Breifne. Gilla-Isa, son of Henry,[2] was made king in the Breifne, and died before the end of a month. The son of the king of the Saxons came to Erinn in hoc anno.[3] Maurice, grandson of the Earl of Des-Mumha, died of the plague. Tadhg O'Cerbhaill escaped from the Earl,[4] from Belach-Gabhrain. The son of Mac-in-mhilidh, lord of the Stauntons, occisus est by William Burk. The son of Maghnus Mac Uidhir, brughaidh to the men of Erinn,[5] died suddenly.[6] Maelechlainn, son of the Archbishop O'Cellaigh, died of the galar brec.[7] A great depredation was committed by the sons of Flaithbhertach[8] upon O'Ruairc. A depredation was committed by Tighernan O'Ruairc upon O'Maeladuin of Lurg; and O'Domhnaill overtook him, and the prey was taken from him by force. Finnghuala, daughter of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech,[9] wife of Mac Suibhne of Fanad, quievit. Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach Ruadh O'Birn, obiit vii. idus Maii.[10] A.D. [1400.]

The kalends[11] of January on Saturday, and the sixth of the moon; M.cccc. primo; xv. cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis; xxi. cycli solaris. Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, a man full of bounty[12] and valour,[13] and of the wealth of the sovereignty, died after obtaining triumph over the devil and the world. Thomas, son of Edmond Albanach, i.e. Mac William Burk, lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, and of many of its Gaeidhel, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchobhar O'Maelechlainn, [1401.]

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[8] *Sons of Flaithbhertach.* Flaithbhertach (or Flaherty) O'Ruairc.

[9] *Aedh Breifnech.* Aedh, or Hugh, the Breifnian (O'Conor); so called, doubtless, from having been fostered in the Breifne.

[10] *Maii.* mai, B and C.

[11] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B.

[12] *Of bounty.* ꝺenech, for ꝺo enech, B. ꝺenꝛaċ, C.

[13] *Of valour.* ꝺenꝛnaṁ, for ꝺo enꝛnaṁ, C. ꝺeꝛnaiṁ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Midie de iure, quieuit a teirt callainn April irin Letinnre Muigi hElli in bona fine. Muircheartach occ mac Muirčeartaigh móir meg Eochacan, do marbad i teirt noin Octimbir i mbeol Atha Impir do en urchur gai, la Geroitt mac Roberd Dalatun, i comercur oirdhi, der a muintiri. do chur uad ar indraigid irin mBrenad muinntiri Gillgan. Domnall mac Teboit .h. Mailmuaid, adbar rig fer Cell, interfectur est in Aldain Laigen o Gallaib, in fridie iour Mai. Gilla na naem mac Aedacan, ollam breitheamhan .h. Failgi ocus cenel Fiachaid, quieuit. Teboid buidi .h. Mailmuaid do marbad i cill Cruimthir Fiachrach i teirt callainn Octobir la clainn Airt .h. Mailechlainn. Cathal ruad mag Ragnaill, dux muinntire hEolair, do marbad a nDruim cubra le Serraid mac Mailechlainn meg Ragnaill, hi cind mír derrach .i. hi quint noin Martai. Maelruanaig mac Cathail ruaid meg Ragnaill do marbad la cloind Maeleachlainn meg Ragnaill in bliadain cedna, a lurg a chreiche. Da mac Uilliam do denam tarér Tomair a Burc .i. mac Uilliam do denam dUillec mac Ricaird oicc, ocus mac Uilliam eli do denam do Uater mac Tomair a Burc, ocus a creidemain do mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird ar fingrifechd. Conchobar anabaid Ua Cellaig do rigad a ninad a athar féin. Domnall Ua Maille, ri Umaill, do ecc in hoc anno. Cormac mac Diarmada mic Branan occisus est per dolum

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[1] *Midie.* Medie, B and C.

[2] *The Leth-inse of Magh-hElli.* The name of the plain of Magh-hElli is still preserved in that of the townland of Moyally, parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County. Leth-inse, or Lehinch, is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the same barony and county.

[3] *Bel-atha-Impir;* i.e. "the mouth of the ford of Imper." This seems to have been the name of a ford over the river Blackwater, near Emper, a townland in the present parish of Kilmacnevin, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. The words i mbeol, "in Bel—," are omitted in B.

rex Midiæ[1] de jure, quievit on the third of the kalends of April, in the Leth-inse of Magh-hElli,[2] in bona fine. Muirchertach Og, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, was killed on the third of the nones of October, in Bel-atha-Impir,[3] with one cast of a spear, by Garrett son of Robert Dalton, in a nocturnal encounter, after he had sent away his people on an incursion into the Brenadh of Muinter-Gillgan. Domhnall, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, heir to the sovereignty of Feara-Cell, interfectus est in Almha of Laighen, by Foreigners, in pridie idus Maii. Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of Ui-Failghe and Cenel-Fiachaidh, quievit. Tibbot Buidhe O'Maelmhuaidh was slain in Cill-Cruimthir-Fiachrach,[4] on the third of the kalends of October, by the sons of Art O'Maelechlainn. Cathal Ruadh Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, was slain in Druim-cubhra by Jeffrey, son of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, before the end of a month of spring, i.e. on the fifth of the nones of March. Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal Ruadh Mac Raghnaill, was slain by the sons of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, in the same year, whilst pursuing his prey.[5] Two Mac Williams were made after[6] *the death of* Thomas Burk, viz., Ulick, the son of Richard Og, was made the Mac William; and Walter, son of Thomas Burk, was made another Mac William; but he submitted to Mac William of Clann-Rickard in consequence of his seniority. Conchobhar Anabaidh[7] O'Cellaigh was made king in the place of his own father. Domhnall O'Maille, king of Umhall, died in hoc anno. Cormac, son of Diarmaid Mac Branan, occisus

A.D. [1401.]

[4] *Cill-Cruimther-Fiachrach.* "The church of Cruimther (or presbyter) Fiachra;" probably a mistake for Cill-Cruimther-Fraich, or church of Cruimther Fraech, now Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

[5] *Pursuing his prey;* i.e. whilst pursuing a prey that had been taken from him by the sons of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill.

[6] *After.* ꝺaṙéiṙ, C. ꝺaṙeṙ, B.

[7] *Conchobhar Anabaidh;* i.e. "Conchobhar (or Conor) the Unripe," or the Abortive; so called, as it would appear, from having been born prematurely.

[*MS defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

la Conchobar mac Seain mic Branan. Ar dimor la hArt mac Airt, ri Laigen, for cundae Lochai Garman in hoc anno; acus a cumain sin la Gallaib Athai cliath for Gaidelaibh Laigen, ocus moran do ceithernaib congbala na Mumhan fa Thadg .h. Meachair do marbad ann. Pestelencia magna hi Conmaicnib Cuili, ocus i Clainn Ricaird. Pilib Apal do ecc don flaith sin. Uilliac mac Ricaird, do clainn Ricaird, rubmerrus ert for Turlach mor .h. Fiachrach in hoc anno. Morr .h. Flannacan Eli in hoc anno. Falgi mac Eogain Ui Conchobair falgi do marbad dathesr aen urchuir do foigit girr in hoc anno. Uilliam occ .h. hUicinn occisus ert o cloinn Cathail na mbanfigech meg Flanchaid eidir da adaind, in hoc anno. Mac gilla Brigti na Muigi do marbad do ercur. Creacha do denam do cloinn Donnaill mic Muircheartaig ar Mac n'Diarmada in hoc anno. Carraic Locha Cé do gabail do cloinn Fergail Mic Diarmada, ocus daine imda do marbad ocus do bathad ina timchell, ocus luct a coimeda da tinolacad do chind cumad. Feidlimid mac Cathail oicc .h. Conchubair do marbad do mac .h. Conchubair duind. Gres an Chadain do denam la cloinn .h. Ruairc, .i. Tigearnan occ ocus Aed buidi ocus Tadg, ocus do cloinn Meg Samradan, for Maelmórda Ua Raigilligi, occus forlongport ag muintir Mailmorda ar a neir, ocus ni hurusa a ariri ar millead

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[1] *Under Tadhg O'Meachair.* fa Thadg .h. Meachair. Repeated in B.

[2] *Turloch-mor of Ui-Fiachrach*; i.e. "the great pool of Ui-Fiachrach-[Aidhne]," now probably Turlough-Keeloge, in the parish of Kinvarra-doorus, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[3] *O'Flannagain of Eli.* The sept of O'Flannagain of Eli were also known as the Cenel-Farga, or Kinel-arga, and occupied a district co-extensive with the present barony of Ballybrit, King's County. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin's Topog. Poem*; Appendix, p. lxxxiv.

[4] *Cathal-na-mbanfigech.* "Cathal (or Charles) of the weaving women." This appears to have been an op-

est per dolum by Conchobhar, son of John Mac Branan. A.D.
A great slaughter *was committed* by Art, son of Art, king [1401.]
of Laighen, in the county of Loch-Garman, in hoc anno; and retaliation for this was committed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath on the Gaeidhel of Laighen, and a great many of the retained kerns of Mumha, under Tadhg O'Meachair,[1] were slain there. Pestilentia magna in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Clann-Rickard. Philip Afal died of this plague. Ulick, son of Richard, of the Clann-Rickard, submersus est in Turloch-mor of Ui-Fiachrach,[2] in hoc anno. Mors of O'Flannagain of Eli[3] in hoc anno. Failghe, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed from the effect of one shot of a short arrow in hoc anno. William Og O'hUiginn occisus est by the sons of Cathal-na-mbanfigech[4] Mac Flannchaidh, between[5] two rivers, in hoc anno. Mac Gilla-Brighdi, of the Magh,[6] was killed by a fall. Depredations were committed by the sons of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach,[7] upon Mac Diarmada in hoc anno. The Rock of Loch-Cé was taken by the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and many persons were slain and drowned around it; and its ward surrendered it for the sake of a bribe. Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, was killed by the son of O'Conchobhair Donn. The attack of the Cabhan was made by the sons of O'Ruairc—viz., Tighernan Og, and Aedh Buidhe, and Tadhg, and by the sons of Mac Samhradhain, on Maelmordha O'Raighilligh; and Muinter-Maelmordha had an encampment after them; and it is not easy to count the

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probrious epithet, for the art of weaving was of all trades "of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye," as Mageoghegan says (Ann. Clonmacnoise, A.D. 1391).

[5] *Between.* eroip, B. eaoap, C. Possibly eroip oa abuino may be some territorial designation.

[6] *The Magh.* "The Plain;" i.e. Mgah-Finn, otherwise called the Bredach, and "Keogh's Country," a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See *Miscell. Irish Archæol. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 77, note [x], and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topog. Poem;* Appendix, p. xlvi.

[7] *Son of Muirchertach.* Muirchertach O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

anorrde do daimib ocus maimib, ocus do loiscedh .xx. beart eidh ann fa mac in biataidh daimicc do congnamh la muinntir Raighillidh, ocus do benadh da xx^ic ech dib beor. Coccadh adhuathmar do erghi eidir Toirrdhelbach mac Neill ghairbh mic Aedha .h. Dhomhnaill, ocus righdamna na nEoghanach .i. Brian mac Enri aithreidh Ui Neill, ocus forlongphurt cloinne Dalaigh, ocus Toirrdhelbaich mic Neill ghairbh tighearna na Conallach, do innraighidh co drochcomhairlech dimrach la mac Enri, ocus fraenmaidhm rechtanach do ben arta do thur lai co láidir lanchalma. Ocus mar nach deid olc cin indiched na dal can dighaltus, ni dechadar na dala frin gan dighaltus go dechdharadh o chenel Conaill; ocus ir amhlaidh do faladar na dala frin doib .i. mac Ui Neill dragbail in huachadh fluagh deodlai, ocus crech Enri .h. Gairmleadhaigh femhe, ocus fo benait na creacha frin derimh la Cenel Moan, ocus rob e frin ant aithes con anaithes do Chenel Moan; ar fo marbhsam mac .h. Gairmleaghaidh doen Duille cloidhimh; ocus ara haithle frin do iadsad Cenel Conaill uile a timchioll in trén milidh, ocus do maidedh in mór echt frin la Toirrdealbhach Ua nDomhnaill; occus do marbadh Niall mac Neill ghairbh .h. Domhnaill, ocus Maelsechlainn mac Flaithbheartaigh .h. Ruairc tus an lai frin la hEoghanchaib; ocus do bo lan mór a nerbadha orin amach, acht nach roich a nairemh uli ar oman a nemiltius.

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[1] *Broke out between.* do erghi eidir; lit. "arose between," B. do eirghidh eadar, C.

[2] *Henry Amhreidh*; i.e. "Henry the Unquiet," or "Uneasy."

[3] *Clann-Dalaigh.* This was the tribe name of the O'Donnells of Tir-Conaill, derived from their progenitor, Dalach, who died in 868.

[4] *Assaulted.* dindraighidh, B. do innraighidh, C.

[5] *Completely routed.* The literal translation of the clause fraenmaidhm rechtanach do ben arta, as in B, would be "a broken scattering rout was taken out of them." C reads fraenmaidhm reachtanach do bain artu.

people and valuables that were destroyed there; and twenty loads of clothing were burned there, along with the biatach's son, who came to assist Muinter-Raighilligh; and two score horses were taken from them besides. A horrible war broke out between[1] Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Garbh, son of Aedh O'Domhnaill, and the royal heir of the Eoghanachs, i.e. Brian, son of Henry Amhreidh[2] O'Neill; and the fortress of the Clann-Dalaigh,[3] and of Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Garbh, lord of the Conallians, was ill-advisedly, haughtily, assaulted[4] by the son of Henry, and they were powerfully, bravely, and completely routed,[5] at the beginning of the day. And as no evil goes unrevenged,[6] nor offence unpunished, these transactions did not pass without being promptly avenged by the Cenel-Conaill. And thus it was that these things happened to them, viz.:—the son of O'Neill was left with a small company at the close of the day, and Henry O'Gairmledhaigh's prey before him; and these preys were taken from him by the Cenel-Moan. And this was the joy with sorrow to the Cenel-Moan, for he (*Brian*) killed the son of O'Gairmledhaigh[7] with one stroke of his sword. And immediately afterwards the Cenel-Conaill all closed around[8] the powerful hero, and the great feat was performed[9] by Toirdhelbach O'Domhnaill. And Niall, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, and Maelsechlainn, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, were slain in the beginning of that day by the Eoghanachs;[10] and their losses besides were very great; but the enumeration of all cannot be attempted for fear of prolixity.

A.D. [1401.]

[6] *Unrevenged.* cin imdich, for cin imdiched (lit. without revenge), B. gan digail, C.

[7] *The son of O'Gairmledhaigh.* The Four Mast. call him Henry O'Gairmledhaigh. The name is now written O'Gormley, or Gormley, without the O'.

[8] *Around.* a timdiall, C. a timchall, B.

[9] *The great feat was performed;* i.e. the killing of Brian O'Neill. da maidedh in mor echt, B. da maidiodh an mor eucht, C.

[10] *The Eoghanachs;* i.e. the Cenel-Eoghain, or followers of O'Neill.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus .xuii. fuirri; M.cccc.ii.; xui. cicli lunairi; x. anno indictionis; xxii. cicli solairi. Cocad cobal mór eidir Iarla Urmuman ocus Iarla Desmumain, ocus in da mac Uilliam do dol diblinaib do furtachtain Iarla Urmumain. Fergal mac Aeda .h. Ruairc, mac rig Breifne, ocus cobar rig Ua mBriuin, interfectus est ina tig buden la Lochlainn colach mac Cabai fer dolum, caicdigis ria Cairc, ocus a oblacad a manistir tSligig. Carraic Locha Ce do gabail iterum la Conchubar occ mac Aeda Mic Diarmada co harrachta inces for cloinn Fergail Mic Diarmada. Niall og, mac Neill moir, mic Aeda moir .h. Neill, airdri coicid Ulad, do ecc a fogmar na bliadna ra iar mbreith báiri ar in saegul ra, do clu ocus denech ocus dardnóir, o luchtain deadad frecnairc; ocus cuirro airchiri Dia dia anmain, ocus Patraicc. Muircheartach mac Donnchaid .h. Dubda, fer nar ér duine riam im ni ar domun, ocus a beit aice, do ecc in bono fine a ramrad na bliadna ro, et repultus est a nArd na riad. Pilib mac Briain móir meg Mathgamna, ard ri Oirgiall, do ecc in bono fine, ocus Ardgal mac Briain na inad iarum. Cuchonnacht mac Magnusa mic Conchonnacht .h. Raigilligi, rigdamna Breifne, ocus aen mac Una ingine Toirrdhealbaig .h. Chonchobair, do ecc a naimsir fogmair. Brian mac Domnaill .h. Flaithbeartaig, rigdamna Cairn Gecain, quieuit in Christo. Mors Tomair mic Seaain na tuaithe. Ingaigid la cloinn Cormaic mic Donnchaid meg Carrthaig for

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *Went.* do dol, repeated in B and C.

[3] *Lochlainn Colach;* i.e. "Lochlainn the Sinful." Instead of colach, as in B, C has eolach, "the Learned."

[4] *Mór;* i.e. "the Great." an oir, "of the gold," B.

[5] *High King.* ard ri, B. airdri, C.

[6] *Of Carn-Gecain.* Cairn gecā, B and C. O'Donovan prints this name Cairn geccaig, "of Carn-Gegach" (*Four* Mast., ad an.), and refers to the "Annals of Connacht," where, he says, "this place is called

A.D. [1402.]

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.cccc.ii.; xvi. cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; xxii. cycli solaris. A terrible war between the Earl of Ur-Mumha and the Earl of Des-Mumha; and the two Mac Williams went[2] together to the assistance of the Earl of Ur-Mumha. Ferghal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, son of the king of Breifne, and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin, interfectus est in his own house by Lochlainn Colach[3] Mac Caba, per dolum, a fortnight before Easter, and was interred in the monastery of Sligech. The Rock of Loch-Cé was bravely, powerfully taken iterum by Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, against the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada. Niall Og, the son of Niall Mor, son of Aedh Mor O'Neill, high king of the province of Uladh, died in the harvest of this year, after bearing the palm in this world for fame, bounty, and excellence, from the people of the present life; and may God and Patrick be merciful to his soul. Muirchertach, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, a man who never refused a person regarding anything in the world, if he had it, died in bono fine in the summer of this year, et sepultus est in Ard-na-riadh. Philip, son of Brian Mór[4] Mac Mathghamhna, high king[5] of Oirghiall, died in bono fine; and Ardghal, son of Brian, *was appointed* in his place afterwards. Cuchonnacht, son of Maghnus, son of Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh, the royal heir of Breifne, and only son of Una, daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, died in harvest time. Brian, son of Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh, royal heir of Carn-Gecain,[6] quievit in Christo. Mors of Thomas, son of John-na-tuaithe.[7] The sons of Cormac, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, attacked the

Gno-beg." But this is a mistake, for, although Gno-beg was the name of the southern part of the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway, which was at this time possessed by the O'Flahertys, it is not that by which the territory of the chieftain of the sept is called in either of the Dublin copies of the "Annals of Connacht."

[7] *John-na-tuaithe;* i.e. "John of the tuath," or territory. His actual name, family, or sept, has not been identified.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Baroidechaiḃ, ocus maiḋm do thaḃairt forro do Baroidechaiḃ, ocus mac mic Donnchaiḋ meg Carthaiġ do gaḃail ano, ocus moran da ṁuinntir maille ris; ocus Art .h. Caoiṁ do marḃaḋ ann beoss. Mac Cinaith an Triucha do marḃaḋ da braiṫriḃ fein fer dolum. Feiḃlimiḋ mac Cathail óicc do leccen ar a laṁdechar. Brian mac Neill oicc .h. Neill quieuit in Christo ar fálaiḃ a athar. Muircheartach Ua Flannacan, fairchindeochan Oilfinn, quieuit.

Kl. Genair for Luan, ocus ochtmaḋ .xx. fuirri; M°.cccc°. tertio; xuii. cicli lunaris; xi. anno indictionis; xxiii. cicli solaris. Maġnus mac Conmuiġi na cailleaḃ, ri Cianachta, mortuus est. Tadc mac Cathail óicc .h. Conchuḃair occisus est la cloinn Toirrdhealbaiġ oicc .h. Chonċubair, ocus la hEogan mac ind araid .h. Conchoḃair, for machaire na noileaċ, in hoc anno, fo feil Brigidi, et sepultus est illebaiḋ Cathail mic Donnaill, a senathar. Conchuḃar anabaiḋ Ua Cellaiḋ, ri .h. Maine, nathair neṁe na nGaiḋel ar ḃeoḋacht ocus creachairacht, do ecc iar nongaḋ ocus iar naithriġe, et sepultus est a manistir Goin barri hi tir Mane .i. manistir ar ar ṁor a cummain buḋein. Cathal .h. Dimusaiġ, riġdamna cloinne Mailuġra, occisus est la Gallaiḃ; ocus aithrisid an giallaiġ dana cus maith a enech ocus a engnaṁ. Brian .h. Dimusaiġ, a ḃerḃratharr, do ṁarḃaḋ do Gallaiḃ i cind mis iarsin. Feḃlimiḋ Ua Dimusaiġ do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ beos. Findguala, ingean Toirrdhealbaiġ .h. Chonċuḃair, uxor

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[1] *Mac Cinaith of the Triucha.* Mac Kenna of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

[2] *Cathal Og;* i.e. Cathal Og ("the younger") O'Conor, son of Cathal O'Conor, king of Connacht in 1324.

[3] *Immediately after.* ar sáil (for ar sálaiḃ; lit. "at the heels").

[4] *Archdeacon.* fairchindeochan, as if for "parochiæ diaconus," B and C.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the margin in B.

[6] *Cumaighe-na-cailleadh;* i.e. "Cumaighe (canis campi) of the wood;" Cumaighe O'Cathain, otherwise Cooey O'Kane.

Barretts, but were defeated by the Barretts, and the grandson of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh was captured there, and a great number of his people along with him; and Art O'Caimh was furthermore slain there. Mac Cinaith of the Triucha[1] was slain by his own brothers per dolum. Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og,[2] was released from his captivity. Brian, son of Niall Og O'Neill, quievit in Christo immediately after[3] his father. Muirchertach O'Flannagain, archdeacon[4] of Oilfinn, quievit. A.D. [1402.]

The kalends[5] of January on Monday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M°.cccc°. tertio; xvii. cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; xxiii. cycli solaris. Maghnus, son of Cumaighe-na-cailledh,[6] king of Cianachta, mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, occisus est by the sons of Toirdhelbhach Og O'Conchobhair *Donn*, and by Eoghan Mac-in-abaid[7] O'Conchobhair on Machaire-nan-oilech, in hoc anno, about the festival of Brighid, et sepultus est in the tomb of Cathal, the son of Domhnall, his grandfather.[8] Conchobhar Anabaidh[9] O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the poisonous serpent of the Gaeidhel for vigour and depredation, died after unction and after penitence, et sepultus est in the monastery of John the Baptist[10] in Tir-Maine, i.e. a monastery to which his own munificence was great. Cathal O'Dimusaigh, royal heir of Clann-Maelughra, occisus est by Foreigners; and the people report that his bounty and prowess were great. Brian O'Dimusaigh, his brother, was slain by Foreigners before the end of a month afterwards. Fedhlimidh O'Dimusaigh was also slain by Foreigners. Finnghuala, the daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, uxor of [1403.]

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[7] *Mac-in-abaid*; i.e. "the son of the Abbot."

[8] *His grandfather.* a ꝑenaċhaꝛ, B. a aṫaiꝛ, C.

[9] *Conchobhar Anabaidh*; i.e. "Conchobhar the Unripe;" so called, apparently, from having been prematurely born. See him already mentioned above under the year 1401.

[10] *Monastery of John the Baptist.* This monastery was situated at Rindown, or Saint John's, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Mailechlainn .h. Cellaig ri Ua Maine, an ben robfer clú do bi a naen aimsir fria ri[1] in Eirinn uli,[2] quieuit. Sluaged adbal mór la Ua Conchobair nDonn, ocus la Muircheartach mbacach mac Domnaill,[3] tigearna Sligig, in uachtar Connacht, ocus tigearnus Eogain .h.Mandaban mic Murchaid do gabail doib don dulad sin; ocus dol doib a clainn Ricaird iarom do congnam la hUilleac mac Ricaird in adaig[4] Mainechaid; ocus do gabadar tren don tusar sin ar Mainechaid, ocus tancatar can tobeim can tubairt dia tigid iarsin. Muircheartach bacach, mac Domnaill, mic Muircheartaig .h. Chonchubair, tigearna iochtair Connacht, do écc iar mbreit[5] bairi ar a biadbadaib in cech. airm d'Eirinn uile, in aine iar feil Micheil. Muircheartach clerech Ua Duibda, toga ersuic Chille hAlaid, quieuit. Coccad mór do fár eidir Breifnechaib ocus Clann Donnchaid in hoc anno; dar marbad daine maithe, .i. Domoltachócc mac Domultaig meg Dorchaid, deodhlaith chenel Luachain, do marbadh eatorra, ocus Muircheartach og .h .hEilidi,[6] bruigaid ceadach conaich, do mharbad ar in coccad sin. Maelmordha, mac Conconnacht mic Gilla Ira ruaid, do gabail tigearnais muintire Mailimordha in hoc anno. Eogan mac Seoain .h. Ruairc do gabail la Maeleachlainn .h. Ruairc; agus Seaan mac Taidg mic Ualgairg .h. Ruairc do gabail ocus do lot la muintir Mailmordha; ocus coccad do ergi arride eidir muintir Raigilligh ocus muintir Ruairc; ocus Mathghamain mac Gilla Crioid mic Flaithbeartaig Mic Cába do lot in lá sin la muintir .h. Ruairc, ocus ar anmo

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[1] *Best reputation.* rob fearr clú, C. robe ferr clú ocus cl., B.

[2] *All.* uli, B. uile, C.

[3] *Son of Domhnall*; i.e. the son of Domhnall O'Conor Sligo, who was the son of Muirchertach.

[4] *Against.* in adaig, B. anagaid, C.

[5] *After triumphing.* iar mbreit bairi, B. iar mbreit báire, C.

[6] *O'hElidhe.* This name is written h.hEliol in B, and h. hEilide in

Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the woman of best reputation[1] in her time in all[2] Erinn, quievit. A very great hosting by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall,[3] lord of Sligech, into Upper Connacht, and the lordship of Eoghan O'Madadhain, the son of Murchadh, was seized by them on this occasion. And they afterwards went into Clann-Rickard, to assist Ulick, the son of Rickard, against[4] the Ui-Maine; and they obtained sway over the Ui-Maine on this expedition, and returned home subsequently without blemish or mischance. Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, lord of Lower Connacht, died, after triumphing[5] over his enemies in every part of all Erinn, the Friday after the festival of Michael. Muirchertach Clerech O'Dubhda, bishop-elect of Cill-Alaidh, quievit. A great war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donnchaidh in hoc anno, when noble men were slain; viz., Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Dorchaidh, the last chief of Cenel-Luachain, was killed between them; and Muirchertach Og O'hElidhe,[6] a wealthy brughaidh-cedach,[7] was killed in that war. Maelmordha, the son of Cuconnacht, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh,[8] assumed the lordship of Muinter-Maelmordha in hoc anno. Eoghan, son of John O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner by Maelechlainn O'Ruairc, and John, the son of Tadhg, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner, and wounded, by Muinter-Maelmordha; and a war arose[9] out of this between Muinter-Raighilligh and Muinter-Ruairc; and Mathghamhain, son of Gilla-Christ, son of Flaithbhertach Mac Caba,[10] was wounded on that day by O'Ruairc's people: and it was

A.D. [1408.]

C. It is now written O'Healy, or Healy, without the O'.

[7] *Brughaidh-cedach.* The Brughaidh-cedach was an opulent farmer of great influence and authority.

[8] *Gilla-Isa Ruadh.* Gilla-Isa Ruadh (Gelasius the Red) O'Reilly.

[9] *Arose.* ᵭo eɼȝi, B. ᵭo eiɼȝiᵭ, C.

[10] *Mac Caba.* Mac Cabe. mc̄ Cába, C. mc̄ Caɼa, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do ronnad grer an Chadain amail a dubramar romaind, mad iar naraili liudar. Muircheartach garb Ua Sechnusaig, rígdamna Ua Fiachrach Aidne, do marbad la Mainechaibh. Seaan bude mac Seoinin a burc occisus est o clannmaicne Eogain .h. Cellaig, ocus o cloinn Hoberd Dalatun.

Ict. Enair for Mart, ocus naemad uathad fuirri; M°.cccc°.iiii. ; xuiii. cicli lunaris; xii. indictionis; xxiiii. cicli solaris. Tomar Bared, earpocc Olirind, rai Erend, in Cristo quieuit a nessach na bliadna so, et repultus est i nAirem Locha Con. Mors Maileaclainn meg Orechtaig, dux muintiri Raduib, irin domnach meodanach don chaiccur, et repultus est ariur Comman. Conchubar occ mac Aeda mic Diarmada, ri Moig Luirg, ocus beitir ar beodacht, do ecc eidir feil Micheil ocus samhain; ocus Tadg mac Aeda meic Diarmada do rigad ina inad timchell na samhna iarsin. Cormac Mac Diarmada do marbad ar imruagad a clainn Ricaird la marcsluag cloinne Ricaird ocus Tuadmuman archena, i cind mís don fogmar ceadna sin; ocus dob e sin an bainne ria fraig do Moig Luirg .i. Cathal ria Conchubar. Inden .h. Chonchubair failgi .i. ben Gilla Padruicc .h. Moiridi, quieuit. Cathal mac Donnchaid mortuus est i Surt indsi ina longsburt fein, iar mbuaid naithrighe; et repultus est i Cill mic Callain. Domnall

[1] *The attack of the Cabhan.* The battle, or attack, of Cavan, referred to above under the year 1401.

[2] *The Clannmaicne-Eoghain O'Cellaigh;* i.e. the descendants of Eoghan O'Cellaigh (or Owen O'Kelly), who was the son of Domhnall Mór, son of Tadhg Taillten O'Kelly, sl. 1180. The name of Clannmaicne-Eoghain is preserved in that of the barony of Clonmacnowen in the county of Galway, which is erroneously printed "Clonmacow" in Beaufort's "Civil and Ecclesiastical map of Ireland."

[3] *Tuesday.* The Dom. Letters (F E) are added in the margin in B.

[4] *In Airemh-Locha-Con.* in Airim Locha Con, C. ind Airim Locha Cū, B. Airemh-Locha-Con (Airemh of Loch-Con), now called Errew, is a peninsula extending into Loch-Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The Four Mast. write the name Airech-Locha-Con.

[5] *Between.* eidir, B. eadar, C.

[6] *About.* timchell, B. timcioll, C.

on this occasion, according to other books, the attack of the Cabhan[1] was made, as we have related above. Muirchertach Garbh O'Sechnusaigh, royal heir of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the Ui-Maine. John Buidhe, son of Seoinin Burk, occisus est by the Clann-maicne-Eoghain O'Cellaigh,[2] and by the sons of Hubert Dalton. A.D. [1408.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday,[3] and the ninth of the moon; M°.cccc°. iiii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xii. Indictionis; xxiiii. cycli solaris. Thomas Barrett, bishop of Oilfinn, the most eminent man in Erinn, in Christo quievit in the spring of this year, et sepultus est in Airemh-Locha-Con.[4] Mors of Maelechlainn Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Muinter-Raduibh, on the middle Sunday of Lent, et sepultus est in Ros-Comain. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and a bear in vigour, died between[5] Michaelmas and Allhallowtide; and Tadhg, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was afterwards made king in his place, about[6] Allhallowtide. Cormac Mac Diarmada was slain in an onset in Clann-Rickard, by the cavalry of Clann-Rickard, and of Tuadh-Mumha besides, before the end of a month of the same harvest; and that[7] was the "drop before a shower"[8] for Magh-Luirg,[9] i.e. Cathal before Conchobhar.[10] The daughter of O'Conchobhair Failghe,[11] i.e. the wife of Gilla-Patraic O'Mordha, quievit. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh mortuus est in Port-insi, in his own fortress, after the victory of penitence; et sepultus est in Cill-mic-Callain.[12] Domhnall, [1404.]

[7] *That.* eɼin, C. eɼein, B.

[8] *Drop before a shower.* For the meaning of this phrase, see vol. i., p. 417, note [6].

[9] *For Magh-Luirg.* do Moig Luiɼg, B. do Mhoigh Luiɼg, C.

[10] *Cathal before Conchobhar.* The name Cathal is probably a mistake for that of Cormac, whose death was the "drop" that preceded the "shower" of misfortune soon to follow with the death of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada.

[11] *Failghe.* ɼailg, C. ɼalg, B.

[12] *Cill-mic-Caillin.* cill mc caill., B and C. Apparently Cill-mic-Callain, or Kilmacallen, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, a few miles to the north-east of Port-insi, or Portinch, where Cathal Mac Donnchaidh died.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Enri Ui Neill do gabail rigi in choicid. Occurus ert mac Aengusa mic Donnaill óicc mic Donnaill la Donnchad Ua Cellaig. Gallra imda ind Erinn, ocus galar na leptae co runmarbach, in hoc anno. Murchad occ mac Conchobair mic Cathail mortuus ert. Occurus ert Tomar .h. Cendetig, lecht Urmuman, la Donnall mac Pilip .h. Cendetig. Maidm Atha duib la Gilla Patraic .h. Morda, ri Laigsi, for Gallaib, ocus moran do marbad ann, ocus eich imda ocus arm ocus édud do bein dib beos. Donnchad mac .h. Cendetig duinn do ecc hi Lamnachur ac a braithrid budein in hoc anno. Iarla Urmuman, cenn crodachta na hErend, quieuit. Mac Cathmail, dux cenel Feradaig, interfectus ert. Donnchad ban .h. Mailchonaire, ollam ri Muiredaig muilleadan re renchus, mortuus ert. Gilla dubin mac Cruitin, ollamh Tuadmuman re renchus, mortuus ert. Feidlimid .h. Tuathail, ri .h. Muiredaig, mortuus ert. Cerball Ua Dalaig, ollam dana Corcumruad, quieuit. Fingen mac Eogain meg Carthaig mortuus ert. Macraith .h. Suilleadan mortuus ert. Donnall mac Donnchaid .h. Dalaig, .i. bolg an dána, mortuus ert. Flann occ mac Seoan Ui [Donnallain, ollam ri Muireadaig i ndán], mortuus ert. Cormac, mac Aeda, mic Feidlimid, mic Gilla Ira ruaid .h. Raigilliu, mortuus ert. Cocad dergi eidir Mag Carthaig ocus .h. Suilleadan budi, ocus clann Diarmada Meg Carthaig; ocus Toirrdhelbach meith mac Mathgamna ina longphort ag Mag Carthaig in tan sin; ocus breith do ar .h. Suilleadan ar fairrge ocus ar clainn Diarmada dilinaid, ocus .h. Suilleban do

[1] *Of the Province*; i.e. of Ulster. in choicid, B. in cóigid, C.

[2] *Especially the bed-distemper.* galar na leptae co runmarbach, B. galar na leapta go romharbach, C. Probably some kind of ague.

[3] *Cathal*; i.e. Cathal O'Conchobhair.

[4] *Half-king.* Letri, B. leith rig, C.

[5] *Race of Muiredhach Muilleathan.* See note [2], p. 550, vol. i.

[6] *In history.* re renchus; repeated in B.

[7] *Bolg-an-dána*; i.e. "the budget of song."

son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the sovereignty of the Province.[1] The son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall Og Mac Domhnaill, occisus est by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh. Numerous diseases in Erinn, and especially the bed distemper,[2] in hoc anno. Murchadh Og, son of Conchobar, son of Cathal,[3] mortuus est. Thomas O'Cennedigh, half-king[4] of Ur-Mumha, occisus est by Domhnall, son of Philip O'Cennedigh. The victory of Ath-dubh by Gilla-Patraic O'Mordha, king of Laighis, over Foreigners, where many were slain; and a great quantity of horses, arms, and clothing were moreover taken from them. Donnchadh, son of O'Cennedigh Donn, died whilst imprisoned by his own brothers in hoc anno. The Earl of Ur-Mumha, head of the prowess of Erinn, quievit. Mac Cathmhail, dux of Cenel-Feradhaigh, interfectus est. Donnchadh Ban O'Maelchonaire, professor in history of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan,[5] mortuus est. Gilla-Dubhin Mac Cruitin, professor of Tuadh-Mumha in history,[6] mortuus est. Fedhlimidh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, mortuus est. Cerbhall O'Dalaigh, ollamh of poetry of Corcumruadh, quievit. Finghin, son of Eoghan Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. Macraith O'Suillebhain mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh O'Dalaigh, i.e. Bolg-an-dána,[7] mortuus est. Flann Og, son of John [O'Domhnallain, ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh in poetry],[8] mortuus est. Cormac, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, mortuus est.[9] A war arose between[10] Mac Carthaigh and O'Suillebhain Buidhe, and the sons of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh; and Mac Carthaigh's naval officer at that time was Toirdhelbhach Meith[11] Mac Mathghamhna, who came up at sea with O'Suillebhain, and the sons of Diarmaid, together; and O'Suillebhain

A.D. [1404.]

[8] *In poetry.* The words enclosed within brackets in the text, omitted in B and C, are supplied from the Annals of the Four Masters.

[9] *Mortuus est.* Omitted in B.

[10] *A war arose between.* cocaṫ ꝺeṛȝi eiꝺiṛ, B. coȝaꝺ ꝺeiṛȝiṫ eaꝺaṛ, C.

[11] *Toirdhelbhach Meith*; i.e. Toirdhelbhach the Fat (or Gross).

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Bathach, ocus Donnchadh mac Diarmada ocus Domhnall mac Eogain do gabail do beoil. Anoiu Baroid do marbadh la hUi Murchadha. Eogan mac Murchaidh mic Cathair .h. Conchobair faigi do marbadh la hIarla Chille dara. Nuala ingen Domhnaill mic Muircheartaig .h. Conchobair, ben Feidhil mic Cormaic mic Donnchaidh, quieuit. Uilliam .h. Deoradhain, ollamh breitheamhan na Caemhanach, mortuus est. Feidhlim mac Teboid .h. Maelmuaidh mortuus est. Donnchadh mac Muiredhaigh meg Senlaoich, brughaidh ceadach conaich do Corca athclann, ocus lán fer gradha do Ruaidhri .h. Conchubair, do righ Connacht, ocus fer for aradh cach uile fonar co a bar, ocus fuair loghadh a feacadh fa deoidh i cuirt an fhara, quieuit an la iar feil Micheil.

Kl. Enair for Dardain, ocus fiched fuirri; M°.ccc°. u.; xix. circli lunairi; xiii. indictionis; xxu. circli solairi. Mor Feidhlim mic Cormaic mic Donnchaidh, rigdamna .h. nOiliella, in hoc anno. Risdeis Dubtiler firfraigi cor cruaidh do marbadh la mac Fachtna .h. Morda. Cocadh mor ag Mac Murchadha re Gallaibh, co tainicc creachlorcadh na cundae fiadcha; agus Cethurlach ocus dirirt Diarmada do lorcadh leis. Cathal mac Duind meg Samhradhain mortuus est in hoc anno. Donnchadh cam .h. Lochlainn, ri Corcumruadh, occisus est o clainn Mailechlainn .h. Lochlainn an eiric a nathar fein. Risdard Mag Raghnaill, adbar tairis na

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[1] *Ui-Murchadha*; i.e. the O'Murphys, a family, or sept, located in the east of the present county of Wexford, where the name O'Murphy (or Murphy, without the O') is still pretty numerous.

[2] *The Caemhanachs.* The Cavanaghs, or Kavanaghs. The Four Masters say ollamh Laighen, i.e. "ollamh of Leinster," for the Kavanaghs were at this time regarded by the Irish as the principal family of Leinster.

[3] *Brughaidh-cedach.* See note [3], p. 396, vol. i.; and note [7], p. 105 *supra.*

[4] *Of Corca - Achlann.* Corca athclaoidh, C. Corca athcl, B. See note [10], p. 596, vol. i.

[5] *Thursday.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin.

[6] *Cos-cruaidh*; i.e. "hard-foot."

was drowned; and Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, and Domhnall son of Eoghan, were furthermore captured by him. Andrew Barrott was slain by the Ui-Murchadha.[1] Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Cathair O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Earl of Cill-dara. Nuala, daughter of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, wife of Ferghal, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, quievit. William O'Deorain, ollamh-brehon of the Caemhanachs,[2] mortuus est. Ferghal, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, mortuus est. Donncathaigh, son of Muiredhach Mac Senlaich, a wealthy brughaidh-cedach[3] of Corca-Achlann,[4] and full servant of trust to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and a man who enjoyed every happiness up to his death, and who ultimately obtained remission of his sins in the Pope's court, quievit the day after the festival of Michael. A.D. [1404.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,[5] and the twentieth of the moon; M°.cccc°.v.; xix. cycli lunaris; xiii. Indictionis; xxv. cycli solaris. Death of Ferghal, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, royal heir of Ui-nOilella, in hoc anno. Richard Butler, who was usually called Coscruaidh,[6] was killed by the son of Fachtna O'Mordha. A great war *was waged* by Mac Murchadha with the Foreigners, from which resulted the burning of the Contae-riabhach;[7] and Cetharlach and Disert-Diarmada were burned by him. Cathal, son of Donn Mac Samhradhain, mortuus est in hoc anno. Donnchadh Cam O'Lochlainn, king of Corcumruadh, occisus est by the sons of Maelechlainn O'Lochlainn, in retaliation[8] for their own father.[9] Richard[10] Mac Raghnaill, heir to the [1405.]

[7] *Of the Contae-riabhach.* Cuntae riabcha, C. The last word (riabhcha, gen. of riabhach), is omitted in B. The present county of Wexford was so called by the Irish speaking people in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

[8] *In retaliation.* an eiric, C. an eiraicc, B.

[9] *Their own father.* Maelechlainn Cam (the Crooked) O'Lochlainn, slain A.D. 1389, by his own brother.

[10] *Richard.* Richard, C. Rigoed, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

neolurach, quieuit iar nól uirci betha go himurcach, ocur dob uirrce marbtha do Rirdard. Diarmaid mac Donnchaid .h. Chonchubair Ciarraighe do marbad la Mac Muirir Ciarraighe. Domhnall occ .h. Ruairc mortuus est. Milid Dalaidun do mharbad lar na Dalaidunacha, ocur la cloinn Hoberd Dálaidun. Cairlen nua .h. Finnacain do blosad la Branachaib in hoc anno. Ingen Domhnaill .h. Briain, ben Pilip mic Maelgamna duind .h. Cennedig, mortua est. Gilla na naem mac Ruaidri .h. Cianan, ollam fenchada fer Manach, do écc co hobann a tig mic Nedi .h.Maelconaire hi Cairpri Gabra, ocur a adlacad a mainistir Lethratha. Muircheartach .h. Duibginnan quieuit. Sluaghad Airtig la Tadg mac n'Diarmada, la rig Moighi Luirg, diarrad a tigearnair ar cloinn Conchubair mic Taithlig ocur for luchd Airtig archena, amail roba dual dhi a inait do ghres. Agus Mac Diarmada do chur a cumhcach ac Loch Laban i crich Airtig uchtlethain mic Toimintin, dú Conchobair donn agus do cloinn Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh.h.Conchobair, ocur do cloinn Fergail mic Diarmada, ocur do luchd Airtig budein, ocur do cloinn Cethernaigh, ocur do cloinn Concubair; ocur mar fuarattar imarcrad na nemhchard Mac Diarmada im baegal do doirtred fair cend i cend; o ro badar fein da ored no tri ored do daimib re Mac n'Diarmada, do chuired chuci diblinaib, ocur do dortred caerthaighech .h. Conchubair eidir choir ocur ech ina chend, ocur tucatar in fraigid do dai ir naboidad aib diarraile, ocur do brired le Mac

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[1] *Heir to the chieftaincy.* adbar tairid (lit. "materies principis"), B. adbar taoiseach, C.

[2] *Uisce-betha.* Usquebaugh, aqua vitæ, or whiskey. This is the first reference to this drink in the Irish Annals.

[3] *Uisce-marbhtha;* i.e. death-water.

[4] *By the Daltons.* leir na Dalatunacha, C. lar in Dalatunacha, B.

[5] *The Branachs;* i.e. the Byrnes.

[6] *Interred.* a adlacad, B. a adnacal, C.

[7] *Airtech Uchtlethan.* "Airtech of

chieftaincy[1] of Muinter-Eolais, quievit after drinking uisce-betha[2] to excess; and it was uisce-marbhtha[3] to Richard. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh O'Conchobhair Ciarraighe, was slain by Mac Maurice Ciarraighe. Domhnall Og O'Ruairc mortuus est. Miles Dalton was slain by the Daltons,[4] and by the sons of Hubert Dalton. Newcastle-O'Finnagain was demolished by the Branachs[5] in hoc anno. The daughter of Domhnall O'Briain, wife of Philip, son of Mathghamhain Donn O'Cennedigh, mortua est. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Ruaidhri O'Cianain, chief historian of Feara-Manach, died suddenly in the house of Neide O'Maelchonaire, in Cairbre-Gabhra, and was interred[6] in the monastery of Lethratha. Muirchertach O'Duibhgennain quievit. A hosting to Airtech by Tadhg Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, to demand his chiefry from the descendants of Conchobhar, son of Taichlech *Mac Diarmada*, and from the other people of Airtech, as it was always due to the man in his station; and Mac Diarmada was put into straits at Loch-Laban, in the territory of Airtech Uchtlethan[7] son of Tomintin, by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh O'Conchobhair, and by the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and by the people of Airtech themselves, and by the Clann-Cethernaigh and Clann-Conchobhair. And when the superior number of his enemies found Mac Diarmada exposed to danger, they poured down together upon him, for they had twice or thrice as many men as Mac Diarmada. They all attacked him; and O'Conchobhair's band, both[8] foot and horse, poured in upon him; and they delivered the shower *of arrows* that were in the bows at each other. And a defeat was inflicted by Mac Diarmada,

A.D. [1405.]

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the wide bosom." This personage, from whom the name of Airtech (a district comprising the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon) is alleged to be derived, is stated to have been the father of Ruadh, the wife of Dathi, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 428. See Mac Firbis's Geneal. MS., R. I. Acad. copy, p. 261.

[8] *Both.* ꝺıoıꝑ, B. ꝺcroꝺꝑ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

n-Diarmada forra, ocus la Donnchadh mac n-Domnaill, consparla Mic Diarmada, ocus la Lochlainn colach Mac Cabe, ocus la Flaithbertach Moigi Luirg archena, hi tus in lai for in cummascadh fluaig frin ocus nemcharadh, ocus do marbadh brocadrach mor do fodainib la muintir Mic Diarmada; ocus cidedh dob e frin int aithes co nanaithes fadesib do muintir Mic Diarmada, oir doig amh tuc fer éicin don debaid fritheirc urchuir duaibrech do raigit fon inill mosaddal do maithib an morfluaig do bai ic imdibin ind arofladhai ocus aca anacal ar orchoitib na hirgaile, acus do fechnait larin foigit frin doescuirfluag dimain ocus fodaoine, ocus galgada gaisced ocus gaithlengaib in fluag archena; ocus do benadar na goithne dub diabligi i corr bragadd na flatha co fiadhnach. Acht ata ni nama, a haithle na hurbada frin can foirigthin agus na tuburti frin can turbrod fuaradar foerchlanna Gleni Segsa ocus cuaid cnuic in Scail, occus tulchain Maelruanaig moir re nabrad cach go coitchenn anosa, ut dixit in file, .i. Mac Coisi,

Cnoc in scail a ainm ar tus,
O re Nesa sa e arus;
Tulchan Maelruanaig na renn
Dirde a ainm co ti an forcenn, srl.,

do saccaibred an tir iarsin, ocus tancadar da tigh, ocus tucadh Tadcc da adnacal a nothar lige a shensir; occus a haithle adnaicthe Taidcc do rigrad

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[1] *In the beginning of the day.* hi tus in lai, B. attus an lai, C.

[2] *Phalanx.* mill, for imill, B and C.

[3] *Protecting.* ag imdidean, C. ic imdibin, B.

[4] *In fine.* acht ata ni nama; lit. "but there is a thing only."

[5] *Irreparable.* can forigthin, "without help," C. can forigsin, B.

[6] *Tulchan - Maelruanaidh - Moir.* "The hillock of Maelruanaidh the Great." This Maelruanaidh was the son of Tadhg-na-tri-tor, or "Tadhg of the three towers," king of Connacht, who died A.D. 954. From Diarmaid (ob. 1159) the fifth in descent from

and by Donnchadh Mac Domhnaill, Mac Diarmada's constable, and by Lochlainn Colach Mac Caba, and the recruits of Magh-Luirg, in the beginning of the day,[1] on this mixed and hostile army; and a great multitude of inferior persons were slain by Mac Diarmada's people. Nevertheless, this was at last the "joy with sorrow" to Mac Diarmada's people, for some one of the combatants directed a terrible return shot of an arrow at the immense phalanx[2] of chiefs of the great host who were protecting[3] the high prince, and guarding him from the dangers of the conflict; and the worthless rabble and inferior people, and the champions of valour and warriors of the host besides, were avoided by this arrow, and the point of the black, devilish dart entered plainly in the prince's throat. In fine,[4] immediately after this irreparable[5] reverse, and irresistible mishap, experienced by the nobles of Sliabh-Seghsa, and the heroes of Cnoc-in-scail, and of Tulchan-Maelruanaidh-Moir[6] (of which all in general now say, ut dixit the poet, i.e. Mac Coise,[7]

A.D. [1405.]

Cnoc-in-scail was its name at first,
From Nera's time,[8] whose abode it was;
Tulchan-Maelruanaidh of the weapons
Shall be its name until comes the end, &c.),

they left the district subsequently, and went home; and Tadhg was brought to be interred in the tomb of his ancestors. And soon after the burial of Tadhg they in-

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this Maelruanaidh, the family name of MacDiarmada, or MacDermot, is derived.

[7] *Mac Coise.* The death of Erard (or Urard) MacCoise, "chief poet of the Gaeidhel," and probably the person above referred to, is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 988=990. The death of another Erard MacCoise is given by the Four Mast. at the year 1023, where he is called "chief chronicler of the Gaeidhel." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 209, note *r*.

[8] *Nera's time.* The Nera here referred to was probably the person whose adventures in the fairy residence of Cruachan (Rathcroghan, co. Roscommon) form the subject of the romantic tale called *Tain Bo Ainghin*, preserved in the MS. H. 2. 16, Trin. Coll., Dublin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ruaidhri mac Aedo mic Diarmada; ocus dar mo debroth nír bo cloch an inat uigi sin; ocus fo fel crod do fonadh an fogniom sin aimail indisid in cronicae duin. Maghnus mac Aedo Ui Uicind quieuit. Aedh .h. hAnlidhe, dux cenel Dobtha mic Aenghais, quieuit in Christo xui. kt. Augusti, et sepultus est hi Cluain cairbthi for bru Sinna, fo coinne Beraigh. Mor, ingean mic Gofraid .h. Raighilligh, quieuit in Christo ii. kt. Martii. Iohannes mac Mailmartain, uicarius Villae templi, [quieuit] .u. kalendas Martii. Aine ingean Briain meg Tighearnan quieuit xuiii. kl. Maii.

kt. Enair for Aine, ocus aen uathaid fuirri; M°.cccc°.ui°.; primus annus lunaris cicli; xiiii. indictionis; xx. fexto cicli solaris. Laighrech .h. Nuallán, adbar righ Fothairt, ocus Aedh .h. Tuathail adbar righ .h. Mail, ocus Bran .h. Briain damhna rig [.h.] Faelan, ocus Domnall mac Tomair Mic Murchadha, mortui sunt don plaigh in hoc anno. Maelruanaigh mac Taidg mic Donnchaidh, ri .h. nAilella, do écc ina tigh fein iar mbuaidh nongtha ocus naithrighe, et sepultus est a manistir na Bulli in hoc anno. Maidm delmar la Murchadh .h. Conchubair, ri .h. Failghi, cona claind ocus co na clannmhaicne budein maroen rir, ocus Cathal dub ocus Tadc, da mac rig Connacht, buden

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1 *They inaugurated Ruaidhri.* do rigrad Ruaidri, C. do righradt Ruaidhri, B.

2 *By my word.* dar mo debroth. An expression said to have been first used by St. Patrick, and explained by etymologists as signifying "By God my Judge."

3 *The chronicle.* in cronicae, C. in cncae, for in croncae, B.

4 *In the hope of meeting Berach.* f coine beṙ, for fo coinne Berraigh ("towards meeting Berach"), B. St. Berach was the founder of the church of Cluain-Cairbthe, or Kilbarry (Cill-Beraigh), in the parish of Termonbarry, barony of Ballintober North, and co. of Roscommon.

5 *Godfrey.* Gofraid, C. Garraid, B.

6 *Villa templi.* The word templi is omitted in B. Villa templi would be Anglicised "Ballintemple"; but there are many places so called in Ireland.

7 *Maii.* mai, B and C.

augurated Ruaidhri,[1] son of Aedh Mac Diarmada; and by my word[2] this was not "a stone in the place of an egg." And about the festival of the Cross that great deed was done, as the chronicle[3] tells us. Maghnus, son of Aedh O'hUiginn, quievit. Aedh O'hAnlidhe, dux of Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghais, quievit in Christo on the xvi. of the kalends of August, et sepultus est in Cluain-Cairbthe on the margin of the Sinainn, in the hope of meeting Berach.[4] Mor, daughter of the son of Godfrey[5] O'Raighilligh, quievit in Christo ii. kalendas Martii. Johannes Mac Maelmartain, vicarius Villæ templi,[6] [quievit] v. kalendas Martii. Aine, daughter of Brian Mac Tighernain, quievit xviii. kalendas Maii.[7] A.D. [1405.]

The kalends[8] of January on Friday, and the first of the moon; M°.cccc°.vi°.; primus annus[9] lunaris cycli; xiiii. Indictionis; xx. sexto cycli[10] solaris. Laighsech O'Nuallain, royal heir of Fotharta; and Aedh O'Tuathail,[11] royal heir of Ui-Mail; and Bran O'Brain, royal heir of [Ui]-Faelain, and Domhnall, son of Thomas Mac Murchadha, mortui sunt of the plague in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Ui-nOilella, died in his own house after the victory of unction and penitence, et sepultus est in the monastery of the Buill, in hoc anno.[12] A great defeat *was inflicted* by Murchadh O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, accompanied by his own sons and descendants, (and Cathal Dubh,[13] and Tadhg, two sons of the king of Connacht, who had just gone [1406.]

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[8] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B and C.

[9] *Annus.* anour, B and C.

[10] *Cycli.* ciclo, B and C.

[11] *Aedh O'Tuathail;* Hugh O'Toole. Instead of .h. Tuathail, B and C read .h. Mach-. The note toiṫigh Laiġean ṫuaiḋ; i.e. "the chieftains of Leinster here," is added in the margin opposite to these names.

[12] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[13] *Cathal Dubh.* Cathal (or Charles) the Black. A marg. note in C reads Cathal dub mac Aodha mic Feidhlimidh Atha na rig i rainn Ui Chonchobair Failge rainn; i.e. "Cathal Dubh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ (Athenry), on the side of O'Conchobhair Failghe here."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

bécc marcach márdeil fir beur, ar nool ar cliaiṫ doiḃ a nUiḃ Failgi dochum .h. Conchoḃair, for Gallaiḃ na Miḋe ocus for Eogan mac ind abaid .h. Conchoḃair, ocus for cethrnaiḃ congbala Condacht maroen fris. Condeočadar na sluaiġ sin diḃlinaiḃ ind uachtar Gerille, ocus condeochaiḃ mac ind abbaid co Cluain immorrusiṙ cona coracha[ḃ] buḋein, co baile in Gilla buide mic Maelcorra, ocus dar mo debroḃ ro ba ferr doiḃ ná dechtair, co ruc forra anmin in Calḃach mac Murchaiḃ .h. Conchuḃair ocus Cathal .h. Conchuḃair, fergar marcach; condubairt in Gilla buiḋe, ocus aigin an Calḃaiġ bai ar iarachd aige ag denam lenna, ocus re ar muin oclaiġ dond sluaġ, fograim haigin det a Chalḃaiḃ. Gaiḃim lair ar in Calḃach. Do rad fer don torrach orchor aithearach do cloich cus ben ar toin an aigin, cus moiġ dond sluaġ arin fadh sin, ocus cus marḃaḃ mac inn araiḃ ar in monaid alla thuaiḃ don baile hisin; ocus ni heḃ aṅaim, acht nir luġa na tri cead do doimiḃ an erbaiḃ ota sin co Cluain Aine a Crich na cédach, ut audimur o ḋách co coitchend; uair ro bar ag cus an air hisiṅ o Cluain imorrusiṙ co Cluain Aine. Ocus do benad ard mind Connacht uile diḃ in lá sin .i. in buadach Padraicc do bith an Oilsind. Sextd iour Iulii arai laithi mis greine; dia Sathairn, imorro, arai laiṫi frechtmaine, do ronait na gnoṁa sin, .i. in x. maḃ lá do mi Iuil ersde. Taḋc mac Donnchaiḃ .h. Birn, dux tire Briuin na Sinna, obiit quarto iour Nouimber arai laiṫi mis greine; dia Cedain imorro arai laithe frechtmaine, .i. in la re réil Martain. Toirrḋealḃaḋ ócc mac Aeḋa mic Toirrdhealbaiġ, ri

[1] *Word.* See note [2], p. 116, *supra.*

[2] *For thee.* The clause focraim hagain det lit. means "I proclaim thy cauldron for thee." The description of this "defeat" is rather ludicrous.

[3] *By reason of which.* The Four Masters explain that the flight of the party engaged in this plundering expedition was caused by the "noise and sound" (ruaim ocus torrom) produced by the stone striking against the cauldron.

gone on a visit into Ui-Failghe, to O'Conchobhair, with a small band of cavalry, were also with him), on the Foreigners of Midhe, and on Eoghan, son of the Abbot O'Conchobhair, and on the retained kerns of Connacht along with him. Both these armies went to the upper part of Geshill; and the Abbot's son went with his own band to Cluain-imorruis, to the town of Gilla Buidhe Mac Maelcorra, (and by my word[1] it were better for them that they had not gone), where the Calbhach, son of Murchadh O'Conchobhair, and Cathal O'Conchobhair, with six horsemen, overtook them. And the Gilla Buidhe said, (the Calbhach's cauldron, which he had as a loan whilst brewing ale, being on the back of a young man of the army), "there is thy cauldron for thee,[2] O Calbhach!" "I accept it," said the Calbhach. One of the pursuing party violently flung a stone which struck the bottom of the cauldron, by reason of which[3] the army took to flight; and the Abbot's son was killed in the bog to the north of the town; and not only this, but their loss was not less than three hundred men from thence to Cluain-Aine in Crich-na-cedach, ut audimus from all in general, for this slaughter was continued from Cluain-imorruis to Cluain-Aine. And the chief relic of all Connacht, i.e. the Buacach-Patraic,[4] which was usually kept in Oilfinn, was taken from them on that day. Sexto idus Julii as regards the day of the month—on Saturday, moreover, as regards the day of the week—these deeds were performed, i.e. the 10th day of the month of July. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, obiit quarto idus of November, as regards the day of the month; on Wednesday, moreover, as regards the day of the week; i.e. the day before the festival of Martin. Toirdhelbhach Og,[5] son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach,

A.D. [1406.]

[4] *Buacach-Patraic.* buacach ꝑatꝛaicc, C. buacach ꝑꝛicc, B. The word *buacach* seems derived from *buac*, a cap. But the exact nature of the relic is not known to the Editor.

[5] *Toirdhelbhach Og.* Toirdhelbhach the Younger [O'Conor Donn].

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Conbachc re ba bliadain ar .xx. hi comṁlaidiḃ ocus .h. Conchobair ruaḋ, do marbaḋ la Cathal duḃ mac .h. Conchuḃair ruaiḋ, ocus le Seaan, mac hEmainn, mic Hoberc, mic rir Daḋid a Burcc ocus mna Muṁan ingine mic Feḋlimiḋ, agus la Diarmaid .h. Tanaiden ler cuicigeb co milita in mór echt rin, a cig Ricaird mic Seaain buiḋe mic Emainn mic Hoberd, irin Crecan re taeb Fidicen hi cloinn Conbmaig; agus irre rin in trer rig do rigaiḋ Conbachc do marbaḋ a cloinn Conbmaig, .i. Conchuḃar Maenmaigi mac Ruaiḋri mic Toirrḋelḃaig ṁoir, ocus Ruaiḋri mac Cathail ruaiḋ, mic Conchuḃair ruaiḋ, mic Muircheartaig muiṁnig, mic Toirrḋhealbaig ṁoir, ri Erenn; agus Toirrḋhealbaċ occ mac Aeḋa mic Toirrḋhealbaig oicc, aṁail adubramar reṁainn; u. idus Decimber arai laithe mir greine; dia Dardain imorro arai [laiṫi] rechtmaine, .i. in ui.eḋ lá déc ante fertum natale Domini nostri Iesu Christi.

Kl. Enair for Sathairnn ocus aili .x. fuirri; M°.cccc°.uii; fecundus annus cicli lunaris; .xu. indictionis; xxuii. cicli solaris. Cathal mac .h.Conchuḃair Falgi do marbaḋ la cloinn Feorais, nono Kl. Martii arai laithe mir greine; dia Luain, imorro, arai laithe reachtmaine .i. ant aenmaḋ la fichet dessach eitre in desead bliadna cicil in Coiṁdeḋ, agus i torach bliadna in cicil noidicda; conid fearr int annalaċ iar cicil an Tigearna ocus uii. iarsin cicil noidecda. Seoan mac Taidc .h. Ruairc, aḋbar rig Breifne, do ecc i Muig Luirg, ocus a aḋnacal a nDruim Leċan, in hoc anno. Mac Taidc mic Mathgamna

[1] *Ben-Mumhan*; lit. "Woman of Mumha (or Munster)."

[2] *Ruaidhri*. A marg. note in C reads an Ruaiḋri mac Cathail ruaiḋ sin a gcaomċuiḋ le Feiḋlimid Aċa na sicch, ocus gairm ri Connacht aigi ar faṫ fé mira gur marbaḋ mar deasair 1316; i.e. "this Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, was in alternation with Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ, and had the title of king of Connacht during the space of six months, until he was slain, as is related [under A.D.] 1316."

[3] *Ante*. ante, B and C.

king of Connacht during twenty-two years in co-sovereignty with O'Conchobhair Ruadh, was slain by Cathal Dubh, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by John, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burk and of Ben-Mumhan,[1] grand-daughter of Fedhlimidh, and by Diarmaid O'Tanaidhen, by whom this great deed was bravely shared, in the house of Rickard, son of John Buidhe, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, in the Crecan, by the side of Fidhicen in Clann-Connmhaigh, (and he was the third king of the kings of Connacht who were slain in Clann-Connmhaigh, viz.:—Conchobhar Maenmaighe, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor; Ruaidhri,[2] son of Cathal Ruadh, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor, king of Erinn; and Toirdhelbhach Og, the son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, as we said before), the fifth of the ides of December as regards the day of the month; on Thursday, moreover, as regards [the day] of the week; i.e. the sixteenth day ante[3] festum natale Domini nostri Jesu Christi. A.D. [1406.]

The kalends of January on Saturday,[4] and the twelfth of the moon; M°.cccc°.vii.; secundus annus cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxvii. cycli solaris. Cathal, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Clann-Feorais, nono kalendas Martii as regards the day of the month; on Monday, moreover, as regards the day of the week: i.e. it was the twenty-first day of spring, in the end of the year of the Lord's cycle, and the beginning of the year of the Decennovenalian cycle; so that the annal is sexto[5] according to the cycle of the Lord, and the seventh according to the Decennovenalian cycle. John, son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, heir to the sovereignty of Breifne, died in Magh-Luirg, and was interred in Druim-lethan, in hoc anno. The son of Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain [1407.]

[4] *Saturday.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the marg.

[5] *Sexto;* i.e. the sixth year after A.D. 1400.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

duinn .h. Cennedig, tigearna Uí Fhumhan uaćtarraig, do marbad la .h.Cerbaill. Maidm mor la Gallaib, ocus le Sgrub, ar Gaidelaib Mumhan, du in mar marbad Tadcc Ua Cerbaill, ri Eli, ocus feichead coicchend do chliarraib Erend ocus Alpan in Tadc hisin, ocus corpo airchire Dia dia anmain. Muircheartach h.Cellaig .i. ardespocc Connacht, rai na hErenn uile ind ecna ocus an derc ocus in doennacht, in Cristo quieuit i Tuaim da gualann, fo feil Michil. Maidm la h.Conchobair ruad ocus la .h.Cellaig, in mar marbad drem do cloinn tSithig, ocus ni fetarsa a nainmann. Maidm Cille achaid in hoc anno la .h.Conchobair ruad, ocus la macaib Maileachlainn .h.Cellaig, ocus la Ruaidri Mac Diarmada, rig Moigi Luirg, for macc Uilliam cloinne Ricaird, ocus for Cathal mac Ruaidri .h.Conchobair, dar gairmed gairm rig der .h.Conchubair duinn do marbad la Cathal dub mac .h.Conchubair ruaid, cur bristed for cloinn Ricaird, ocus for Cathal mac Ruaidri, cur gabad ann Cathal mac Ruaidri ocus Uilliam Burcc annsidhe, ocus cur marbhad ocus cur gabad moran eli ann beos; ocus fo feil Iohain baitsi do sonaid na mongnimha sin. Cairlen tobair Tulsci do bristed remesidhe la Brian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig .h. Conchubair, ocus la cloinn Donnchaid, ocus Cathal mac Ruaidri do chor ar Cairnn Fraich doib. Conmac .h.Fergail mortuus est do bar anabaid. Mortuus est Eogan mac Cathail, mic Aeda Breifnig, mic Cathail ruaid

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[1] *Of Upper.* uaćtarraig, C. uaćtarai, B.

[2] *Scrope.* Sgrub, B and C. Sir Stephen le Scrope, Deputy to Thomas Duke of Lancaster, Viceroy of Ireland, and the Joshua of the Anglo-Irish annalists. Ware (*Annals*), speaking of this victory, says "it was averr'd by many that the sun stood still for a space that day, till the English-men had rod 6 Miles, which was much wondered at."

[3] *Archbishop of Connacht;* i.e. of Tuam.

[4] *I know not.* ni fetarsa, B. ni feisirsa, C.

Donn O'Cennedigh, lord of Upper[1] Ur-Mumha, was killed by O'Cerbhaill. A great victory by the Foreigners, and by Scrope,[2] over the Gaeidhel of Mumha, in which Tadhg O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, was slain; and this Tadhg was general patron of the learned of Erinn and Alba; and may God have mercy on his soul. Muirchertach O'Cellaigh, archbishop of Connacht,[3] the most eminent man of all Erinn in wisdom, charity, and humanity, in Christo quievit in Tuaim-da-ghualann, about the feast of Michael. A victory by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by O'Cellaigh, in which a number of the Clann-Sithigh were slain; and I know not[4] their names. The victory of Cill-achaidh *was gained* in hoc anno by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by the sons of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, and by Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, over Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and over Cathal, the son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, (who was proclaimed[5] king after O'Conchobhair Donn had been slain by Cathal Dubh, son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh); and the Clann-Rickard and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, were defeated; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, and William Burk were captured there; and many more besides were slain and captured there. And about the festival of John the Baptist[6] these great deeds were performed. The Castle of Tobar-Tuilsce[7] was previously[8] broken down by Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Donnchaidh; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, was put upon Carn-Fraich[9] by them. Conmac O'Ferghail mortuus est of an immature death. Mortuus est Eoghan, son of Cathal, son of Aedh

A.D. [1407.]

[5] *Who was proclaimed.* ᚢᚨᚱ ᚷᚨᚱᚋᚫᚮ, B. ᚢᚨᚱ ᚷᚨᚱᚋᚫᚮᛏ, C.

[6] *Of John the Baptist.* Ioᚻ. ᛒᚨᛈᛏ, B. Iohannᛖᚴ ᛒᚨᛈᛏᚩᛁ, C.

[7] *Tobar-Tuilsce.* "The well of Tuilsc," or Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1407, note[m].

[8] *Previously.* ᚹᚫᚋᛖᚴᚹᚩᛖ (lit. before that), B. ᚹᚩᚋᛖᚴᚹᚩᛖ, C.

[9] *Put upon Carn-Fraich.* This is a conventional way of saying that Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [O'Conor], was inaugurated king of Connacht. The Carn-Fraich here referred to is the same as the Carn-Fraich-mic-Fidhaigh alluded to in note [1], p. 554, vol. i.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Conchuḃair, et repultur ert hi manirtein na Duille in hoc anno. Adam mac Gilli Muire, ri .h. nEchach, do marḃaḋ la hAeḋ mag Aengura, ocur la Senic oc. Maelmorḃa .h. Dimuraiġ, ri cloinni Maeluġra, quieuit in hoc anno. Seoan mac Cathail mic Cethernaiġ mortuus ert. Mor Lochlainn mic Domnaill la Feḃlimiḋ mac Ruaiḋri .h. Chonchoḃair. Mac Uilliam oicc .h. Cellaiġ ocur mac Mathġamna .h. Neachtain do marḃaḋ la Feradach .h. Cellaiġ per dolum. Donend derman ocur dith mor for indiliḋ in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocur trer ficheat fuirri; M°.cccc°.uiii; tertiur annus lunaris cicli; primus indictionis; xxuiii. cicli solaris. Aṁlaiḋ mag Aṁalgaiḋ, dux Calraiḋe, mortuus ert, et repultur ert an Ath Luain. Tomar mac riġ Saxan do tocht an Erinn in hoc anno, occur lasla Cille dara do gaḃail leis beus. Sluaġaḋ la mac in riġ i Laiġnaiḃ iar rin, acus hitrin Diuit do marḃaḋ for ant sluaġaḋ rin, ocus dob anba an erḃad rin. Pertilencia magna irin Miḋe in hoc anno, ocus Scrub ruidre fo croḋa, ocus fer inait ri Saxan ino Erind, do ec don ṗlaiġ rin. Cathal mac Cethernaiġ ocus Conchuḃar mac Cethernaiġ, ocus Seóan macc Seoan mic Cethernaiġ, ocus Tomultach ocus Domnall meic Finġein meic Cethernaiġ, occisi sunt la cloinn Muircheartaiġ in hoc anno, in diġaltus Maġnusa mic Muircheartaiġ mic Cathail do marbadh a cloinn Cethernaiġ remhi rin. Tomar, mac Hoberd, mic Emainn mic Hoberd, do marḃaḋ do

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[1] *Adam Mac Gilla-Muire.* Ware (*Annals*, A.D. 1407) calls this person "Mac Adam Mac Gilmori", and states that he was never baptized, and was therefore called "Corbi." Under the year 1408, however, he writes the name Hugh Mac Gilmore.

[2] *Senic Og.* Senic (or Senicin) the Younger. He was apparently the son of Senicin (Jenkin) Savage who was slain in 1374, as above recorded.

[3] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[4] *Domhnall.* Probably Domhnall, son of Cathal Og O'Conor.

[5] *Sunday.* The Dom. Letters (AG) are added in the marg. in B.

[6] *Hitsin.* Conell Mageoghegan (in

Briefnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, et sepultus est in the monastery of the Buill, in hoc anno. Adam Mac Gilla-Muire,[1] king of Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Aenghusa, and by Senic[2] Og. Maelmordha O'Dimusaigh, king of Clann-Maelughra, quievit in hoc anno.[3] John, the son of Cathal Mac Cethernaigh, mortuus est. Mors of Lochlainn, son of Domhnall,[4] by Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The son of William Og O'Cellaigh, and the son of Mathghamhain O'Nechtain, were slain by Feradach O'Cellaigh per dolum. Very inclement weather, and great destruction of cattle, in hoc anno. A.D. [1407.]

The kalends of January on Sunday,[5] and the twenty-third of the moon; M°.cccc°.viii.; tertius annus lunaris cycli; primus Indictionis; xxviii. cycli solaris. Amhlaibh Mac Amhalghaidh, dux of Calraidhe, mortuus est, et sepultus est in Ath-Luain. Thomas, son of the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn in hoc anno, and the Earl of Cill-dara was taken prisoner by him. A hosting by the king's son afterwards into Laighen; and Hitsin[6] Tuit was slain on this hosting; and that was a great loss. Pestilentia magna in Midhe in hoc anno, and Scrope,[7] a very valiant knight, and deputy of the king of the Saxons in Erinn, died of this plague. Cathal Mac Cethernaigh, and Conchobhar Mac Cethernaigh, and John, son of John Mac Cethernaigh, and Tomaltach and Domhnall, sons of Finghin Mac Cethernaigh, occisi sunt by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno, in revenge[8] of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Cathal,[9] who was previously[10] slain in Clann-Cethernaigh. Thomas, son of Hubert, son of [1408.]

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his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise) writes this name "Hodgin."

[7] *Scrope.* Scrub, B and C. See note[2], p. 122 *supra.*

[8] *In revenge.* in oigaltuib, C. mogaltuib, B.

[9] *Son of Cathal.* The Cathal here referred to was probably Cathal O'Conchobhair, usually called "Cathal of Connacht."

[10] *Previously.* remhi sin, B. romhe sin, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

oen urchur foga la Gilla na naem, mac Uilliam gallda .h. Taidc an teglaig. Greacha mora la Feidlimid mac Ruaidri .h.Conchobair, for Eogan mac .h.Conchubair ruaid, in hoc anno. Cormac .h. Mailli occisus est a fratre suo. Magnus mag Samhradan do marbad don baethan Mac Gilla ruaid, dorchor chuailli. Milir Dalatun occisus est a fratre suo, ocus a charlen do bried la fliocht Cathail .h. Fergail iartain. Eogan .h. Ruairc occus clann Duind meig Samhradain do dol hi tir Chonaill do ogad for Breifneachaib. Ferghal mac Conconnacht Ui Ferghail mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchubar mac Imhair .h. Anlide occisus est in hoc anno la Corca Athchlann, ocus la Cenel Dobtha buden, for mona Cluana na caillid .i. lá na mbruach nuad, ocus do bo cruaid in la sin do Chathal dub .h.Conchubair ocus do cloinn Imhair .h. Anlide diblinaib; et fepultus est a manistir Rosa Comman; toisech in Gemrid in tan sin. Aed ruad mac Tomair .h. Birn, ocus Donnchad a mac, ocus Brian buide mac Amlaib ruaid, occisi sunt.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ocus cethre hathgad fuigsi; M°.CCCC°.IX°.; quartus annus lunaris cicli; secundus indictionis; primus annus solaris cicli. In lubra do gabail rig Saxan, ocus a thárc do teacht a nErinn, ocus Tomar mac ind Iarla do facbail Erenn fo thárc a athar, isin lécan iarla Cille dara ar a ghéimiol dó.

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[1] *Hubert*; i.e. Hubert Burk.

[2] *With one cast.* do oen urchur, B. doen urchor, C.

[3] *William Gallda*; i.e. William the Anglicised.

[4] *O'Taidhg-an-teghlaigh.* Otherwise written O'Taidhg, and now Anglicised Tighe. This name is derived from Tadhg-an-teghlaigh, or "Tadhg of the household," a Connacht prince, who lived in the tenth century.

[5] *Fratre.* frũ, for frátri, B. C.

[6] *To war*; i.e. to make inroads into the territory of Breifne from the Tir-Conaill side of the Erne river. do ogad, C. do cocad, B.

[7] *Occisus est.* See the entry under next year, where the chronicler expresses a doubt as to whether the death of Conchobhar Ó hAinlidhe should not be there recorded.

Edmond, son of Hubert,[1] was killed with one cast[2] of a javelin by Gilla-na-naemh, son of William Gallda[3] O'Taidhg-an-teghlaigh.[4] Great depredations *were committed* by Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, upon Eoghan, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, in hoc anno. Cormac O'Maille occisus est a fratre suo. Maghnus Mac Samhradhain was killed by the Baethan Mac Gilla-ruaidh, with a cast of a pole. Miles Dalton occisus est a fratre[5] suo; and his castle was afterwards broken down by the descendants of Cathal O'Ferghail. Eoghan O'Ruairc, and the sons of Donn Mac Samhradhain, went into Tir-Conaill, to war[6] against the Breifnians. Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht O'Ferghail, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchobhar, son of Imhar O'hAinlidhe, occisus est[7] in hoc anno by the Corca-Achlann, and by the Cenel-Dobhtha[8] themselves, on the bog of Cluain-na-caillidh,[9] i.e. on Lá-na-mbruach-ndubh, (and that was a hard day both for Cathal Dubh O'Conchobhair, and for the sons of Imhar O'hAinlidhe), et sepultus est in the monastery of Ros-Comain. It was the beginning of winter at that time. Aedh Ruadh, son of Thomas O'Birn, and his son Donnchadh, and Brian Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh Ruadh,[10] occisi sunt. A.D. [1408.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday,[11] and the fourth of the moon; M°.cccc°.ix°.; quartus annus lunaris cycli; secundus Indictionis; primus annus solaris cycli. The king of the Saxons was seized with leprosy; and the report reached Erinn, and Thomas, the Earl's son,[12] left Erinn at the report of his father's illness, after having liberated the Earl of Cill-dara from his bonds.[13] [1409.]

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[8] *Cenel-Dobhtha.* The tribe name of the O'Hanlys of Roscommon.

[9] *Cluain-na-caillidh*; i.e. "the hag's meadow." *Lá-na-mbruach-ndubh* means "the day of the black borders."

[10] *Amhlaibh Ruadh.* Amhlaibh "the Red" O'Birn.

[11] *Tuesday.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the marg. in B.

[12] *The Earl's son.* mac mo larla, B and C. It should be mac mo rig, "the king's son."

[13] *From his bonds.* ar a gemil, B. ar a gemiol, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Maelsechlainn mac Briain Meg Tigernain mortuus est in hoc anno. Aittirech do denam do Maelsechlainn mor Mag Eochacan, ocus Fergal mac Fergail ruaid Mec Eochacan, mec Donnchaid, ina inat iarsin. Corr Rindeirg a Burcc do brised le coin do bai na suidh, ocus a écc de sin go tubaisdech. Creach Beoil Leci la Tigernan Ua Ruairc ar .h. nDomnaill, ocus ar Cathal .h. Ruairc, ocus for Eogan .h. Ruairc; ocus .h. Domnaill ocus cenel Conaill a forlongport alla thall don ess, ocus Cathal ocus Eogan alla bord don es ceadna, ocus tucc in creich uaidib diblinaib. Sluaged la Brian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig .h.Chonchobair, ocus la Conchobar mac Donnchaid, ri Tire hOiliella, ocus la clainn Tigernan .h. Ruairc in hoc anno, cus chuiretar lón ocus biad dandeoin Condacht o sliab suar uile, ocus siad tinolti ar a chind uli eidir coir ocus ech ocus galloclaé, hi carlen Rosa Coman, in luan iar feil Micheil archanngiol; acus do saoileadar o sliab sír combétir Clann Ricaird ina sochair féin ag cur in bid sin a cairlen Rosa Coman, ocus ni radatar, acht mac Uilliam buiden becc marcaé do tocht co Baile in tobair ina coinne; accus do suabratar locad annsidhe o nach tancattar sluagha cloinne Ricaird chucdha amail ro gellrad; ocus a dubairt Mac Donnchaid nach locsad no co tuitedh, no co cuired biad isin cairlen, ocus adubairt se mac Uilliam anmain andsin o nach raibi lin sroda no tegmala do thabairt do Chondachtaib; ocus da marbhthar sinne is maith linn dusa beó ag ar

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[1] *Unluckily.* co tubaisdech, C. co tubaisech, B.

[2] *Cascade.* ess. An *ess*, or cascade, on the river Erne, near Belleek, in the county of Fermanagh.

[3] *From the mountain upwards;* i.e. the part of Connacht to the south of the Curlieu mountains, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. This entry is very loosely constructed in the original.

[4] *From the mountain downwards;* i.e. to the north of Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu mountains.

[5] *Expected.* do saoileadar, C. do sailitir, B.

Maelsechlainn, son of Brian MacTighernain, mortuus est in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn Mor Mac Eochagain was deposed from the chieftaincy; and Ferghal, son of Ferghal Ruadh Mac Eochagain, son of Donnchadh, *was appointed* afterwards in his place. Richard Burk's leg was broken by a greyhound which was running, and he died unluckily[1] in consequence. The plundering of Bel-lice was effected by Tighernan O'Ruairc against O'Domhnaill, and against Cathal O'Ruairc, and Eoghan O'Ruairc; and O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill were encamped on the opposite side of the cascade,[2] and Cathal and Eoghan on this (*i.e. the south*) side of the same cascade; and he brought the prey from them all. A hosting by Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, and by the sons of Tighernan O'Ruairc, in hoc anno; and they put stores and provisions into the castle of Ros-Comain, in despite of all *the men of* Connacht from the mountain upwards,[3] who were all assembled to oppose him, both foot and horse, and gallowglasses, on the Monday after the festival of Michael the Archangel. And those from the mountains downwards[4] expected[5] that the Clann-Rickard would have been with themselves when putting the provisions into the castle of Ros-Comain; and they were not; but Mac William himself, with a few horsemen, came to meet them to Baile-in-tobair. And they[6] endeavoured to stop there, since the armies of Clann-Rickard did not come to them as they had promised; but Mac Donnchaidh said that he would not stop, though he should fall, until he would put provisions into the castle. And he told Mac William to remain there, as he was not[7] strong enough to give battle or encounter to the Connachtmen; "for if we are slain," (*said he*), "it is agreeable to us that thou

A.D. [1409.]

[6] *They.* Apparently the forces of O'Conor Sligo and O'Ruairc. The phraseology of this entry is very loose and ungrammatical; and the words "endeavoured to stop there" do not literally convey the meaning of the text.

[7] *As he was not.* o nać ꝑaıbı, C. o nach ꝑaba, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

lenbaiḃ inar noiaiġ da cothaġaḃ. Cid tra acht, do gluair Mac Donnchaiḃ ipreimthur na fliġeḋ, ocus nir an fé don féim ocus don fuathar sin no co rainicc co Ros Comman; ocus do chuiretar lón isin cairlen; ocus nir marḃaḋ acht aen oclaech diḃ, ocus ruccrad fein a chorp leó; ocus ni meinicc do rigned an Erinn riam friḃal ba croḃa ocus baḋ calma ina in friḃal sin. Muinntir Chuirnin do marḃaḋ a cheile in hoc anno .i. Seoan agus Conla do marḃaḋ la Diarmait mac Muircheartaiġ Ui Chuirnin, hi tiġ .h. Duiḃginnan Baile choillte foġair; acus Diarmait fein do dol co tech Conchoḃair cruim mic Taidcc .h.Conchobair, .i. a ḋiġearna agus a derḃḋcomallta, ocus Conchobar da gaḃail ina ḋiġ buḃein, occus a ḋidlacaḃ do muinntir Ruairc ocus do muintir Chuirnin; ocus a beiṫ tuillead ocus coicdigir illaim, ocus a toitim la mac Seaain .h. Cuirnin fa déoiḃ. Cathal mac Donnchaiḃ mortuus est xiiii. Kallainn Octobir; ocus ni demin lem nach i fo bliaḋain in baḋ chóir Conchoḃar mac Imhair .h. Anlide do chor sís. Muircheartach mac Aeḃacan, ollam breiṫeamnan fer Tertha, mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Ceadain, ocus .xu. fuirri; anno Domini M°.cccc°.x.; quintus annus [cicli] lunaris; tertius indictionis; ii. annus cicli solaris. Raġnall mag Raġnaill, dux Muintiri hEolais, mortuus est iar nongaḃ ocus aithrigthe, ocus Cumscrach mag Raġnaill, dar gairseaḃ Mag Raġnaill ina inat, do écc i cinn coicṫiġir iar ngaḃail taitigheaċta dó, ocus doḃ e sin int ercur i mbeol airechtair. Feiḃlimiḋ clerech,

[1] *Performed.* do rigned, B. do rinneadh, C.

[2] *Killed one another.* do marḃaḋ a cheile. This is a loose way of saying that some members of rival septs of Muinter-Cuirnin were slain in family disputes.

[3] *Baile-choillte-foghair.* baile choill foḃ, for Baile-choillte-fobhair, B. The name of this place is now Anglicised Castlefore. It is a village in the county of Leitrim.

[4] *Real foster-brother.* derḃḋcomaltа, C. derbchomomaltа, B.

[5] *That this is not.* nach i fo, C. nach isi fo, B.

[6] *Conchobhar.* See note [7], p. 126.

[7] *Wednesday.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

shouldst live for our children after us, to maintain them." A.D.
Mac Donnchaidh proceeded on in advance, therefore, and [1409.]
desisted not from this career and onset until he arrived at Ros-Comain; and they put provisions into the castle; and only one warrior of them was slain, whose body they themselves carried with them: and not often before had there been performed[1] in Erinn a braver and more mighty expedition than that expedition. Muinter-Cuirnin killed one another[2] in hoc anno, i.e. John and Conla were slain by Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duibhgennain of Baile-choillte-foghair[3]; and Diarmaid himself went to the house of Conchobhar Crom, the son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, i.e. his lord and real foster brother[4]; and Conchobhar apprehended him in his own house, and delivered him up to Muinter-Ruairc and Muinter-Cuirnin; and he was more than a fortnight in confinement, and at last fell by the son of John O'Cuirnin. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh mortuus est the fourteenth of the kalends of October, (and I am not certain that this is not[5] the year in which it would be right to set down Conchobhar,[6] son of Imhar O'hAnlidhe). Muirchertach Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of the men of Tebhtha, mortuus est.

The kalends of January on Wednesday[7], and the fifteenth [1410.]
of the moon; anno Domini M°.cccc°.x.; quintus annus [cycli] lunaris; tertius Indictionis; ii. annus cycli solaris. Raghnall Mag Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, mortuus est after unction and penitence; and Cumscrach Mag Raghnaill, who was proclaimed Mag Raghnaill in his place, died in the course of a fortnight after he had assumed the chieftaincy; and that was the fall in presence of an assembly.[8] Fedhlimidh Clerech,[9] son of Aedh,

[8] *In presence of an assembly.* ı mbeol aıṙechtaıṙ, B. ı mbeol aṙṙachtaıṙ, C. This is a proverb, literally meaning "in the mouth of an assembly," but conventionally signifying in the approach to, or rather within view of, honour and distinction.

[9] *Fedhlimidh Clerech*; i.e. Fedhlimidh the Cleric. See the second entry under the next year, where the date of this obit is corrected.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Aeda mic Feidlimid .h. Conchubair, do ecc coicdiġir re feil Brigde in hoc anno. Mac Ruaidri óicc .h. Chonchobair do ecc in hoc anno; agus Tadc carrach mac Toirrdhealbaig duinn .h. Conchobair do écc beorr in hoc anno. Maeleachlainn mac Eogain h. Ruairc occisus est o Conallchaib, ocus cairlen Duin Criṁthandain do blosad la Cairbreachaib agus la Breifneachaib iarsin. Domnall Ua Flaithbeartaig, rig iarthair Connacht, do marbad lesin nGilla ndub Ua Flaidbeartaig, per dolum. Domnall Ua Neill, ri coicid Ulad, do gabail mar nach cubaid la Brian mag Mathgamna. Tomar mac Mailmuire meg Craith, ollam Tuadmuman, mortuus est. Donnchad Ua Duirnin mortuus est. Sadb ingean Conchubair .h. Briain, uxor Uatesr a Burc, mortua est. Domnall mac Cormuic .h. Egra, adbar rig Luigne, mortuus est. Cormac occ mag Carthaig do ecc i ngeimiol Meg Carrthaig moir. Erbaid bad mo na cach erbaid do teacht a ndeiredh na bliadna so, coicdiġir tarer na feli Micheil, .i. Tadc .h. Cellaid, ri Ua Maine, ant aen gaibel do ba mó tinnlaicdi ocus tadartar do bai an Erinn ina aimsir, ocus an Alpain, do écc iar mbuaid ongtha ocus aithrigthe; agus cus airchiri Dia dia anmain in fecula feculorum. Emand mac Uillecc do ecc in framhrad ria Tadc .h. Cellaig, ocus Tadcc mac Uilliam mic Conchobair mic Briain, dux Corca Athchlaid fri fé nai mbliadan, do écc la framhna tarer Taidc .h. Cellaig, ina tig fein a coilled moir Cluana Sencha, iar nongad ocus aithrigthe ndingbala do Dia tarer a chinad ocus a targabala, et repultus est hi manistir Rosa Cumman a nothairligi a senathair ocus a athair. Eogan mac

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[1] *A fortnight.* coicidir, B. coicdiġir, C.

[2] *O'Flaithbhertaigh.* O'Flaherty. Ua Flaidbeartaig, C.

[3] *Luighne.* Lugni, B. Luigne, C.

[4] *In captivity.* i ngeimiol, C. i ngeimil, B. The words i ngeimiol Meg Carrthaig moir literally mean "in the gyves of Mac Carthaigh Mor."

son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, died a fortnight[1] before the festival of Brighid in hoc anno. The son of Ruaidhri Og O'Conchobhair died in hoc anno; and Tadhg Carrach, the son of Toirdhelbhach Donn O'Conchobhair, died also in hoc anno. Maelechlainn, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, occisus est by the Conallachs; and the castle of Dun-Crimhthannain was afterwards demolished by the people of Cairbre and Breifne. Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh,[2] king of the West of Connacht, was slain by the Gilla-dubh O'Flaithbhertaigh, per dolum. Domhnall O'Neill, king of the province of Uladh, was taken prisoner, in an unbecoming manner, by Brian Mac Mathghamhna. Thomas, son of Maelmuire Mac Craith, ollamh of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Duirnin mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Conchobhar O'Briain, uxor of Walter Burk, mortua est. Domhnall, son of Cormac O'hEghra, heir to the sovereignty of Luighne,[3] mortuus est. Cormac Og Mac Carthaigh died whilst detained in captivity[4] by Mac Carthaigh Mor. A loss greater[5] than every loss occurred[6] in the end of this year, a fortnight after Michaelmas, i.e. Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the greatest Gaeidhel of his time in Erinn, and in Alba, for distributing gifts and presents, died after the victory of unction and penitence; and may God be merciful to his soul in sæcula sæculorum. Edmond, son of Ulick, died the summer before Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and Tadhg, son of William, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann[7] during nine years, died on Allhallows Day after Tadhg O'Cellaigh, in his own house at Coillidh-mor of Cluain-Sencha, after unction, and after suitable penitence to God for his sins and transgressions, et sepultus est in the monastery of Ros-Comain, in the tomb of his grandfather and father. Eoghan, son of Murchadh

A.D. [1410.]

[1] *Fortnight.* bαὁ mo, "which was greater," B; ıꝼ mo, "which is greater," C.

[2] *Occurred.* ꝺo τeαċτ; lit. "came."

[3] *Corca-Achlann.* B and C have *Corca Athchlaidh.*

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Murchaḋ .h. Madaḋan, ri tíl nAnmchaḋa, ocus Cobthach .h. Madaḋan, damhna riġ ocus espoicc, mortui sunt. Donchaḋ .h. Cellaiġ, .i. mac Maileaċlainn, do riġaḋ port Taiḋg. Coic cead bo la cloinn .h. Conchoḃair duinn o muinntir .h. Conchoḃair ruaiḋ, o raith Bhenainn, fo braigit na Samhna in hoc anno. Muircheartach .h. Dimuraiġ mortuus est in hoc anno. Toirrḋealḃaċ ocus Taḋcc, da mac hi Mailmuaiḋ, ocus Domnall mac mic Hoibicin hi Maoilmuaiḋ, do marḃaḋ la cloinn Maoiluġra hi rex callainn Augusti arai laithe mis Bhreine; dia Domnaiġ imorro arai laithe rechtmaine. Murchaḋ Ua Flaithḃeartaiġ do riġaḋ tar eis Domhnaill .h. Fhlaithḃeartaiġ do marḃaḋ lairin Gilla ndub. Uilliam .h. Tomaltaiġ, princeps tiġi a nAth Luain, quieuit. Maelechlainn mor, mac Fergail, mic Fergail, mic Muircheartaiġ mor meg Eochacan, dux cenel Fiachaiḋ mic Neill nai giallaiḋ, mortuus est i mis Decembir na bliaḋna sa. Morianus filius Tathai .h. Birn submersus est .xiiii. Kallainn Octobir.

Kt. Enair for Tarbain, ocus .xxui. fuisti; M°.cccc°.xi.; ui. annus cicli lunaris; quartus indictionis; tertius cicli solaris. Siḃan inġean Iarla Dermuman, uxor meg Carthaiġ mor, mortua est. Ag so bliaḋain choir Feiḋlimiḋ cléris ocus mic Ruaidri oicc. Domnall mac Conchoḃair .h. Briain, riġdamhna Tuaḋmuman, do marḃaḋ lar an mBarrach

[1] *Intended king and bishop.* damhna riġ ocus espoicc; lit. "materies regis et episcopi." Roderick O'Flaherty states, in a marginal note in the Trin. Coll. (Dublin) copy of the Four Masters, at the year 1411, that O'Madden was intended bishop of Clonfert.

[2] *At the approach of Allhallowtide.* fo braigit na Samhna. The words fo braigit signify lit. "about the neck," and correspond to the Lat. *gula* in "*gula Augusti.*"

[3] *Tadhg.* B has Taidc, which is the genit. form.

[4] *The day of the month.* laithe mis Bhreine. This clause, together with the three words following it, is omitted in C.

[5] *The Gilla-dubh;* i.e. the "Black fellow." Another O'Flaherty. See p. 133.

[6] *Race of Fiachadh.* The Cenel-Fischaidh, or Kineleagh. See note [5], p. 500, vol. i.

O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, and Cobhthach O'Madadhain, an intended king and bishop[1], mortui sunt. Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, i.e. the son of Maelechlainn, was made king after Tadhg. Five hundred cows *were carried off* by the sons of O'Conchobhair Donn from O'Conchobhair Ruadh's people, from Rath-Brenainn, at the approach of Allhallowtide,[2] in hoc anno. Muirchertach O'Dimusaigh mortuus est in hoc anno. Toirdhelbhach and Tadhg,[3] O'Maelmhuaidh's two sons, and Domhnall, grandson of Hobicin O'Maelmhuaidh, were slain by the Clann-Maelughra on the sixth of the kalends of August, as regards the day of the month;[4] on Sunday, moreover, as regards the day of the week. Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh was made king after Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh had been slain by the Gilla-dubh.[5] William O'Tomaltaigh, prior of a house at Ath-Luain, quievit. Maelechlainn Mor, the son of Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of the race of Fiachadh[6] the son of Niall-nai-ghiallach, mortuus est in the month of December of this year. Marianus filius Tathei O'Birn submersus est the fourteenth of the kalends of October.[7] A.D. [1410.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,[8] and the twenty-sixth of the moon; M°.cccc°.xi.; vi. annus cycli lunaris; quartus Indictionis; tertius cycli solaris. Sibhan, daughter of the Earl of Des-Mumha, uxor of Mac Carthaigh Mor, mortua est. This is the proper year[9] of Fedhlimidh Clerech, and of the son of Ruaidhri Og. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, royal heir of Tuadh-Mumha, was slain by the Barrach Mor. [1411]

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[7] At the end of this entry the note Patrin qui [illegible] (sic) occurs in B and C. The identity of this Patin forms the subject of some observations in the Introduction.

[8] *Thursday.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin in B.

[9] *The proper year.* The chronicler means that this is the year in which the obits of Fedhlimidh Clerech O'Conchobhair, and the son of Ruaidhri Og O'Conchobhair, which have been entered above under 1410 (pp. 130-2), should be recorded.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mor. Ua Suilleabán do ḃallaḃ dia ḃraiṫriḃ buḃein per dolum, ocus Conchuḃar mac Gilla Mochuda .h. Suilleabán occisus est a fratre suo per dolum. Manistir Enaiġ dúin do lorcaḃ in hoc anno. Domnall .h. Dechan, fai senchaiḋ, mortuus est. Diarmaid, mac Gilla Ísa meg Carthaiġ, ollam Tuaḃmuman re dán, mortuus est. Saḃḃ ingean mic Murchaḃa, uxor Mic Gilla Patruic, mortua est. Muircheartach mac Conulaḃ .h. Neill mortuus est. Inoraiġiḋ le hEmann a ḃurcc for cloinn Seoan Ua hEġra, ocus moran don tír do lorcaḃ leis, ocus Art mac Muircheartaiġ .h. Eġra do marḃaḃ la foigid in la sin. Denmuman ingen Aeḋa .h. Conchoḃair, uxor Murchaiḋ mic Cormaic mic Donnchaiḋ, mortua est. Domnall mac Cathail mic Aeḋa .h. Ruairc mortuus est in hoc anno. Taichleaċ buide mac Seain .h. Eġra mortuus est. Maiḋm mor le mac Domnaill na hAlban for Gallaiḃ Alban, ocus mac Gilla Eoin do muinntir mic Domnaill do marḃaḃ hi fritheġuin an maḋma sin. Iarla Dermuman do indarba la Semus mac Seoit, .i. a derḃrathair. Serriam na Miḋe do gaḃail la .h. Conchoḃair Falgi in hoc anno, ocus fuarlacaḃ mor do ḃein ar iarsin. Ua Suilleabán mor do gaḃail, ocus a mac do marḃaḃ, la Domnall duḃ .h. Suilleabán per dolum. Caech na mocherġi, mac Taiḋc, mic Diarmada meg Carthaiġ, do marḃaḃ per dolum la Feiḋlimiḋ mac Diarmada meg Carthaiġ. Mag Carthaiġ mor do innarbaḃ la hUa Suilleabain in hoc anno. Fergal mac Maġnusa tigearna tire Tuathail, ocus a mac Aeḋ, do marḃaḃ per dolum

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[1] *Fratre.* frū, for fratri, C.

[2] *Mac Carthaigh.* The Four Masters write the name Mag Craith, or Magrath, which is certainly the proper form.

[3] *Earl.* The Four Masters call him "Thomas, the son of John." The cause of his expulsion was a marriage contracted with a girl of humble station. On this Moore has founded the song, "By the Feale's wave benighted."

[4] *Brother. Rectè* "Uncle."

O'Suillebhain was blinded by his own kinsmen per dolum; and Conchobhar, the son of Gilla-Mochuda O'Suillebhain, occisus est a fratre[1] suo, per dolum. The monastery of Enach-dúin was burned in hoc anno. Domhnall O'Bechan, an eminent historian, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of Gilla-Isa Mac Carthaigh,[2] ollamh of Tuadh-Mumha in poetry, mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Murchadha, uxor of Mac Gilla-Patraic, mortua est. Muirchertach, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, mortuus est. An attack was made by Edmond Burk on the sons of John O'hEghra, and a great part of the country was burned by him; and Art, son of Muirchertach O'hEghra, was killed by an arrow that day. Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh O'Conchobhair, uxor of Murchadh, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, mortua est. Domhnall, son of Cathal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, mortuus est in hoc anno. Taichlech Buidhe, son of John O'hEghra, mortuus est. A great victory by Mac Domhnaill of Alba over the Foreigners of Alba; and Mac Gilla-Eoin of Mac Domhnaill's people was slain in the counter-wounding of that victory. The Earl[3] of Des-Mumha was expelled by James, son of Garrett, i.e. his brother.[4] The Sheriff of Midhe was taken prisoner by O'Conchobhair Failghe in hoc anno; and a great ransom was subsequently exacted from him. O'Suillebhain Mor was taken prisoner, and his son slain, by Domhnall Dubh O'Suillebhain, per dolum. Caech-na-mocherghi,[5] son of Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh,[6] was slain, per dolum, by Fedhlimidh son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh.[6] Mac Carthaigh Mor was expelled by O'Suillebhain in hoc anno. Ferghal Mac Maghnusa, lord of Tir-Tuathail, and his son Aedh,[7] were slain, per dolum, by the sons of

A.D. [1411.]

[1] *Caech-na-mocherghi*; lit. "the blind [man] of the early rising." The Four Masters say that his real name was Tadhg, and that he was the son, not the grandson, of Diarmaid, or Dermot.

[2] *Mac Carthaigh*. Mac Carthy. meg Cartha, B.

[3] *Aedh*; i.e. Hugh. B and C have Cedha, which is the genitive form of the name.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do cloinn Ruaidri mic Maghnusa, .i. Eogan ocus Muirchertach cam; ocus tighearna do denamh dEogan iarnamh for tir Tuathail. Cathal .h. Cuirnin, abbar ollamhan na Breifne, quieuit. Maghnus mac Daeth-ghalaigh mic Aedacan, primoir Slighi, mortuus est. Croch naemh Ratha both do telccen fola tar a crechtaibh irin bliadain sin, ocus mor do mirbuilibh do denamh di, ocus galra ocus tedmanna imda do chorcc di. Maelmordha .h. Raighillidh, ri muinntire Mailmordha, mortuus est. Cuchonnacht ruadh, mac Pilip mic Briain moir mec Mathghamhna, do mardad do cloinn tSeain baillé mic Briain moir meg Mathghamhna, illurgain Fernmaighe, in erpach na bliadna sin. Robert Muntan, erpog na Midhe, in Christo quieuit. Bellum Beoil na muilleadh la Conchobar mac Sean mic Branan, for cloinn Conchobair mic Branan, in samhradh der Taidc mic Branan, iar ngairm da tighearna aca, .i. Conn mac Aedha, ocus Conchobar mac Seaain mic Echmarcaigh, ubi occisi sunt Conn ocus Mane, da mac Aedha mic Conchubair mic Branan, ocus Uilliam finn mac Cuinn, et alii; dia Luain arai laithe fechtmaine eridhe; ocus ruccadh Conn beoloitidhe for in ngrencha, ocus ni fetarra a aoidigh orin amach; et sepulerit i manistir na mbrathar irrus Coman; mi ria lughnadh do ronait na rognima sin, ocus do san an toisigeacht ag Conchobar iar sin. Caitilin ingean Tomaltaigh .h. Ferghail, uxor Mailechlainn moir meg Eochacan, quieuit a mis Decimber na bliadna sin. Beanmumhan, ingean Aedha mic Feidlimidh .h. Chonchobair, bantigearna cloinne Connmaigh

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1 *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg, the son of William, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, whose death is recorded under the previous year.

2 *Occisi*. occi, B and C.

3 *Son of Conn*; i.e. of Conn Mac Branan, sl. 1396, as above recorded.

4 *To the Grencha*. for in ngrench., B. Omitted in C.

5 *Sepulti sunt*. sepulerit, apparently by mistake for sepulti sunt, B and C.

6 *Caitilin*; i.e. Kathleen.

7 *Benmumhan*; lit. "Woman of

Ruaidhri Mac Maghnusa, viz., Eoghan and Muirchertach Cam; and Eoghan was afterwards made lord over Tir-Tuathail. Cathal O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Briefne, quievit. Maghnus, son of Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain, prior of Sligech, mortuus est. The Holy Crucifix of Rath-both shed blood through its wounds in this year; and a great many miracles were wrought by it; and many distempers and diseases were checked by it. Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, mortuus est. Cuchonnacht Ruadh, son of Philip, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathghamhna, was killed by the sons of John Balbh, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathghamhna, in Lurgan of Fernmhagh, in the spring of this year. Robert Montan, bishop of Midhe, in Christo quievit. The battle of Bel-na-muilledh *was gained* by Conchobhar, son of John Mac Branan, over the sons of Conchobhar Mac Branan, the summer following *the death of* Tadhg[1] Mac Branan—after two lords had been proclaimed by them, viz., Conn, the son of Aedh, and Conchobhar, the son of John, son of Echmarcach—ubi occisi[2] sunt Conn and Maine, the two sons of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, and William Finn, son of Conn,[3] et alii; (this was on Monday as regards the day of the week; and Conchobhar was carried mortally wounded to the Grencha,[4] and I know not his subsequent fate); et sepulti sunt[5] in the Friars' monastery in Ros-Comain. A month before Lammas these great deeds were performed; and the chieftainship remained afterwards with Conchobhar. Caitilin,[6] daughter of Tomaltach O'Ferghail, uxor of Maelechlainn Mor Mac Eochagain, quievit in the month of December of this year. Benmumhan,[7] daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, lady of the

A.D. [1411.]

Munster." This entry is given as follows in C:—Ḃenmuṁan inġean Ꞃoḋa mic Ꞃeiḋlimiḋ aṫa na ṙiġ, ocuṙ ṡeiṙḃṙiuṙ Toiṙṙḋhelḃaiġ ṙuaiḋ, leiṫ ṙiġ Connaċt, ḃanṫiġeaṙna, &c.; i.e. "Benmumhan, daughter of Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ [sl. 1316], and sister of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, half-king of Connacht, lady, &c."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

re linn trir tighearnaigi, mortua ert. Muircheartach Midech mac Briain .h. Fergail, tigearna in Calaid na hAngaile, fer na himdergad friam, quieuit in Crirto.

Ict. Enair for Aine, ocus fechtmad huathad fuirri; M°.cccc°.xii.; uii. anno cicli lunarir; quintus indictionis; quartus annus cicli solarir. Ricaro Bared do dol for imdraigid i Cuil Cernada, ocus maithe an tire uile do breith fair ocus a chur dochom na Muaide, ocus a bathad fuirri; ocus drong mor da muinntir do dadad ocus do gabail ann beus. Tigearnan oc mac Tigearnain mic Ualgarg .h. Ruairc, .i. deg addar rig Breifne, do ecc in hoc anno a foirchind a .ui. mbliadan .xxx. eidir chairc ocus bellraine. Fergal .h. hEgra, addar rig Luigne, mortuus ert. Domnall mac Neill .h. Domnaill do ecc in hoc anno. Cogad ag .h. Fergail re Gallaib, ocus Fabar do lorcad léo, ocus daine imda do marbhad ocus do gabail leo. Baile na Gaillime do lorcad. Sadd ingean Tigearnan .h. Ruairc, uxor Emaind mic Tomair mic Cathail .h. Fergail, mortua ert. Coccad eidir .h. Cathain ocus .h. Domnaill, ocus clann Seaain .h. Domnaill do deid a fiann .h. Chadan; ocus Ua Cathain ocus an clann sin do dol for imdraigid for Ua n'Domnaill, agus cethre fir .x. do muinntir .h. Dhomnaill do marbad doib fa mac Feidlimid .h. Domnaill, ocus fo Cathal mac Ragnaill .h. Baigill. Donnchad mag Bradaig, tigearna Cuili Brigdin, mortuus ert. Mac Lochlaind .h. Ruairc, frir araid in giolla ballach, mic Donnchaid mic Lochlaind, fai fial oirdeirc aithearach, mortuus ert in hoc anno.

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[1] *Muirchertach Midhech*; i.e. Muirchertach (Murtough) the Meathian; so called from having been fostered in Midhe, or Meath.

[2] *Friday.* The Dom. Letters (C B) are added in the margin.

[3] *Cuil-Cernadha.* Cuil Cernada, B. Cuil Cearnada, C. Now called Coolcarney, a district in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.

[4] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

Clann-Connmhaigh during the time of three lords, mortua est. Muirchertach Midhech,[1] son of Brian O'Ferghail, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, a man who had never been reproached, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1411.]

The kalends of January on Friday,[2] and the seventh of the moon; M°.cccc°.xii.; vii. anno cycli lunaris; quintus Indictionis; quartus annus cycli solaris. Richard Barrett went on an expedition to Cuil-Cernadha;[3] and the principal men of the country overtook him, and drove him to the Muaidh, in which he was drowned; and a great number of his people were furthermore drowned and captured there. Tighernan Óg, son of Tighernan, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, i.e. a good heir to the sovereignty of Breifne, died in hoc[4] anno, at the termination of his thirty-sixth year, between Easter and May-day.[5] Ferghal O'hEghra, intended king of Luighne, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, died in hoc anno. A war *was waged* by O'Ferghail with Foreigners; and Fabhar was burned by them, and many persons were slain and captured by them. The town of the Gaillimh was burned. Sadhbh, daughter of Tighernan O'Ruairc, uxor of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, mortua est. A war between O'Cathain and[6] O'Domhnaill, and the sons of John O'Domhnaill were on the side of O'Cathain; and O'Cathain and these sons (*of John*) went on an expedition against O'Domhnaill, and fourteen men of O'Domhnaill's people were slain by them, including the son of Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill, and Cathal, the son of Raghnall O'Baighill. Donnchadh Mac Bradaigh, lord of Cuil-Brighdin, mortuus est. The son of Lochlainn O'Ruairc,[7] who was usually called the Gilla Ballach, son of Donnchadh, son of Lochlainn, a generous, illustrious,[8] joyous, eminent[9] man, mortuus est in hoc [1412.]

[5] *Between Easter and May-day.* eτoιp chaιτc ocuc bellτaine, B. Not in C.

[6] *And.* ocuc, C. conιδ, B.

[7] *O'Ruairc.* Ua Ruaιġilliġ, C.

[8] *Illustrious.* oιpδeιpc, C. upδaιpcc, B.

[9] *Eminent man.* ꝼaι, C. ꝼan, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Delb Muire Atha thuim do denamh miorbuilib mór. Cúaba Mag Corman, fer graba dO Briain, mortuus est. Caithernina, ingen Maileachlainn mic Murgusa mic Donnchaib, uxor Mic Firbisigh, do bathaḃ do tuile netha ag dol dochum airrinn an domhnaigh o a tig fein. Aeḃ mac Enri .h. Neill do eloḃ a hAth cliath o Gallaiḃ, iar na ḃeith deich mbliaḃna a laimh feḃeriḃe, ocus tug moran bragat ar a mbroit leis in tan sin. Eda a Leis ocus mac Iarla Cille dara do thegmail re roile a cill Mocelloc, ocus a toitim re roile annsin. Morrluagaḃ la Brian, mac Domhnaill mic Muircheartaig .h. Chonchoḃair, go bragaitt na Lugnaraḃ, condeachaiḃ a nGailengaiḃ ar tus, ocus arriḃe a Cloinn Cuan, ocus i Cera ocus hi Conmaicne chuili Tolaig; ocus rucc leis clainn Muirir na mbrig cona caeraigeachtaiḃ isin chrich sin; agus do tinolatar clann Uilliam Burc, Ua Flaithḃeartaig ocus muintir Maille, ocus Bareḃaig, ocus Gailengaig, ocus Gorḃelbaig ocus Stondunaig ar a cind, ocus ni tucrad sin troid no tachar do; agus do loisc Brian na cricha da naimḃeoin, ocus do mill a nguirt uli, ocus do loisc a longphuirt .i. caislen an Bharraig, ocus in Leth innsi ocus baile Locha Measca. Ocus do chuir clann Muirir cona caeraigeaḃt slan dá tigiḃ iarain; agus do ben sioh a Gallaiḃ ocus a Gaiḃelaiḃ Connacht don chur sin; ocus tainicc fein imslan da tig iarsin. Sluagaḃ aile le hEogan mac Domhnaill mic Muirḃeartaig Ui Conchoḃair, go maḃaire Connacht, go toganrim cloinne

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[1] *Miracles.* miorḃuilib, C. mirḃail (a miracle), B.

[2] *To O'Brian.* dO Briain, for do O Briain, B. dO Brian, C.

[3] *After.* iar, C. ar, B.

[4] *Eda Leis.* Eda a Leis, B and C. His proper name was Hugh Lacy, or Hugo de Lacy. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Masters, A.D. 1412, note [b].

[5] *The son.* mac, C. a mac, "his son," B. He was Thomas, son of Maurice, fourth Earl of Kildare, wherefore Ware (Annals) calls him Thomas Fitz-Maurice.

[6] *At the approach.* go bragaitt; lit "about the throat." See note [2], p. 134.

[7] *Bands.* caeraigeacht. Bands of persons who accompanied the

anno. The Image of Mary of Ath-Truim wrought great miracles[1]. Cu-abha Mac Gormain, a man of trust to O'Briain,[2] mortuus est. Catherine, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, uxor of Mac Firbisigh, was drowned by a rushing flood whilst going to Sunday-mass from her own house. Aedh, son of Henry O'Neill, escaped from Ath-cliath, from the Foreigners, after[3] having been ten years in confinement previously; and he brought many captives with him from their captivity on that occasion. Eda Leis[4] and the son[5] of the Earl of Cill-dara encountered one another in Cill-Mochellog, and fell by each other there. A great hosting by Brian, the son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, at the approach[6] of Lammas, when he went first into Gailenga, and from thence into Clann-Cuain, and into Cera, and into Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaidh; and he brought the Clann-Maurice-na-mBrigh, with their bands,[7] into this territory. And the sons of William Burk, O'Flaithbhertaigh, Muinter-Maille, the Barretts, the people of Gailenga, the Goisdelbhas, and the Stauntons assembled against him; but they gave him neither conflict nor battle; and Brian burned the districts in despite[8] of them, and destroyed all their corn-fields, and burned their fortresses, viz., Caislen-an-Bharraigh, and the Leth-innse, and Baile-Locha-Mesca. And he sent the Clann-Maurice, with their bands, home safely afterwards. And he exacted[9] peace from the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht on that occasion, and came home quite safely[10] himself after that. Another hosting by Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, into[11] the plain of Connacht, at the call of the sons of Toirdhelbhach

A.D. [1412.]

predatory forces for the purpose of driving and guarding the preys, and who were well armed, and commanded by officers, were called *caeraighecht*.

[8] *In despite.* ᵭa naṁᵭeoiṁ, C. ᵭa nanᵭeoiṁ, B.

[9] *He exacted.* ᵭo ben, B. ᵭo ḃaiṁ, C.

[10] *Quite safely.* iṁṡlan, C. ṡlan, B.

[11] *Into.* ṗo would perhaps be better translated "through."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*] Toirrdhealbaigh .h. Conchobair, cur millred cuid cloinne mic Feidlimid don machaire, ocus ruccrad bu ocus braigdi leo iar sin. Eman Alamar mortuus est in hoc anno. Ruaidri mac Cathail .h. Ferghail do marbad a machaire Cuircne duscothor troigdi].

Kt. Ianair; tri bliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Concubar O Docartaigh, .i. taisech arda Midair, ocus tigerna innse hEogain, ocus fear eimig coitcenn, dec an bliadain si. Tuathal O Mailla do dul a cuigead Ulad ar buannacht, ocus a bed bliadain and; ocus teacht do tar air Luchd .uii. long, ocus gaod mor deirge doib, ocus a mbred bud duad laim re hAlpuin, ocus Donnchad mac Eogain Connachtaigh mic tSuibne do bed ann, ocus Domnall ballach mac Suibne ghirr, ocus a mbathad uile co na muintir etir mnai ocus fer; ocus Tuathal fein do teacht a tir ar eigin an Albain.

Kt. Ianair; ceitri bliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; cuig bliadna .x. ocus cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Saxanach do teacht a nEirinn an bliadain si .i. Loard Furnamal, ocus do airg re moran doer dana Eirenn.

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[1] *Alamar.* This name is at present generally written Delamar, or Delamer.

[2] *Arrow.* This concludes the hiatus which begins at the year 1316 (vide p. 584, vol. i., note [1]), and which, for the reasons stated in the Introduction, it has been thought desirable to supplement from the MSS. B and C.

[3] *Kalends.* The text from this to the year 1461, inclusive, is written on seven leaves of paper (bound up with the vellum), in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott, the person for whom the rest of the MS. was transcribed. The handwriting is pretty legible, although the ink is somewhat faded; but the orthography is rude and incorrect. The entries in this portion of the Chronicle are unfortunately very meagre, many years being simply represented by the usual chronological criteria; and it would be a matter of doubt whether this fragment should be at all considered as a por-

O'Conchobhair, when they destroyed the part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Fedhlimidh; and they carried away cows and prisoners afterwards. Edmond Alamar[1] mortuus est in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, was killed in Machaire-Cuircne by a shot of an arrow[2]]. A.D. [1412.]

The kalends[3] of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirteen years. Conchobhar O'Dochartaigh, i.e. chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and lord of Inis-Eoghain, and a man of universal bounty, died this year. Tuathal O'Maille went to the Province of Uladh, on military service, and was a year there. And he returned with a fleet of seven ships; and a great wind arose, and they were carried northwards near Alba; and Donnchadh, son of Eoghan Connachtach Mac Suibhne, was there, and Domhnall Ballach Mac Suibhne Gerr—who were drowned with all their people, both woman and man; and Tuathal himself landed with difficulty in Alba.[4] [1413.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fourteen years.[5] [1414.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifteen years. A Saxon came to Erinn this year, i.e. Lord Furnival; and he plundered many of the poets of Erinn.[6] [1415.]

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tion of the chronicle, if the so-called Annals of Connacht were not equally meagre at this period. The fragment is preceded by a transcript in the handwriting of the late Professor O'Curry.

[4] *Alba.* Here the scribe left a space of ten lines, of which some "Conall O'Ferall" has availed himself to scribble a few doggerel rhymes.

[5] *Years.* A space of some lines, left between this and the next entry, is also occupied by some rhymes, in Irish, one stanza of which was written by "Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada."

[6] *Erinn.* After this entry there is a note in very faded ink (apparently in the handwriting of the person who wrote the continuation of the "Chronicon Scotorum" in the MS. classed H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin), to the following effect: tri duilleóga ocus re ficéd duilleog memruim acá irin leabur so, ocus seachd nduilleoga paperr iar bhfior, i.e. "three leaves and six score leaves of vellum that are in this book, and seven leaves of paper, truly." The MS. at present consists of ninety-nine leaves of vellum, and seven of paper leaves.

Kt. Ianair; fe bliadna dhec ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Gormlaith Ingen Neill moir 1 Neill, ben dSeain 1 Domnaill, dec an bliadain fi. Mac Mathuna, .i. Aradgal mac Briain moir meg Mathuna, do dul dec, ocus a mac .i. Brian do figad for Oirgiallaib ina inad.

Kt. Ianair; feacht mbliadna dhec ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Mac Murchada, .i. fi Laigen, .i. Art mac Airt Chaomhanaigh, an coicedhach dob ferr einech ocus engnum ocus derc do bí na aimsir, dhec na longphort fean an bliadainsi, iar mbuaid ongda ocus aidhigi.

Kt. Ianair; ocht mbliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Tigernan mac Ualairg 1 Ruairc, .i. rig Breifne, dhec an bliadain fi. Brian ballach mac Aeda mic Feilim 1 Conchobair, adbar rig Connacht, dhec. Tadg mac Cathal mic Taidg meg Flannchaid, tairech Dartraige, dhec in bliadain fi. Eogan mac Tigernain 1 Ruairc, .i. adbar rig Breifne, do bathad ar loc Finnmuige an bliadain fi. Aed buidhe .h. Ruairc do gabail rige na Breifne andiaid a athar, .i. Tigernain moir.

Kt. Ianair; nai mbliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an [Tigerna]. Cogad mor eter O Neill, .i. Domnall mac Eanrí 1 Neill, ocus Eogan mac Neill oig 1 Neill, ocus Eogan ar ndeanam cengail fir O nDomnaill, .i. Toirrdhealbach, ocus O Domnaill ar cor trluag moir ana inad, ocus dol a tir Eogain, ocus an tir uile do milled doib; ocus O Neill, .i. Domnall, do indarbad arin tir la neart Conallach ocus Eogain 1 Neill. Sloiged mor le Brian O Conchobair don cur

[1] *Mac Mathuna.* For Mac Mathghamhna, or Mac Mahon.

[2] *Died.* do dul dec; lit. "went to death." At the end of this entry the scribe has added the note "Deardaoin eter da caisg anin dam a for Comain cnoc b' Diarmada;" lit. "Thursday between two Easters [i.e. Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] to-day; and I in Ros-Comain . . . . . ."

[3] *Loch - Finnmhaighe.* Garadice

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixteen years. Gormlaith, daughter of Niall Mór O'Neill, wife of John O'Domhnaill, died this year. Mac Mathuna,[1] i.e. Ardghal, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathuna, died;[2] and his son, i.e. Brian, was made king over the Oirghialla in his place. A.D. [1416.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventeen years. Mac Murchadha, i.e. the king of Laighen, i.e. Art son of Art Caemhanach, the best provincialist that was in his time for hospitality, and prowess, and charity, died in his own fortress this year, after the triumph of unction and penitence. [1417.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighteen years. Tighernan, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne, died this year. Brian Ballach, son of Aedh, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, intended king of Connacht, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, died this year. Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. the intended king of Breifne, was drowned on Loch-Finnmhaighe[3] this year. Aedh Buidhe O'Ruairc assumed the sovereignty of the Breifne in succession to his father, i.e. Tighernan Mór. [1418.]

The kalends of January; the age of the [Lord] one thousand, four hundred, and nineteen years. A great war between O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall son of Henry O'Neill, and Eoghan the son of Niall Og O'Neill; and Eoghan formed a league with O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach. And O'Domhnaill collected a great army, and went into Tir-Eoghain, and the entire country was destroyed by them; and O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, was expelled from the country through the power of the Conallachs and Eoghan O'Neill. A great hosting by Brian O'Conchobhair on [1419.]

Lough, in the county of Leitrim. The Annals of the Four Masters, and also the Annals of Connacht, add that Eoghan O'Ruairc was going from Inis-na-dtorc, or Hog Island, to visit his father.

rin do ḟaob reoltа 1 Neill a tir Aoḋa, ocus Murḋaċ 1 Domnaill, .i. longport 1 Domnaill, do lorcuḋ leis, ocus tir Aoda do milleḋ. Tomas bacaċ, mac mic. Iarla Urmuman, do dul do congnam le rig Saxan an bliaḋain ri, ocus moran duairlib Erenn do dul leis annsa fraing as an cocaḋ rin. An Calbaċ[1] O Conchobair, ri O Failge, do ġabail a reall le mac Línebeḋ[2] a Frenḋe, ocus a reic do re fer inaiḋ rig Saxan, .i. Loarḋ Fuirnamal, ocus an trad do gabaḋ é, an duine do bi na ġlas deloḋ leis da tig fein. Fergert O hUiginn dhec, .i. raoi re dan, ocus fer ṫige naigiḋ coitcenn dfearaib Erenn. Mac Murchaḋa, .i. ri Laigen, .i. Donnchaḋ Coemanach, do ġabail re Gallaib, ocus [a] breiṫ a s[a]xanuib an bliaḋain ri. Muirchertach mac Briain 1 Flaiṫbertaiġ, ri iarṫair Connacht, dhec in bliaḋain ri, .i. feiċem coitcenn do cliaruib ocus do damaiḃ Erenn. Sean mac Cathail meg Uidir do marbaḋ an bliaḋain ri. Sluaġ mor leis O Ceallaiġ Maine ocus le Uilliam O Ceallaiġ, ocus le mac Uilliam Burc, ocus le Cathal roḃ O Conchobair, ocus le Mac Diarmaḋa Muiġe Luirg, .i. Tomaltach an iniġ, mac Conchobair meic Diarmaḋa, ocus Uilliam garḃ mac Daḃuiṫ, tigerna clainne Connmuiġ; ocus a ceiṫerna gallóclaeċ do breṫ leo, .i. Mac Duḃġaill ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Domnaill; ocus a roḃl doun tusur rin a clainn Ricaird, da milleḋ, ocus dindarbaḋ Mic Uilliam a clainn Ricaird amaċ. Sloiġeḋ mor eile do ḟeaṫ as Mac Uilliam ar a cind, .i. Tadg O Briain ocus a braṫreaċa, ocus Domnall mac Suiḃne, .i. Domnall na maḋman. Tarla, umorro, an da trluag rin da ceile a mbel Aṫa Liġen, ocus tugadar troid

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[1] *Calbhach.* Caḃ, MS.

[2] *Linebed Frende.* This is also the form in the Annals of Connacht. In the Ann. of Ulster the Christian name is written Libened, but Libener by the Four Masters. The name Frende (or Frene) is now usually written Freyne and Freney.

[3] *O'Cellaigh.* In the Annals of Connacht he is described as the son of

that occasion, at the instigation of O'Neill, into Tir-Aedha, and Murbhach-O'Domhnaill, i.e. O'Domhnaill's fortress, was burned by him, and Tir-Aedha destroyed. Thomas Bacach, grandson of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, went this year to aid the king of the Saxons; and many of the nobles of Erinn went with him to France on this war. The Calbhach[1] O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, was captured in treachery by the son of Linebed Frende,[2] and sold to the king of the Saxons' Deputy, i.e. Lord Furnival; and when he was captured, the person who was confined with him absconded with him to his own house. Fercert O'hUiginn died, i.e. an eminent poet, and a man who kept a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn. Mac Murchadha, i.e. the king of Laighen, i.e. Donnchadh Caemhanach, was captured by Foreigners, and taken to Saxonland, this year. Muirchertach, son of Brian O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, died this year; i.e. the general protector of the professors and learned of Erinn. John, son of Cathal Mag Uidhir, was slain this year. A great hosting by O'Cellaigh[3] of Ui-Maine, and by William O'Cellaigh, and by Mac William Burk, and by Cathal Dubh O'Conchobhair, and by Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, (i.e. Tomaltach-an-einigh, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada), and William Garbh Mac David, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh. And they took with them their bands of gallowglasses, viz., Mac Dubhgaill, and Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, and went on this occasion into Clann-Rickard, to destroy it, and to expel Mac William from out of Clann-Rickard. Mac William had another[4] great army to meet them, viz., Tadhg O'Briain and his kinsmen, and Domhnall Mac Suibhne, (i.e. Domhnall na madhman).[5] These two armies met, moreover, at the mouth of

A.D. [1419.]

Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, or Malachy O'Kelly.

[4] *Another.* ee eile, MS.; the two first letters (ee) being the abbrev. for the word eile, subsequently written.

[5] *Domhnall-na-madhman*; i.e. "Domhnall of the defeats."

dá foile annsin, ocus do marbad Mac Duḃgoill ann, ocus a ḋis mac, ocus a ngallóclaeċ uile, ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Domnaill ocus a mac do dul ar in tsoid sin slan; ocus a muinnter do marbad uile and; ocus do marbad Ilumad daoineaḃ air in laċair sin; ocus do gabad O Cellaig ocus mac Dabiḋ; ocus Uilliam O Cellaiġ do dul na oenar arin maidm sin; ocus morán do maidhib O Maine do ġabail ocus do marbad san ar sin. Ocus ni fearar cinneḋ na comairleam ar mead an madma sin, no ar med eadala clainni Ricaird ocus na Muimneaċ, dechaiḃ ocus deideḋ, ocus do braiġdiḃ maidhe ft. Aoḋ buiḋe O Ruairc, mac Tigernain, dhec an bliadain si a tus a laċa na longport fein, ocus Tadg mac Tigernain do riġaḋ na inaḋ ar an mBreafne an bliadain si.

Ict. Ianair; fiċe bliadan ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Uilliam mac Maileċlainn 1 Cellaiġ, .i. aḋḃar rig .h. Maine, dhec an bliadan si.

Ict. Ianair; bliadain ar .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; da bliadain ar .xx., ocus ceithi ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; thri bliadna .xx. ar ceithi ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Dar Toirḋealbaiġ an fina i Domnaill, ri tire Conuill ocus cineoil Moain, ocus Inothi hEogain, neċ bud mo fean, ocus dob fearr uairle ina aimsir, do dul dhec an aidid manaiġ a maithius Era Ruaiḋ. Cairlen Beoil aṫa Senaiġ do tinnsena in bliadain si le Niall O nDomnaill.

Ict. Ianair; ocus cethri bliadna .xx. ocus cethri ced ocus mile air an Tigerna.

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[1] *Defeat.* A note at the end of the entry reads Uillec fuad mac Uillec in fiona tuġ in maidm sin Ata Liten; i. e. "Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-in-fiona, that gave this defeat of Ath-Lithen." The Four Masters have no mention of this battle.

[2] *Son of Tighernan.* Tigerai, MS.

[3] *Four.* cuig, "five," MS.

Ath-Lighen; and they gave battle to one another there; and Mac Dubhgaill was slain there, and his two sons, and all their gallowglasses; and Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, and his son, escaped safely from this battle; and his people were all slain there. And a great many men were killed in that field; and O'Cellaigh and Mac David were taken prisoners, and William O'Cellaigh escaped alone from this rout; and a great many of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain and captured in that slaughter. And the extent of this defeat,[1] or the amount of the spoils of the Clann-Rickard, and of the Momonians, in horses, armour, noble captives, &c., could not be determined or counted. Aedh Buidhe O'Ruairc, the son of Tighernan, died this year, in the beginning of his prosperity, in his own fortress; and Tadhg, son of Tighernan,[2] was made king over the Breifne, in his place, this year. A.D. [1419.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty years. William, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, intended king of Ui-Maine, died this year. [1420.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-one years. [1421.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four[3] hundred, and twenty-two years. [1422.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-three years. Death of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and of Cenel-Moan, and Inis-Eoghain—the person of greatest prosperity and[4] best nobility in his time: he died in a monk's habit in the monastery[5] of Es-Ruaidh. The castle of Bel-atha-Senaigh was begun this year by Niall O'Domhnaill. [1423.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-four years. [1424.]

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[4] *And.* The character (7) for ocuꝛ ("and") is repeated in the MS.

[5] *Monastery.* ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ, for ꝺꝺꝺ-ꝺꝺꝺ, MS.

Ict. Ianair; ocus .u. bliadna .xx., cetri ced ocus mile, air in Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; ocus .ui. bliadna .xx. ocus cetri ced, ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; ocus uii. mbliadna .xx., cetri ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; ocus ochd mbliadna .xx., ocus cetri ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Aed mac Filip meg Uidir do ég ag toiseachd dia oilithri o carraic fan Sem; a eg a Cinn trale, ocus a adnacal a Corcaig, iar mbuaid ongta ocus aithrige. Aed og mag Uidir do marbad le clainn Donnchada ballaig Megamrain.

Ict. Ianair; ix. mbliadna .xx. ocus cetri ced [ocus mile] air in Tigerna. O Flannagain Tuaiti rada do marbad le clainn Aeda meg Uidir, for greit noidce ina tig fein. Maidm Achaid Cille more la .h. Neill, ocus la .h. Raigallaig, for Gallaib. Is andsa mbliadain so do rugad Aed ruad mac Neill gairb i Domnaill.

Ict. Ianair; ocus .x. mbliadna .xx. ocus ceitri ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. Mag Uidir, .i. Gilla dub[2] mac Filip na tuaige, [do éc] in bliadain si, ocus a mac do rigad na inad.

Ict. Ianair; ocus en bliadain dhec ar fiched ar ceitri ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Seaan mac Conconnacht mic Filib meg Uidir do marbad le Teallach nEathach a feall. Flaith mor a fearuib Manach an bliadain si. Eogan O Fialain dhec. Domnall ballach mac Briain dhec.

Ict. Ianair; ocus da bliadain dhec ar fiched, ar ceitri ced ar mile, air in Tigerna. O Neill, .i. Domnall bocc mac Eanai aimreid, do marbad la

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[1] *Rock of St. James.* Saint James of Compostella, in Spain.

[2] *Gilla-dubh.* "The Black fellow." Gialla dub, MS.

A.D.

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-five years. [1425.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-six years. [1426.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-seven years. [1427.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-eight years. Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died whilst coming from his pilgrimage, from the Rock of St. James.[1] He died at Cenn-saile, and was interred at Corcach, after the triumph of unction and penitence. Aedh Og Mag Uidhir was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Ballach Magamhrain. [1428.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord [one thousand], four hundred, and twenty-nine years. O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha was slain by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house. The victory of Achadh-Cille-móire by O'Neill and O'Raighilligh, over Foreigners. It was in this year Aedh Ruadh, the son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, was born. [1429.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty years. Mag Uidhir, i.e. Gilla-dubh,[2] son of Philip-na-tuaighe, [died] this year; and his son was made king in his place.[3] [1430.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-one years. John, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by the Tellach-Echach in treachery. A great plague in Feara-Manach this year. Eoghan O'Fialain died. Domhnall Ballach, son of Brian,[4] died. [1431.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-two years. O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall Bog the son of Henry Amhreidh, [1432.]

[2] *Place.* The entries for the three following years (1431–2–3) are wanting in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht, in which the note "desunt tres anni" occurs after the last entry for 1430.

[4] *Brian.* Brian Mac Maghnusa.

Cathanchaiḃ a nOanach, ocus Art Mac Caḃmaoil, easpuc Clocair, do dul dhec in hoc anno. Eogan mac Neill óig 1 Neill do riġaḋ for Tir nEogain. Ingnaḋ mor dragrain a feraiḃ Manaċ an bliadain sin, .i. muc do breiṫ uain gil. Uater a Durc, .i. mac mic Iarla Ulaḋ, dhec. O Duiḃgennain Chille Ronain .i. Maċa glar dhec; rai re renchus ocus fer tiġi aided coitcinn ar feruiḃ Erenn.

Kt. Ianair; ocus tri bliadna dhec ar .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Mac Maġnuis meg Uidir, .i. Cathal mac Gillaradraig, dhec la feili Miceil, ocus a mac na inaḋ, .i. Cathal oc. Eigneċan O Domnaill do ḋul ar creiċ ar [a] braċair fein .i. ar Donnchaḋ. Donnchaḋ do dul a toraiġecht na creċe, ocus Eigneachan do ṁarḃaḋ do. Samradh gortaċ an gamradh so, ocus gamradh na mer aiṫne do gortaḋ de.

Kt. Ianair; ocus ceitri bliadna dhec ar picheḋ, ar ceitri ceḋ ar mile, air in Tigerna. O Domnaill, .i. Niall garb mac Toirrḋealbaiġ an fina, do dul ar sluaiged ra Miḋe, ocus breṫ air ocus ar began buidne tamall ont sluaig, ocus a gabail re Gallaiḃ, ocus a cur co Manainn da coimeḋ; ocus ar mbeṫ achaid a norroċ braiġdeanus ann sin bar dragail do, ar mbeṫ en bliadain dec a tigernus tire Conaill ocus ichtair Connacht; ocus Toirrḋealbach mac Neill 1 Domnaill do marbaḋ an la ceduna. Sioc mor annsa bliadain si .i. seacht seachtṁuine re nodluic, ocus seacht seachtmuine na diaiḋ. O Ruairc dhec, .i. Taḋg. Cathal boġus O Ruairc dec.

Kt. Ianair; ocus .u. bliadna dhec ar .xx., ocus ceitri ceḋ ocus mile, air in Tigerna. Maidm tSleḃi truim leas O Neill, .i. Eogan, ar Brian óc .h. Neill

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[1] *By the Cathanachs*; i. e. the O'Cahans. la Canannchaiḃ, for la Cathanchaiḃ, MS.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, MS.

[3] *Same day.* This clause is transposed in the MS., being placed after the succeeding entry regarding the "great frost."

was slain by the Cathanachs[1] in Enagh; and Art Mac Cathmhail, bishop of Clochar, died in hoc[2] anno. Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, was made king over Tir-Eoghain. A great prodigy was observed in Feara-Manach this year, viz., a pig gave birth to a white lamb. Walter Burk, i.e. the grandson of the Earl of Ulster, died. O'Duibhgennain of Cill-Ronain, i.e. Matthew Glas, a professor of history, and keeper of a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn, died. A.D. [1432.]

The kalends of January; and one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-three years. Mac Maghnuis Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cathal the son of Gilla-Patraic, died the day of Michael's festival; and his son, i.e. Cathal Og, was appointed in his place. Egnechan O'Domhnaill went on a predatory expedition against his own brother, i.e. against Donnchadh. Donnchadh went in pursuit of the prey, and Egnechan was killed by him. This summer was a summer of dearth, and "the summer of the quick acquaintance" it was usually called. [1433.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-four years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, went on a hosting into Midhe; and he was overtaken, with a few companions, a little distance from the army, and was taken prisoner by the Foreigners, and sent to Manann to be detained. And he died after he had been some time in severe confinement there, having been eleven years in the soverignty of Tir-Conaill and Lower-Connacht. And Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain the same day.[3] Great frost in this year, viz., seven weeks before Christmas, and seven weeks after it. O'Ruairc died, i.e. Tadhg. Cathal Bodhar O'Ruairc died. [1434.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-five years. The victory of Sliabh-truim by O'Neill, i.e. Eoghan, over [1435.]

ocuſ aſ Conallchaib, ocuſ ſcathaḋ Bhriain oic co goiſiḋ na ḋiaiḋ ſin an bliaḋain ſi ; ocuſ Mac Conmiḋe, .i. Conċaḃar ruaḋ, do ċeachṫ go Connachṫa ſo an ſcathaḋ ſin Bhriain 1 Neill in hoc anno.. Niall mac [Eogain] 1 Neill do marbaḋ le cloinn Chinaḋ aſ greiſ. Donnchaḋ mac Conconnachṫ mic Filib na tuaiḋe dhec. Glairne mac Conċuḃair 1 Ragillig dhec.

Ict. Ianair ; ſe bliaḋna dhec aſ .xx. aſ .cccc. aſ mile. Conċuḃar mac Seain 1 Ragillig dhec.

Ict. Ianair ; ſeachṫ mbliaḋna dhec aſ .xx. aſ cccc. aſ mile.

Ict. Ianair ; ochṫ mbliaḋna dhec aſ .xx. aſ .cccc. aſ mile. Filib mac Tomair meg Uidir do gabail le na braṫraib ſein, .i. Tomar ocuſ Domnall ocuſ Ruaḋri.

Ict. Ianair ; ocuſ naoi mbliaḋna dhec aſ .xx. aſ .cccc. aſ mile. Mag Uidir do gabail irin mbliaḋain ſo la Doṁnall mballaċ, ocuſ Filib do leigean amaċ an la ceḋna. Mag Uidir do leigean [amaċ] an bliaḋain ceḋna. O Domnaill do ec ina laimḋeċuſ a Manainn irin mbliaḋain ſi, .i. Niall garb, ocuſ Nechtain do figaḋ ſoſ ċir Conaill. Feraḋaċ, mac Duinn mic Conconnachṫ Meg Uidir, do marbaḋ le hOirgiallaiḃ.

Ict. Ianair ; ocuſ da .xx. bliaḋan ocuſ .cccc. ocuſ mile air in Tigerna. Brian mac Domnaill mic Mhuirċertaiġ 1 Conchobair, tigerna Sligiġ, do dul dhec ; ocuſ ir teaſc ma do bi do Gaoiḋealaiḃ Erenn ſgeal buḃ [mo] na ſin. Maġnuſ Eoganaċ mag Uidir

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1 *Mutilated.* ſcathaḋ Bhriain, i.e. "mutilation of Brian," MS. The expression in the Annals of Connacht is a cirrḃaḋ, which means the same thing. The Four Masters state that his hand and leg were cut off.

2 *Went to Connacht.* This clause of the entry, which follows the obit of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir in the MS., is added in a handwriting different from that of Brian Mac Dermot. It appears from the Annals of Connacht that Brian O'Neill was under the guarantee of the poet Mac Conmidhe, who retired to Connaught, from whence he satirized Eoghan O'Neill and his associates with great bitterness.

3 *Anno.* ano, MS.

4 *Philip-na-tuaidhe;* "Philip of the

Brian Og O'Neill and the Conallachs; and Brian Og was mutilated[1] soon after that in this year; and Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, went to Connacht[2] on account of this mutilation of Brian O'Neill in hoc anno.[3] Niall, son of [Eoghan] O'Neill, was killed by the Clann-Cinaith in a conflict. Donnchadh, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip-na-tuaidhe,[4] died. Glaisne, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, died. A.D. [1435.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-six years. Conchobhar, son of John O'Raighilligh, died. [1436.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-seven years. [1437.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-eight years. Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was taken prisoner by his own brothers, viz., Thomas, Domhnall, and Ruaidhri. [1438.]

The kalends of January; and one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-nine years. Mag Uidhir was taken prisoner in this year by Domhnall Ballach, and Philip[5] was liberated the same day. Mag Uidhir was liberated the same year. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Niall Garbh, died in his captivity[6] in Manann in this year; and Nechtan was made king over Tir-Conaill. Feradach, the son of Donn, son of Cuchonnacht Mag Uidhir, was killed by Oirghialla.[7] [1439.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty years. Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, lord of Sligech,[8] died; and it is doubtful if there was of the Gaeidhel of Erinn a [greater] calamity than that. Maghnus[9] Eoghanach Mag Uidhir died. Maghnus,[9] son [1440.]

hatchet." His name was Mag Uidhir, or Maguire.

[5] *Philip.* Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, taken prisoner the previous year.

[6] *Captivity.* Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill was captured by the English of Meath in 1434, as recorded above.

[7] *Oirghialla.* Some entries belonging to the year 1591 are here added, in a hand different from that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[8] *Lord of Sligech.* The Four Masters, and the Annals of Connacht, style him "lord of Lower Connacht."

[9] *Maghnus.* Maguꝛ, MS.

dhec. Maghnus[1] mac Domhnaill meic Toirdhealbaigh an fina do marbad. Domnall O Breislen dhec.

Ict. Ianair; bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; da bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Brian mac Arthgail meg Mathghamna, ri Oirghiall, do dul dhec.

Ict. Ianair; tri bliadna ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Maghnus mac Arthgail meg Mathghumna dhec. Eimear mag Mathghamna do marbad leir O Neill, .i. Eogan.

Ict. Ianair; cetri bliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air in Tigerna. Aodh buidhe mac Briain ballaigh I Neill, tuir einig ocus engnuma Ulad ana aimsir, ocus fer einig coitcenn da gach aon, [do marbadh doen orchor fogha ar deiredh creiche a crich meg Aengusa], in hoc anno.

Ict. Ianair; u. bliadna ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, aois in Tigerna. Ruaidri mac Tomair meg Uidir dhec do brigh. Taigeadh Muintire Feodachain dhec .i. Brian. Mac Gafrada ruaidh[meg Uidir] dhec, .i. Arthgal.

Ict. Ianair; se bliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Mag Mathgamna dhec isin mbliadain so, .i. Ruaidhrighe mac Arthgail.

Ict. Ianair; seachd mbliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. O hUiccinn .i. Tadg óg, sai se dan ocus cenn sgoile Erenn na aimsir sein, do dul deg an bliadain si. Domnall ballach mag Uidir do marbadh le macuibh Airt meg Uidir, ocus le macaibh [mec] Oirghiallaigh. Mac Cana dhec, Cormac mac Gilla Crist. Feidlim mac Sean mic Filip I Raighilligh do gabail a fill le fer inait rigi Saxan a nAth Truim, ocus a eg don plaigh iardain.

[1] *Maghnus.* Maghus, MS.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, MS. The clause within brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[3] *Brian*; i.e. Brian Mac Gillafinnen.

[4] [*Mac*]. mec. Supplied from Annals of Four Masters.

[5] *Gilla-Christ.* gilla Cr̃, MS.

[6] *Saxons'.* Saxan, for Saxran, MS.

of Domhnall, son of Toirdelbhach-an-fhina, was slain. A.D.
Domhnall O'Breislen died. [1440.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1441.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-one years.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1442.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-two years. Brian, son of Ardghal Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1443.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-three years. Maghnus,[1] son of Ardghal Mac Mathghamhna, died. Emher Mac Mathghamhna was killed by O'Neill, i.e. Eoghan.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thou- [1444.]
sand, four hundred, and forty-four years. Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, pillar of the hospitality and prowess of Uladh in his time, and a man of general bounty to everyone, [was slain with one cast of a spear, whilst in the rear of a preying party in Mac Aenghusa's territory], in hoc[2] anno.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thou- [1445.]
sand, four hundred, and forty-five years. Ruaidhri, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died suddenly. The chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain died, i.e. Brian.[3] The son of Goffraidh Ruadh [Mag Uidhir] died, i.e. Ardghal.

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, [1446.]
and forty-six years. Mac Mathghamhna died this year, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Ardghal.

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, [1447.]
and forty-seven years. O'hUiginn, i.e. Tadhg Og, a most eminent poet, and head of the schools of Erinn in his own time, died this year. Domhnall Ballach Mag Uidhir was slain by the sons of Art Mag Uidhir, and by the sons of [Mac][4]Oirghiallaigh. Mac Caba died, i.e. Cormac, the son of Gilla-Christ.[5] Fedhlim, son of John, son of Philip O'Raighilligh, was treacherously taken prisoner by the king of the Saxons'[6] deputy, in Ath-truim, and died of the plague afterwards.

Ict. Ianair; ocht mbliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. [ar] mile air an Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; naoi mbliadna ar dá .xx. ar. cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. O Raġilliġ, .i. mac Seain da ngoirtai Eogan na fergi, dhec. Brian óg O Neill dhec.

Ict. Ianair; deic mbliadna ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Mag Uidir, .i. Tomar óg mac Tomair ele, do dul docum na Roma do fait a anma. Cathal, mac Tomair mic Tomair meg Uidir, do marbad le Donnchad n'Duncadach mac Tomair moir meg Uidir, a fill. Donnchad Dunčadač do gabadh la hEmand mac Tomair meg Uidir an bliadain cedna, Eargog Cločair dhec, .i. Piarair mag Uidir.

Ict. Ianair; en bliadain dhec ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Mag Uidir do ťoiġecht on Roim. Mairgreg ingen 1 Cerbaill, bean 1 Conchobair failge, .i. an Calbač, dhec. Mainistir an Chaddin do lorcad leir an mbrathair O Moťlain.

Ict. Ianair; da bliadain dhec ar da ficheo, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O Domnaill, .i. Neachtain mac Toirrdhealbaiġ an fina, tigerna tire Conaill ocus cenel Muain, ocus Innsi hEogain, fer croda corantač ocus cinnlitir cogaid ocus friť an tuaisceirt, ocus do čuir morán coicrič fa na čumachtaiď, do marbad le clainn Neill 1 Domnaill, a derbratair fein, a ndubrail oidči feile Brenainn do tronrad, ar mbeť ocht mbliadna dhec a tigernus tire Conaill fa buaid conaič ocus corscair.

Ict. Ianair; tri bliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar. cccc. [ar] mile, air an Tigerna. Mag Mathgamna dhec, .i.

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1 *Eoghan-na-fesogi*; i.e. "Eoghan (Owen) of the beard."

2 *Cathal.* Cal., MS., the letter C being an abbrev. for Cath.

3 *Dunchadhach.* This is an epithet applied to Donnchadh Mag Uidhir (Maguire), from his having been fostered in the territory of Tellach-Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, a barony in the co. of Cavan.

4 *Cabhan.* Cavan. Cad, MS. Cadā, for Cadan, Ann. Ult.

5 *The sons.* The MS. has t, for

A.D.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty-eight years. [1448.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty-nine years. [1449.] O'Raighilligh, i.e. John's son, who was usually called Eoghan-na-fesogi,[1] died. Brian Og O'Neill died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty years. [1450.] Mag Uidhir, i.e. Thomas Og, son of another Thomas, went to Rome for the good of his soul. Cathal,[2] son of Thomas, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was slain by Donnchadh Dunchadhach,[3] son of Thomas Mór Mag Uidhir, in treachery. Donnchadh Dunchadhach was mutilated by Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, the same year. The bishop of Clochar died, i.e. Piers Mag Uidhir.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-one years. [1451.] Mag Uidhir came from Rome. Margaret, daughter of O'Cerbhaill, wife of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the Calbhach, died. The monastery of Cabhan[4] was burned by the Friar O'Mothlain.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-two years. [1452.] O'Domhnaill, i.e. Nechtan, the son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, and of Cenel-Moain, and Inis-Eoghain, a brave, protecting man, and the arbiter of war and peace of the North, and who had brought many neighbouring territories under his power, was slain by the sons[5] of Niall O'Domhnaill, his own brother, in the darkness of night, on the festival of Brenainn exactly, after having been eighteen years in the lordship of Tir-Conaill with the palm of wealth and victory.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-three years. [1453.] Mac

cc, the usual abbrev. for cland, "proles." The Four Masters give the names of the sons of Niall as "Aedh" and "Domhnall."

Aod ruad mac Ruaidhe, ocus Feidlim mac Brian Meg Mathgamna do rigad for Oirgiall.

Ict. Ianair; ocus cetri bliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Ruaidhe mac Neachtain 1 Domnaill do marbad co mirabmar, dean urcair do cloich a cairlen Innri amach, do Domnall mac Neachtain 1 Donnaill, ar mbeth da bliadain a tigernus Tire Conaill do Ruaidhe roime sin. Brian mac Concubair 1 Raighilligh dhec.

Ict. Ianair; u.bliadna dhec ar dá .xx. [ar] .cccc. ar mile. O Neill do rigad for Tir nEogain, .i. Enri mac Eogain mic Neill oig.

Ict. Ianair; re bliadna dhec ar dá .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O'Donnaill, .i. Domnall mac Neill 1 Domnaill, do marbad le clainn Nechtain 1 Donnaill a tigh Buidin an bliadain si, ar mbeth da bliadain a tigernus Tire Conuill fa buaid smachta ocus riagla, ocus Aod ruad mac Neill 1 Domnaill do gabail an bliadain si, ocus rigi do gairm do Toirdhealbach Cairbrech mac Neachtain. O Neill dhec .i. Eogan mac Neill.

Ict. Ianair; seacht mbliadna deg ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. O Conchobair Fhailge, .i. an Calbach, an mac Gaoideal dob ferr eineach ocus uairle, ocus fa treisi ar Gallaibh ocus ar Gaidhelaibh do bith a nEirinn, ocus is mo do mill umpu an aon aimsir sin, do dul dhec. Mac Samradhain .i. Tomar dhec. O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn dhec. Art mac Eogain 1 Neill dhec. Maidm na Graine do gabail do Mag Uidir for Loclainn mac-Taidg 1 Ruairc, .i. O Ruairc.

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[1] *Rule.* riala, for riagla, gen. sg. of riagail=regula, MS.

[2] *Aedh.* Aoda (the gen. form), MS.

[3] *Gaeidhel.* mac Gaoideal; lit. "son of a Gaeidhel," MS.

[4] *Thomas.* Tomr, MS.

[5] *O'Ruairc;* i. e. *the* O'Ruairc, the chief of his name and sept. The defeat so briefly recorded here is more fully described in the Annals of

Mathghamhna died, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, son of Rughraidhe; and Fedhlim, son of Brian Mac Mathghamhna, was made king over Oirghiall. A.D. [1453.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-four years. Rughraihde, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, was unfortunately killed with one cast of a stone flung out from the castle of Inis, by Domhnall, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, after Rughraidhe had previously been two years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill. Brian, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, died. [1454.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-five years. O'Neill was made king over Tir-Eoghain, i.e. Henry, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og. [1455.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-six years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, at Tech-Baithin, this year, after having been two years in the lordship of Tir-Conaill with the palm of authority and rule;[1] and Aedh[2] Ruadh, the son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was taken prisoner this year; and Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, son of Nechtan, was proclaimed king. O'Neill died, i.e. Eoghan the son of Niall. [1456.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-seven years. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the Calbhach, the Gaeidhel[3] of greatest bounty and nobility, and the most powerful against Foreigners and Gaeidhel in Erinn, and who destroyed most about them in his time, died. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Thomas,[4] died. O'Ruairc, i.e. Lochlainn, died. Art, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. The victory of the Graine was gained by Mag Uidhir over Lochlainn, the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e. O'Ruairc.[5] [1457.]

Ulster, from which O'Donovan has extracted the substance of a long note in his ed. of the Four Masters (under A.D. 1457, note [v]).

Kl. Ianair; ocht mbliadna dhec ar da fichet, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Mac Uilliam Burc dhec, .i. Emann. Barun Dealbna dhec, .i. Semur Nuinnsinn. Mac Diarmada Muighe Luirg, .i. Tomaltach mac Conchobair mic Aeda, dar comaimm Tomaltach an einigh, foga Gaoidheal Erenn, dhec; .i. an fer naar diult daim na deoraigh do leith a cuil na hoighe riam in gcein do mair; beannacht lair.

Kl. Ianair; naei mbliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O Briain, rig Tuadmuman, dhec. Glairne mac Choncubair 1 Raighilligh do marbad la clainn Ruighraide meg Mathgamna.

Kl. Ianair; tri richid bliadan ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Aed ruad O'Domnaill, righdamna Cenel Conuill, do leigean ar a laimdecor. Mag Samradhan dhec .i. Eogan.

Kl. Ianair; bliadain ar tri xx^ti, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Maidm mor do cabairt a Cind magair an bliadain ri ar .h. n'Domnaill .i. Toirrdhealbach cairbrech, do clainn Neill 1 Domnaill, ocus O'Domnaill do gabail and, ocus a fcathad na diaid rin; ocus Aed ruad mac Neill gairb do righadh na inadh do comairle De ocus daoineadh. Feidlim mac Eogain 1 Neill dhec. O Conchobair donn dhec, .i. Aed. Tadg, mac Cormaic mic Diarmada mec [C]arrthaigh, dhec. Aengus Macraith dhec. Mac Cathmail dhec, .i. Brian.

Kl. Ianair; da bliadain ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Brian mac Pilip meg Uidir do marbadh re cenel Eogain an bliadain rin. Mainistir Bracair mionur do tionnsgnadh a Muineacan in hoc anno.

Kl. Ianair; ocus tri bliadna ar tri fichet ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Iarla Desmumhan, .i. Semus, ceinnlitir Gall an deisceirt, ocus comrair

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1 *Kalends.* The contents of the MS. from this to the end are written on vellum, but by various scribes.

2 *Friars.* brathar, for brathar, MS.

3 *In.* a, for an or in, MS.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-eight years. Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, died. The Baron of Dealbhna, i.e. James Nugent, died. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, (who was named Tomaltach-an-einigh), the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, died: i.e. the man who never refused a guest or stranger for a night's entertainment, whilst he lived. A blessing with him. A.D. [1458.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-nine years. O'Briain, King of Tuadh-Mumha, died. Glaisne, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, was slain by the sons of Rughraidhe Mac Mathghamhna. [1459.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty years. Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was liberated from his captivity. Mac Samhradhain died, i.e. Eoghan. [1460.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-one years. A great defeat was inflicted at Cenn-Maghair, this year, on O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill was captured there, and was afterwards mutilated; and Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, was made king in his place by the counsel of God and men. Fedhlim, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. O'Conchobhair Donn died, i.e. Aedh. Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid Mac [C]arthaigh, died. Aenghus Macraith died. Mac Cathmhail died, i.e. Brian. [1461.]

The kalends[1] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-two years. Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was killed by the Cenel-Eoghain this year. A monastery for Friars[2] Minor was commenced in Monaghan in[3] hoc anno. [1462.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-three years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. James, head of the Foreigners [1463.]

einiġ ocuṙ ġaiṙġiḃ na nGeṙaltach, ṫhec in hoc anno. Taḋg mac Eoġhain i Conchobaiṙ ṫhec an bliaḋain ṙi. Mac Donnchaḋa tiṙe hOilella, .i. Taḋg mac Tomaltaiġ moiṙ, [moṙtuuṙ eṙt]. Enṙi mac Feiḋhlim i Raiġilliġ ṫo maṙbaḋ ṫo Donnchaḋ maġ Uiḋiṙ.

Ict. ienaiṙ; ceiṫṙi bliaġna aṙ ṫṙi ṙicheḋ, aṙ .cccc. aṙ mile, aoiṙ an Tigeṙna. Conn mac Neill i Dhomnuill, ṙioḋaṁna čineil Conuill, ocuṙ Conġuṙ mac Neill i Dhomnuill ṫo maṙbaḋ le hEignechan .h. nDomnuill a ḃṙinn ḃṙuim. Taḋg mac Toiṙṙdealbaiġ ruaiḋ i Choncubaiṙ, leiṫ ṙi Connacht, déġ .i. ḋuine ṫo bá tuigṙe ttṙeiġe a gConnachtaiḃ iona aimṙiṙ ṙein.

Ict. ienaiṙ; čúig bliaġna aṙ ṫṙi ṙicheḋ aṙ ceiṫṙi ceḋ aṙ mile aoiṙ an Tigeṙna. Ir Maġṙanuill, .i. mac Caṫuil ruaiḋ, [moṙtuuṙ eṙt] in hoc anno. Gormlaiṫ Chaomanaċ ingen meic Muṙċaḋa, ben i Neill .i. Einṙi meic Eoġuin i Neill, déġ. Mac Riḃeṙtuiġ déġ .i. Cúchonnacht.

Ict. ienaiṙ. Sé bliaġna aṙ ċṙí ṙiċit aṙ ċeiṫṙi ceḋ aṙ mile aoiṙ an Tigeṙna. Ri Tuaiġmuṁun, .i. Taḋg O Briain, coinneal ġaiṙġiḃ ocuṙ engnuma leiṫe Móga, [moṙtuuṙ eṙt] in hoc anno. Maiḃm aṙ Ghalluiḃ la O Conċuḃaiṙ Fhailge, .i. Conn mac an Chalbaiġ, ionaṙ maṙbaḋ Seaḋun mac meic Tomaiṙ ocuṙ moṙan eile. Riġ Oiṙġiall déġ, .i. Feiḃlim mac Briain meġ Mhaṫuna.

Ict. ienaiṙ. Seacht mbliaġna aṙ ṫṙi .xx., aṙ .cccc. aṙ mile, aoiṙ an Tigeṙna. Iaṙla Deaṙmuṁun, .i. Tomaṙ mac Séimuiṙ meic Ġeṙóid iaṙla, ṫo milleḃ a nDroiċeaṫ Aṫa leiṙ an nGiuṙtiṙ núaḋ. Mac Donnchaḋa tiṙe hOilella, .i. Ruaiḃṙi mac Conċuḃuiṙ meic Donnchaḋa, [moṙtuuṙ eṙt] in hoc anno. Maġ Ranuill, .i. Caṫul oġ

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[1] *Mac Ribhertaigh.* In the Ann. Ult., where the name is written Mac Rithbhertaigh, he is called Maguire's *ollamh*, or chief poet.

[2] *John.* Incorrectly written Seaḋun in the MS

[3] *Mac Mathghamhna.* Mac Mahon. This name is written mac Mhaṫuna

of the South, and the shrine of the hospitality and valour of the Geraldines, died in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, died this year. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg son of Tomaltach Mor, [mortuus est]. Henry, the son of Fedhlim O'Raighilligh, was slain by Donnchadh Mag Uidhir. A.D. [1463.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-four years. Conn, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, and Aenghus the son of Niall O'Domhnaill, were slain by Egnechan O'Domhnaill in Finn-druim. Tadhg, the son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, half-king of Connacht died, i.e. the most intelligent, learned man in Connacht in his own time. [1464.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-five years. Ir Mag Rannaill, i.e. the son of Cathal Ruadh, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Gormlaith Caemhanach, daughter of Mac Murchadha, wife of O'Neill, i.e. of Henry the son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. Mac Ribhertaigh[1] died, i.e. Cuchonnacht. [1465.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-six years. The king of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Tadhg O'Briain, the torch of valour and prowess of Leth-Mogha, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. A victory over the Foreigners by O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Conn, the son of the Calbhach, in which John[2] the son of Fitz-Thomas, and many more, were slain. The King of Oirghiall died, i.e. Fedhlim, son of Brian Mac Mathghamhna.[3] [1466.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-seven years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Earl Garrett, was killed in Droichet-atha by the new[4] Justiciary. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar Mac Donnchadha, [mortuus [1467.

in the MS; but this is a very corrupt form. See note [1], p. 146 *supra*.

[4] *New.* ṗúaṙò ("red"), for núaṙò, MS.

mac Caṫuil ruaiḋ, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O Cathain .i. Maġnus ar an mbliaġuin ċéona. O Ruairc .i. Tiġernan, cinnlitir ocus coiṁeḋaiġ trlechta Aoḋa finn, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. An Gilla ḋuḃ mac Cormuic ḃallaiġ do ṁarbaḋ le Máoilreaċluinn mac Taiḋg ṁeic Briain ṁeic Donnchaḋa. Mac Conmara, tigerna ċloinne Cuilen, .i. Seaḋun mac Meiccon ṁeic Sioda, mortuus est. Caṫul mac Cathail ruaiḋ Megranuill [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Doṁnall O Mórṙa, riġ Láoiḋir, mortuus est. O Cinneiḋiġ donn, .i. Seaḋun mac Tomair, leiṫ ri Urṁuṁun, mortuus est. O Máille, .i. Taḋg mac Diarmada, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O Máolċonuire, .i. Torna mac Maoilín, mortuus est. Ri Oirġiall déġ, .i. Eoġun mac Rúġruiḋe. Maiḋm Croiri ṁuiġe Croinn la mac Uilliam ċloinne Riocuird, .i. Uilliog ruaḋ mac Uilliog an ṡiona, air O Cheallaiġ ocus ar Riocurd a ḃurc, dú ar ḟoitevur iomarcaḋ daoineḃ. O Ceallaiġ Maine déġ, .i. Aoḋ mac Briain. O Raiġilliġ déġ, .i. Caṫul mac Eoġuin, caiṫċir ria noḋluiġ.

Kt. Ienair; ocht mbliaġna ar ḟri .xx., ar.cccc. ar ṁile, aoir an Tiġerna. Mag Carrtuiṫ mór, .i. Doṁnall mac Taiḋg ṁeic Doṁnuill óig, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Bean an ṡir ċéona, .i. Saḃḋ ingen Uillic ṁeic Riocuird óig, ṫaġuil ḃair. O Ceallaiġ tiġerna O Maine, .i. Aoḋ mac Uilliaim meic Mhaoilreaċluinn, [do éc]. Iarla Deaṙṁuṁun, .i. Tomar mac Sémuir ṁeic Geróid, do ḃiṫċeannuḋ a n'Droiċeat áṫa. Mac Donnchaḋa ṫire hOilella déġ, .i. Rúaiḋri mac Conċuḃuir. Magranuill .i. Caṫul déġ. Baile 1 Raiġilliġ ocus maiṁistir an Chaḃáin do loscuḃ le Gal-

[1] *Aedh Finn.* "Hugh the Fair;" the progenitor of the families of O'Ruairc, Mac Tighernain, and their correlatives.

[2] *Ballagh;* i.e. "the speckled," or "freckled." The Four Masters have buidhe, "the yellow." They also state that Gilla-dubh died.

[3] *John.* Incorrectly written Seaḋun in the MS.

[4] *Mortuus est.* In the Annals of Connacht it is added that he died in his own house at "Lis-Ferbain, or Lis-Gerbain."

[5] *Rughraighe;* i.e. Rughraighe (or Rury) Mac Mahon.

est] in hoc anno. Mag Rannaill, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal Ruadh, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O'Cathain, i.e. Maghnus, *died* in the same year. O'Ruairc, i.e. Tighernan, the head and guardian of the race of Aedh Finn,[1] [mortuus est] in hoc anno. The Gilla-dubh, son of Cormac Ballach,[2] was killed by Maelsechlainn, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha. Mac Conmara, lord of Clann-Cuilen, i.e. John[3] son of Maccon, son of Sida, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh Mag Rannaill, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Domhnall O'Mordha, King of Laighis, mortuus est. O'Cennedigh Donn, i.e. John[3] son of Thomas, half-king of Ur-Mumha, mortuus est. O'Maille, i.e. Tadhg son of Diarmaid, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O'Maelchonaire, i.e. Torna the son of Mailin, mortuus est.[4] The King of Oirghiall died, i.e. Eoghan, son of Rughraidhe.[5] The victory of Cros-Maighe-Croinn by Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina, over O'Cellaigh, and over Richard Burk, in which a great many persons fell. O'Cellaigh of Ui-Maine died, i.e. Aedh the son of Brian. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Cathal, son of Eoghan, died a fortnight before Christmas. A.D. [1467.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-eight[6] years. Mac Carthaigh Mór, i.e. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. The same man's wife, i.e. Sadhbh, daughter of Ulick, son of Rickard Og, died. O'Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, i.e. Aedh, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, [died]. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Thomas son of James, son of Garrett, was beheaded in Droichet-atha.[7] Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella died, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Conchobhar. Mag Rannaill, i.e. Cathal, died. O'Raighilligh's town,[8] and the monastery of the [1468.]

[6] *Eight.* The MS. has naoi, "nine."

[7] *Droichet-atha.* Drogheda. The Annals of Connacht say at Traigh-Li mic Deadad, "the strand of Li the son of Dedad," now the town of Tralee, in the county of Kerry. This entry is merely a repetition of the one under the year 1467, which is the correct date.

[8] *O'Raighilligh's town*; or O'Reilly's residence; the town of Cavan, in the co. of Cavan.

loiḃ. Torna O Mháolċonuire déġ. O Caṫan déġ, .i. Maġnus.

Kalluinn Ienair; naoi mbliaġna ar ṫri .xx., ar .cccc. ar ṁile, aois an Tigerna. O Cerbuill .i. Donncuḃ mac Taiḃg ṁeic Taiḃg ṁeic Ruaiḋri mortuus est. Brian Maineaċ mac Donnċuiḃ ṁeic Aoḋa Meg Uiḋir do ṁarḃuḃ la Emunn mag Uiḋir agus le cloinn Filiḃ ṁeg Uiḋir. Eogun mac Aoḋa ṁeg Uiḋir do ṁarḃuḃ la cloinn Filiḃ ċéona. Sluaiġeaḃ lá O nDoṁnuill, .i. Aoḃ ruaḃ, a niochtar Chonnacht, ocus a mbráiġde do ġaḃail dó; ocus fluaiġ iochtuir Chonnacht do breiṫ lair a gcenn mic Uilliam Burc, ocus a nDul argin a gCloinn Riocuird, ocus an Maċuire riaḃaċ, ocus Daile an ċláir, .i. baile ṁeic Uilliam, do lorgaḃ léo. Mac Uilliam ocus O Briain do breiṫ orrṫu, ocus mac 1 Chonċuḃuir Chorcumruáḃ do ṁarbuḃ leo; ocus O Doṁnuill do ṫeacht da ṫiġ ra ḃuaiḃ. O Gaḃra déġ .i. Eoġun ṁac Tomultaiġ, ocus Eogan óġ a mac déġ.

Kt. Ianair; deic mbliadna ar tri .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, aeir in Tigerna. Mac 1 Conchobair failge, .i. Taḃg mac in Chalbaiġ mic Murchada, do ḃul dhec obann. O Conchobair Corcumruad, .i. Conchobar mac Briain oig, do marbad irin leṫ indre co droċ comairleċ le clainn a derbrathar fein, .i. le clainn Donnchada 1 Conchobair. Pilip mac Tomair mic Pilip Meg Uidir dheg. Ruaḋri bacaċ O Neill do marbad a Tobran le cloinn Airt agus le cloinn Bhriain óig. Maiṫm do ṫaḃairt do ċloinn 1 Neill, .i. clann Einri, ar ċloinn Airt agus ar ċloinn Bhriain óig, ion[ar] marḃuḃ Einri mac Airt; ocus bi Airt 1 Neill ocus

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1 *Died.* These seem to be repetitions of entries under last year.

2 *O'Cerbhaill.* O'Carroll. Roderick O'Flaherty has written the name "O'Domhnaill" in the margin, by way of emendation.

3 *Brian Maineach;* i.e. "Brian the Mainean;" so called from having been fostered in Hy-Maine, or O'Kelly's country.

4 *Killed.* The text of this year's entries down to the word here trans-

Cabhan, were burned by Foreigners. Torna O'Mael- A.D.
chonaire died.[1] O'Cathain died,[1] i.e. Maghnus. [1468.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thou- [1469.]
sand, four hundred, and sixty-nine years. O'Cerbhaill,[2] i.e. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, mortuus est. Brian Mainech,[3] son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was killed by Edmond Mag Uidhir, and by the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir. Eoghan, the son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of the same Philip. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, into Lower Connacht, and their hostages were received by him; and he took the army of Lower Connacht with him towards Mac William Burk; and they all went from thence to Clann-Rickard, and the Machaire-riabhach, and Baile-an-chláir, i.e. Mac William's town, were burned by them. Mac William and O'Briain came up with them, and the son of O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh was slain by them; and O'Domhnaill went home with triumph. O'Gadhra died, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Tomaltach; and Eoghan Og, his son, died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1470.]
thousand, four hundred, and seventy years. The son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Tadhg, the son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died suddenly. O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Brian Og, was ill-advisedly killed in the Leth-innsi, by the sons of his own brother, viz., by the sons of Donnchadh O'Conchobhair. Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died. Ruaidhri Bacach O'Neill was killed[4] at Tobran, by the sons of Art, and the sons of Brian Og. A defeat was given by the sons of O'Neill, i.e. the sons of Henry,[5] to the sons of Art, and the sons of Brian Og, in which Henry, the son of Art, was slain, and Art O'Neill, and Toirdhelbach Ruadh, son of Brian Og, were wounded.

lated is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott.

[5] *Henry*; i.e. Henry Amhreidh, or Henry the Unquiet; ob. 1392.

Toirrdhealbach ruadh mac Briain óig. Mac Donnchaidh an Chorainn do marbudh, .i. Brían mac Taidhg, la mac Donnchuidh Éire hOiLella, .i. Taidhg mac Briain.

Kt. Ianair; aen bliadain deg ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Taidhg mac Toirrdhealbaigh mic Murchadha na raithnighe, tigerna Craidh, deg. Cairlen na hOgmaidhi do gabail leir O Neill, .i. Enri mac Eogain, ocus flicht Airt do dul a Tir Conaill. Ruaidhri mac Donnchaidh mic Aeda meg Uidir do marbadh le Colla mac Aoda meg Uidir. Donnchadh óg mac Donnchaidh mic Aoda do lenmuin Colla, ocus Colla ocus a mac do marbadh. Aodh, mac Briain mic Pilip na tuaighe meg Uidir, dhec.

Kt. Ianair; da bliadain deg ar tri .xx. ar. cccc. ar mile aeir an Tigerna. O Cadhain, .i. Ruaidhri mac Maghnair I Cathain, dhec. Mac Suibne Fanad do marbadh a maidm an Tapadhain, .i. Maolmuire. Clann meg Raidhnaill, .i. Concubar ocus Maelsechlainn ocus Cathal og, dhec. Gofraidh O Cathan agus Cormac mac Uidilin, ocus Ruigraidhe mac Uidilin, dhec. O hEidirsgeoil mor, .i. Fingean, do dul deg na tigh fein iar nDenamh oileidhri fan Geam, ocus a mac .i. Tadhg mac Fingein dhec co haitirech fria cind mir iar mbar [a] adhar, iar teachd on oiletri cedna. Baile na Gaillmi do lorgudh. Mac Feorais dhec, .i. Tomas. Mainistir na mbrathar minur do tinnorcnam a Dun na nGall in bliadain c[edna].

Kt. Ienair; tri bliadhna déug ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mhile áoir in Tigerna. Donnchadh mac Aoda Mag Uidir do dol dég. Ruaidhri mac Airt I Neill dég

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1 *Kalends.* The entries for this year and the next are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott.

2 *Murchadh-na-raithnigh.* "Murchadh of the Fern." He was of the family of O'Brien.

3 *Tapadhan.* The Ann. Ult. say at "*Bel átha in chaisleu mhaoil,*" "the mouth of the ford of *Castle maol,*" now Castle-Moyle, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and co. of Tyrone.

Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, i.e. Brian son of Tadhg, was killed by Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg son of Brian. A.D. [1470.]

The kalends[1] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-one years. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh-na-raithnigh,[2] lord of Aradh, died. The castle of Oghmagh, was taken by O'Neill, i.e. Henry the son of Eoghan, who drove the descendants of Art to Tir-Conaill. Ruaidhri, the son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain by Colla, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir. Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, pursued Colla, and slew Colla and his son. Aedh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-tuaighe Mag Uidhir, died. [1471.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-two years. O'Cathain, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Maghnus O'Cathain, died. Mac Suibhne of Fanad, i.e. Maemluire, was killed in the defeat of the Tapadhan.[3] The sons of Mag Raghnaill, viz., Conchobhar, and Maelsechlainn, and Cathal Og, died. Godfrey O'Cathain, and Cormac Mac Uibhilin, and Rughraidhe Mac Uibhilin, died. O'hEidirsceoil Mór, i.e. Finghin, died in his own house, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James;[4] and his son, i.e. Tadhg the son of Finghin, died penitently before the end of a month after [his] father's death, after returning from the same pilgrimage. The town of Gaillimh was burned.[5] Mac Feorais died, i.e. Thomas. The monastery of the Friars Minors in Dun-na-ngall was begun the same year. [1472.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-three years. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died. Ruaidhri, the son of Art O'Neill, died this year; and the harvest of [1473.]

[4] *St. James.* Saint James of Compostella, in Spain.

[5] *Burned.* The Annals of Connacht (A.D. 1473) say that Gaillimh (the town of Galway) was burned by "*tene daith*," i.e. lightning.

an bliaġuin ri, ocur roġmar an laoi ḋuiḃ. O Cinneiḋiġ .i. Diarmait mac meic Taiḋg, tigerna Umḟuman uachtaraiġe, oraġuil [ḃair]. Mag Eoċagan, .i. Cúċoigriċe, tigearna ċeinil Fiachaiḃ, do marbuḃ le cloinn Fherguil. Maċġamain, mac Toirrḋealḃaiġ meic Briain i Bhriain, oraġuil bair an bliaġuin ri; riaḋamna Tuaġmuman. O Conċuḃuir Fhailge .i. Conn mac an Chalbaiġ meic Murchaiḃ, uachtaran einiċ ocur engnama ġaoiḃeal Laiġean, oraġail ḃáir iona longfort féin. O Maċġamna an fuinn iarċaruiġ, .i. Conċuḃar, mac Diarmada, meic Doṁnaill, meic Finġin meic Diarmada móir, do ḃul deġ gu haiċriġeaċ iona longfort fein a nArd an tennail. Mac i Eidirgeoil ṁoir, .i. Diarmait, oraġail [ḃáir]. Mac meg Carrċuiġ móir, .i. Cormac mac Taiḃg meic Doṁnaill óig, tanuirte Degṁuman, oraġuil ḃáir an bliaġuin ri. Mac meic Doṁnuill na hAlbun .i. Gilla erbuig mac Alurtrainn meic Doṁnuill meic Eoin na hIle, [do ec] in hoc anno. O Conċuḃair Connacht oraġuil ḃair an bliaġain ri, .i. Feilim mac Toirrḋealḃaiġ óig, leiṫri O Muiredhaiġ, do ṫuitim lé fíol gCeallaiġ Aṫa liag.

Calluinn lenair; ceiṫre bliaġna dég ar ṫri ficheḋ ar .cccc. ar mile áoir an Tigerna. O Madagan .i. Murchad mac Eoġuin, tigerna fil nAnmchada, oraġuil ḃair an bliaġuin ri. Mac i Bhriain .i. Taḃg mac Conċuḃuir, agus Diarmuid mac an earbuig i Bhriain, do ṫeġmail a gcoimeargar re ċeile, agus Taḃg do ċur laime a nDiarmuid da ġaḃail, ocur tug Diarmaid builleḃ do ċloiḃeaṁ do Thaḃg gur lic a inċinn amaċ an ait an builliḃ. Gaḃuir Taḃg eirein agus aincior na ḃiaiġ rin é, ocur beirir leir a

[1] *Black day.* An annular eclipse of the sun is recorded to have occurred on the 27th of April in this year (*Art de Verif. les Dates*); but there is no mention of an eclipse of the sun in harvest, although such an event must be intended by the "black day."

the black day.[1] O'Cennedigh, i.e. Diarmaid, grandson of Tadhg, lord of Upper Ur-Mumha, died. Mag Eochagain, i.e. Cucocriche, lord of Cenel-Fiachaidh, was slain by the sons of Ferghal.[2] Mathghamhain, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian O'Briain, royal heir of Tuadh-Mumha, died this year. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Conn, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, head of the bounty and prowess of the Gaeidhel of Laighen, died in his own fortress. O'Mathghamhna of the Fonn-iartharach, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Finghin, son of Diarmaid Mor, died penitently in his own fortress in Ard-an-tennail.[3] The son of O'hEdirsceoil Mór, i.e. Diarmaid, died. The son of Mac Carthaigh Mor, i.e. Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, tanist of Des-Mumha, died this year. The son of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, i.e. Gilla-esbuig, son of Alexander, son of Domhnall, son of John of Ilay, [died] in hoc anno. O'Conchobhair of Connacht died this year, i.e. Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, half-king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, who fell[4] by the Sil-Cellaigh of Ath-liag. A.D. [1473.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-four years. O'Madadhain, i.e. Murchadh, the son of Eoghan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died this year. The son of O'Briain, i.e. Tadhg son of Conchobhar, and Diarmaid, son of the Bishop O'Briain, encountered one another; and Tadhg laid his hand on Diarmaid, to apprehend him, and Diarmaid struck Tadhg with a sword, so that his brain protruded from the wound. Tadhg apprehended him, and afterwards protected him, and bore him off a [1474.]

[1] *Ferghal*; i.e. Ferghal Mag Eochagain, or Farrell Mageoghegan.

[2] *Ard-an-tennail*; "bonfire height;" now written Ardintenant, the name of a townland in the parish of Skull, barony of West Carbery, and co. of Cork.

[4] *Fell.* This entry is rather loosely written in the text. The Four Masters (under the year 1474) give a more detailed account of the death of Felim O'Conor, from which it appears that he was wounded by the O'Kellys at a conference, and died subsequently of his wounds.

laiṁ é, ocus tegda Taḋg iarum, ocus croċuis O Briain Diarmaid a gcionaiḃ marbḃa a meic; ocus do ba do ṁóirgéluiḃ Dal gCais an tis sin tosaċair. Earbus Daire dég, .i. sair Niocol.

Ict. Ienair; cuig bliaġna dég ar ċrí .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile áois an Tigerna. Aaoḃ mac Neachtain i Dhoṁnuill, rioḃaṁna ċineoil gConaill, do ḃaṫus a gcoiste ar ḃun Bhanna. Aoḃ mac Eoġuin i Neill do ḃul dég an bliaġuin si. Mac Murchada, rí Laiġean, .i. Doṁnall riaḃaċ ṁac Gerailt, dʼfaġuil eargair dar bririuḃ a ċor, agus a ḃár do ṫeachd de sin. O Ferġuil deug, .i. Seaḃun mac Doṁnuill.

Ict. Enair; sé bliadnae .x. ar tri .xx.ir ar ceṫri ced ar mile áirr an Tigerna. O hUiccinn, .i. Brian mac Ferġail ruaid, cenn sceile Erenn ocus Alban, do dol dhec an bliadain si. O hEġra riaḃach, .i. Uilliam mac an erbuicc, [dhéc in bliadain si].

Ict. Enair. Seachd mbliadnai .x. ar tri .xx.ir ar .cccc. ar mile oeiss in Tigerna. Sluaiged la hUa Neill a tir nOeḃai, [ocus] an tír do milled ocus do losċaḃ lair. Oeḃ mac Donnchada mic Tomais méc Uiḃir dhec. Brien mac Concobair óic mic Concobair ruaid mecc Uiḃir dhec aiġthe nodlacc. Pláġ mor do teachd a cuan Erai rúaid, da ndechaid moran doene a tir Conaill, ocus co hairiġi Mac an Baird.

Ict. Enair; ochd mbliadnai .x. ar tri .xx.ir ar .cccc. ar mile oeiss in Tigerna. Corbmac mag Carthaiġ do frochad re cloinn Diarmada an dúnaiḃ. Mac an baird tire Conaill, .i. Gofraid, do dol déċc an bliadain

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1 *Nicholas.* Nicholas Weston. Ware (Bishops) states that he died in 1484, under which year his death is also recorded *infra.*

2 *Head of the schools.* In the Annals of Ulster he is said to have been a fer filidhecta, or most eminent poet.

3 *Year.* The words within brackets, being omitted in the text, are supplied from the Annals of Ulster. The scribe seems to have intended adding some other entries, as a blank space of ten lines is left in the MS.

4 *Plague.* plaġ. See next note.

5 *Went.* dandechi, for dan dechaid, "of which went," or dan

prisoner. And Tadhg died afterwards; and O'Briain hanged Diarmaid for the crime of his son's death; and these two who fell were much deplored by the Dal-Cais. The Bishop of Daire, i.e. Sir Nicholas,[1] died. A.D. [1474.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-five years. Aedh, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was drowned in a cot at the mouth of the Banna. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died this year. Mac Murchadha, King of Laighen, i.e. Domhnall Riabhach son of Gerald, received a fall by which his leg was broken; and his death ensued therefrom. O'Ferghail died, i.e. John, the son of Domhnall. [1475.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-six years. O'hUiginn, i.e. Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, head of the schools[2] of Erinn and Alba, died this year. O'hEghra Riabhach, i.e. William, son of the Bishop, [died this year].[3] [1476.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-seven years. A hosting by O'Neill into Tir-Aedha, [and] the country was destroyed and burned by him. Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died. Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Ruadh Mag Uidhir, died on Christmas night. A great plague[4] came into the harbour of Es-Ruaidh, on which occasion many persons went[5] into Tir-Conaill, and especially Mac-an-bhaird. [1477.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-eight years. Cormac Mac Carthaigh was emasculated by the sons of Diarmaid-an-dunaidh. Mac-an-bhaird of Tir-Conaill, i.e. [1478.]

ꝺechaiꝺ ꝺec, "of which went to death [i.e. died"]. The Four Masters, who have the occurrence under 1478, more correctly say that a plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Es-Ruaidh (Ballyshannon), of which Mac-an-bhaird (or Mac Ward) of Tir-Conaill died. Mac-an-bhaird's death is also recorded in the next entry in this chronicle.

fin don phláiḃ. An barún Delḃnai déc don plaiḃ. Goeth mor irin bliadain fi co gar don nodluicc na dieig. Mac Riḃḃertaig, .i. Cithruad, dég. O Coḃtaig dhec, .i. Muircertach bacaċ. Eargaonta mór do fágr etir Cloinn Maolruanaiḃ ocus Mag Luirc co huiliḃe. Mac Diarmada, .i. Conchobar mac Conchobair mic Dhiarmada, ocus a braitri feirrin, .i. flicht Conchobair mic Dhiarmada, ocus Ruaidri óg mac Ruaidri čaoiċ mic Dhiarmada .i. tanaiste Mhoige Luirg an tan sin, do éirge a nagaid a čéli, ocus an tír dob ferr do bí an Erinn ar a méid féin do milleḃ ḃóiḃ diḃlínaiḃ. Mac Diarmada cona braitriḃ do čarruing mic Uilliam Búrc .i. Ricard O Cuairsceḃ ar čuid Ruaidri mic Diarmada don tír, ocus gan anmuin a córaiḃ na a comtrom sin. An tir do milleḃ do Mac Uilliam etir čill ocus tuaiṫ, ocus gan do maiṫ do ḃénum ḃó isin tír acht a milleḃ, ocus a brágḃáil aimréiḃ ag imṫeachd ḃó. Slisech do gaḃáil do Mac Uilliam don chur sin, ocus a mac dráġḃáil na bardachd ḃó. Iar nimṫechd mic Uilliam, imorro, ar Mag Luirg, ocus iar mbeṫ tri hoiḃče an Ard Laoḃach ag cnám ocus ag coimmilleḃ eglaise ocus aoir ealadan mic Dhiarmada, tanic Ruaidri mac Diarmada don tír, ocus ro fuiḃiḃ a caoraiġechd im Ard Charna, ocus arsin co Búill ar gach taoiḃ, ocus téid fein ar Cruačán ocus ro goired tigerna ḃe ar beolaiḃ Conchobair mic Conchobair mic Diarmada. Ocus ro gaḃaḃ an čarruic leis iarsin; ocus ro ḃói a trén na tíre orin amaċ. Ocus ro marbaḃ, imorro, aon mac imic Diarmada ar an carruic don chur sin, .i. Taḃc mac Conchobair mic Diarmada, durchor do foiġiḃ.

Ict. Enair; noi mbliaḋnai .x. ar tri fichit ar .cccc. ar mile óigh in Tigernai.

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[1] *Was destroyed.* do milleḃ. Repeated in the MS.

[2] *The Rock.* The Rock of Loch Cé, co. Roscommon.

[3] *Years.* The Annals of Connacht have no events under this year; and the record of the Four Masters is very meagre.

Godfrey, died of the plague this year. The Baron of Delbhna died of the plague. Great wind in this year, soon after Christmas. Mac Rithbhertaigh, i.e. Cithruadh, died. O'Cobhthaigh, i.e. Muirchertach Bacach, died. Great dissension grew up between the Clann-Maelruanaidh and all Magh-Luirg. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and his own kinsmen, i.e. the family of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, i.e. tanist of Magh-Luirg at that time, rose against each other; and the best territory in Erinn of its own size was destroyed by them respectively. Mac Diarmada and his kinsmen brought Mac William Burk, i.e. Rickard O'Cuairscidh, upon Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada's part of the country, and observed neither covenant nor equality towards him. The country was destroyed[1] by Mac William, both church and territory; and he did no good in the country; but he destroyed it, and left it unquiet on his departure. Sligech was occupied on this occasion by Mac William, who left his son in its wardship. After the departure of Mac William out of Magh-Luirg, however, and after he had been three nights at Ard-Laodhach, wasting and plundering the churches and the artisans of Mac Diarmada, Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada came into the country, and placed his creaghts around Ard-Carna, and from thence to Buill on every side; and he himself went upon Cruachan, and was proclaimed lord in the face of Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada. And the Rock[2] was afterwards taken by him; and he was in the government of the country from thenceforth. And Mac Diarmada's only son, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, was killed on the Rock, moreover, on this occasion, by a shot of an arrow. A.D. [1478.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-nine years.[3] [1479.]

Ict. Enair; cetri fichit bliadan ar .cccc. ar mile oeirr in Tigernai. Eoghan mac Neill i Domnuill, dalnai rig tiri Conaill, do marbad le hEccnechán mac Neachtain Ui Domnaill, a ccluain Loeg an bliadain sin, i ffell Mac Maguirrai int Senaid dhec, .i. Cathal og. Ruddraidhe, mac Ruddraidhe mic Neachtuin Ui [Domnaill], do marbad la clann Neill Ui Domnaill. Fergal mac Eochada dhec. Eogan mac mic Airt dhec.

Ict. Enair; bliadain ar cetrae .xxi^c, ar .cccc. ar mile, oeirr an Tigernai. Toirrdhelbach mag Uidir do marbad a ffell le cloinn Donnchaid óicc mic Donnchaid meg Uidhir. Ua Neill .i. Conn do gabail an bliadain so. Mac Conmidhe, .i. Concobar ruad, rái re dán, do dol dhec an bliadain soin. Brien mac Felim Ui Raigillig dhec. Slaine ingen Ui Briain, ben mic Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Uilleg ruad mic Uillec in sinae, .i. feithem coitcenn do damhaib ocus do deoradhaib Erenn, dhec.

Ict. Ienair; da bliadain ar ceithri fichit, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Conn mac Aodha buidhe mic Briain ballaig i Neill, ridoinneall oinig ocus daennachta, tinnlaicthe ocus tabairtair an tuaiscert uile, dragail bair an bliadain se. Diarmaid mac Uilliam mic an earpuig i Gaidhra do marbad le clainn i Gaigra buidhe. Donnchad óg mag Uidir do marbad duscor foigdi.

Ict. Ienair; tri bliadna ocus ceithri fichit, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, aoir in Tigerna. Earpog Clochair dhec, .i. Rorra mac Tomair óig meg Uidir. O Fialan dhec, .i. Seaan mac Eogain. O Cianan dhec, .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg. O Domnaill, .i. Aodh ruadh, do dul sluag a machaire Oirgiall, ocus Aod óg mac Aoda

[1] *O'Domhnaill.* The member of the name within the brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which agree here with the text of this chronicle.

A.D.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty years. Eoghan, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Tir-Conaill, was killed this year by Egnechán, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, in Cluain-Laegh, in treachery. Mac Maghnusa of the Senadh, i.e. Cathal Og, died. Rudhraidhe, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Nechtan O'[Domhnaill],[1] was slain by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill. Ferghal Mac Eochadha died. Eoghan, grandson of Art,[2] died. [1480.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-one years. Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir was slain, in treachery, by the sons of Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, was taken prisoner this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, an eminent poet, died this year. Brian, son of Felim O'Raighilligh, died. Slaine, daughter of O'Briain, wife of Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, the general patroness of the learned and destitute of Erinn, died. [1481.]

The kalends[3] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-two years. Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, royal torch of the hospitality and humanity, liberality and generosity, of the entire North, died this year. Diarmaid, son of William, son of the Bishop O'hEghra, was killed by the sons of O'hEghra Buidhe. Donnchadh Og Mag Uidhir was killed by a shot of an arrow. [1482.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-three years. The bishop of Clochar died, i.e. Rossa, son of Thomas Og Mag Uidhir. O'Fialain died, i.e. John, the son of Eoghan. O'Cianain died, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Tadhg. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, went with an army into Machaire-Oirghiall, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, went there [1483.]

[1] *Art;* i.e. Art O'Neill.

[2] *Kalends.* The entries for this and the two succeeding years are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

buiðe do dul fluag ele ann; ocus an Sraðbaile do logað leo, ocus O Domnaill do teachd flan da tig.

Kt. Ienair; ceithri bliadna ocus ceithri fichet, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, air [in] Tigerna. Maidm Mona Lagraði irin mbliadain so. Mag Mathgamna, [i.] Remann mac Ruigraide meic Aedgail moir, dhec a n'Droichet Átha a mbratharnus fada. Murchad mac I Conchobair failge, .i. mac Cathair, do marbad durcar do thuigid. Eargus Daire dheg, .i. gar Nicol.

Kt. Enair; cúicc bliadnae agus cethri fichid, agus .cccc. ocus mile, déirc an Tigerna. Aedh ócc mac Oeda buidi Ui Neill, fidamnae flechtae Briain ballaig, dhec. Ri Saxan, .i. Cing Rigdeird, do marbad a cath, ocus cúicc ced .x. do marbad himaille frir. Maidm na Muaide do tarairt dUa Domnaill, .i. Oeth ruadh, for Gallaib ocus Goedelaib cuiced Connacht. Gillapatraic Ua hUiccind mortuus est. Mac Uilliam Burc, no clainni Ricaird, dhec irin bliadain so, .i. Uillec. An barrach dhec. O Suilleabain Beirre dhec. O Baigill do chur a tigernas de, ocus a mac do chur ina inadh, .i. Niall mac Toirrdhelbaig. Ard a[n] bogain O Conchobair do marbad da derbhrathair ferin, .i. do Chathair.

Kt. Enair; se bliadnae agus cethri fichet agus .cccc. agus mile. Mac Diarmada Muigi Luirg, .i. Ruaidri óg mac Ruaidri caich mic Oedhai, dhec .i. fer mor doeinech mor caithmech mor conaig, dhec ar an

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[1] *Srad-baile;* lit. "street-town," the old name of the town of Dundalk.

[2] *Nicholas.* Nicholas Weston. See note [1], p. 176. After this entry the following note occurs: mallacht ort a Nicolair I Sirvain, tus oram mo leabar do milliud re droch litir. Mesi Brian mac Diarmada, ocus tabrad gach aon lesas bennacht ar manaim; i.e. "a curse on thee, O Nicholas O'Sheridan, who induced me to spoil my book through a bad letter [i.e. handwriting]. I am Brian Mac Diarmada; and let every one who reads [this] utter a prayer for my soul." A piece has been cut out of the lower part of the leaf, and another piece rudely stitched in its place. This note is not referred to in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which

with another army; and the Srad-baile[1] was burned by them; and O'Domhnaill reached home safely. A.D. [1483.]

The kalends of January; the age of [the] Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-four years. The defeat of Moin-Laghradhi in this year. Mac Mathghamhna, [i.e.] Redmond, the son of Rudhraidhe, son of Ardghal Mor, died in Droichet-atha, after long captivity. Murchadh, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the son of Cathair, was killed by a shot of an arrow. The Bishop of Daire died, i.e. Sir Nicholas.[2] [1484.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-five years. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, royal heir of the descendants of Brian Ballach, died.[3] The King of the Saxons, i.e. King Richard, was slain in battle; and fifteen hundred were slain along with him. The defeat of the Muaidh was given by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, to the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Connacht. Gilla-Patraic O'hUiginn mortuus est. Mac William Burk, or *Mac William* of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick, died this year. The Barrach died. O'Suillebhain Berre died. O'Baighill resigned his lordship, and his son, i.e. Niall the son of Toirdhelbhach, was appointed in his place. Art-an-bhogain O'Conchobhair[4] was slain by his own brother, i.e. by Cathair. [1485.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-six years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Ruaidhri Og, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, son of Aedh, i.e. a man of great bounty, great expenditure, and great wealth, died[5] on the Rock;[6] and Conchobhar, [1486.]

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are otherwise here in agreement with the text.

[2] *Died.* The Four Masters state that he was killed by a cast of a javelin, whilst on a predatory incursion in Leth-Cathail, or Lecale, in the present county of Down. The entries for this and the two following years, which are almost the same as in the Annals of Connacht, are in the handwriting of the scribe who wrote the entries for the years 1479, 1480, and 1481.

[4] *O'Conchobhair*; i.e. O'Conchobhair (or O'Conor) Failghe.

[5] *Died.* obec. This word, in its abbrev. form obˉ, occurs a second time in the same entry.

[6] *The Rock*; the Rock of Loch-Cé.

ccarraicc; agus Concobar mac Corbmaic mic Tomaltaig an oinigh do rigħad na inadh. Mag Raðnuill, .i. Tadg mac Caṫail, dhec. Moelseaċlainn ocus Ruaidri, da mac Mic Donnchada tire hOilellae, do marbad la clainn Domnuill ċaim mic Mic Donnchada. Sean buidi mac Eoghain mic Nell óig Ui Nell dhec. Domnall óg mac Cartain, rái noinigh, mortuus est. An barrach mor do marbhaḋ.

Ict. Ienair; feacht mbliadnae agus cetri fichet, agus .cccc. agus mile, oir an Tigerna. Ua Raigilligh, .i. Toirdealbaċ mac Sean mic Eoghain Ui Raigilligh, dhec. Brien mac Briain ballaich, mic Oedhae mic Felim Ui Concobair, dhec. Ua Moelconuiri, .i. Sigrad mac Sean rúaid, dhec. O Moelfechluinn, .i. Laignech mac Cuirc mic Corbmaic ballaigh, do marbad la Conn mac Airt mic Cuinn mic Corbmaic baillaigh Ui Moelechluinn. Brien mac Eogain mic Nell oicc Ui Nell dhec. Sean mac Conchobair mic Oedugain dhec. Aod mac Briain mic Ferghail ruaid Ui Uigind dhec. Mac Goisdelb, .i. Sean, dhec. An Dalatúnach, .i. Emunn mac Fierguirr, dhec.

Ict. Ienair; ocht mbliagna agus ceithre fichet, agus .cccc. agus mile, áoir an Tigerna. Domhnall mac Domhnuill meic Neill 1 Dhomhnaill do ċrocaḋ le hAoḋ mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ an ḃliagḃuinne. Maolmuire mac Taiḋg óicc 1 Uigind, fáoi fe dán, dfagḃail ḃáir an ḃliagaine. Domhnall gorm, mac Aluidruinn meic meic Domhnaill, do marbaḋ fé cloinn an aba meic Aluidruinn. O Ceallaigh dég, .i. Maoilseaċluinn mac Aoḋa meic Briain. O Flannagan Tuatha datha, eḃon Toirdealbaċ mac Gilla Iosa, dég. O Túaṫail .i. Eumann do mardud le cloinn Taiḋg 1 Cheardaill Taḋg mac Aoḋa meic Toirdealbaigh ċáirdig 1 Chonċuḃuir dég. Mag Uidir dég, .i. Eumann mac

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[1] *Tomaltach-an-oinigh*; i.e. "Tomaltach of the *oineċ* (or hospitality)."

[2] *Aedh Ruadh.* Aedh Ruadh (Hugh Roe) O'Domhnaill. The events of

son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh,[1] was made king in his place. Mag Raghnaill, i.e. Tadhg the son of Cathal, died. Maelechlainn and Ruaidhri, the two sons of Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, were slain by the sons of Domhnall Cam, the son of Mac Donnchadha. John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, died. Domhnall Og Mac Cartain, a most hospitable man, mortuus est. The Barrach Mór was killed. A.D. [1486.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-seven years. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of John, son of Eoghan O'Raighilligh, died. Brian, the son of Brian Ballach, son of Oedh, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, died. O'Maelconaire, i.e. Sigradh, son of John Ruadh, died. O'Maelsechlainn, i.e. Laighnech, son of Corc, son of Cormac Ballach, was killed by Conn, the son of Art, son of Conn, son of Cormac Ballach O'Maelechlainn. Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, died. John, son of Conchobhar Mac Aedhagain, died. Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh O'hUiginn, died. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John, died. The Dalton, i.e. Edmond, son of Piers, died. [1487.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-eight years. Domhnall, son of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was hanged by Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh,[2] this year. Maelmuire, son of Tadhg Og O'hUiginn, an eminent poet, died this year. Domhnall Gorm, son of Alexander, son of Mac Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of the Abbot, son of Alexander. O'Cellaigh died, i.e. Maelsechlainn, the son of Aedh, son of Brian. O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Gilla-Iosa,[3] died. O'Tuathail, i.e. Edmond, was killed by the sons of Tadhg O'Cerbhaill. Tadhg, the son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, died. Mag Uidhir died, i.e. Edmond, son of

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this year are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the entries for 1486, 7, 8, 9, and parts of 1470–5.

[3] *Gilla-Iosa.* Gilla aoga, MS. This name has been Latinized Gelasius.

Tomáir óig. Rig Albun, .i. Semus Stiobard, do marbud a gcath le na mac fein, .i. Semus óg. Brian mac Aeda buide i Neill dég don galur breac.[1] Mac an bhaird Oirgeall dég, .i. Núada.

Ict. Ienair; nai mbliadnae ocus cetri fichet, ocus .cccc. ocus mili, oeirr in Tigernai. O Nell, .i. Enri mac Eogain, di dol dhéc. O Baighill, .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Nell ruaid, mortuus est. Ua Fialáin, .i. Eogan écc, ocus Aithirne O hEogura, dhéc. Mac Uidilín, .i. Sinicín rúad, do marbad la Ualtair mac Uidilin. Sedraigh[2] mac Gillapatraic, rí Orraidhe, décc. Ua Cerbaill, .i. Sean mac Moelruanaid, dhec. Mac Ui Conchobair ruaid, .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Pelim find, .i. fer a oerrai ar ferr do bui da cinet, do marbad le clainn Ruaidri oig mic Ruaidri caoich, .i. re Tadg ocus re Corbmac, accairgin muiduch clainni Faghartaig. An Calbhach mac Ui Domnuill dhec. Diermuitt, mac Taidg mic Domnuill oic meig Carthaig, do marbad le hIerlai n'Dermuman, .i. Muirir mac Semuir. Ua Fialáin, .i. Eogan óg mac Eogain, dhec.

Ict. Ienair, ocus deich mbliadna ocus cetri .xxti ocus .cccc. ocus mile aoirr in Tigernai. Toirrdealbach mac Toirrdealbuig Ui Baighill dragh[3]ail bairr ier na erccor in bliadain sin. Mac Domnuill na hAlban, .i. in tigerna écc, ant oen duiniu dob ferr ind Erinn na ind Albain a comaimsir fesser, do marbad co mírathmar le fer tétt Erennach inda feomrai fein, .i. Diermaid Cairbrech. In Dilmuinioch, .i. Emand mac Tommairr mic Geroit, dhec. Ua Concubair ruad, .i.

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[1] *Galar breac*; the small-pox, or "speckled disease."

[2] *Sedraigh.* The Four Mast. call him Sefraidh, or Jeffrey.

[3] *Ruaidhri Og.* "Ruaidhri the Younger [Mac Dermot]."

[4] *Cairgin-riabhach*; lit. "the swarthy little rock." The Four Mast. say "Caislen-riabhach," now Castlerea, in the county of Mayo.

[5] *Died.* This is a repetition, the obit of Eoghan Og O'Fialain, or O'Phelan, being the third entry under this year. The same repetition occurs in the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which agree

Thomas Og. The King of Alba, i.e. James Stewart, was killed in battle by his own son, i.e. young James. Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, died of the "galar breac."[1] Mac-an-bhaird of Oirghiall died, i.e. Nuadha. A.D. [1488.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-nine years. O'Neill, i.e. Henry, the son of Eoghan, died. O'Baighill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Ruadh, mortuus est. O'Fialain i.e. Eoghan Og, and Aithirne O'hEoghusa, died. Mac Uibhilin, i.e. Senicin Ruadh, was killed by Walter Mac Uibhilin. Sethraigh[2] Mac Gilla-Patraic, King of Osraidhe, died. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. John, son of Maelruanaidh, died. The son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Felim Finn, of his years the best man of his tribe, was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri Og,[3] son of Ruaidhri Caech, viz., by Tadhg and Cormac, in Cairgin-riabhach[4] of Clann-Faghartaigh. The Calbhach, son of O'Domhnaill, died. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og Mac Carthaigh, was slain by the Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Maurice, the son of James. O'Fialain, i.e. Eoghan Og, the son of Eoghan, died.[5] [1489.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety years. Toirdhelbhach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill, died this year, after having been thrown *from a horse*. Mac Domhnaill[6] of Alba, i.e. the young Lord, the best man in Erinn, or in Alba, in his time, was unfortunately slain by an Irish harper,[7] i.e. Diarmaid Cairbrech, in his own chamber. The Dillon, i.e. Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Garrett, died. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Fedhlim [1490.]

very closely here with the text of this chronicle.

[6] *Mac Domhnaill.* The Ann. Ult. say "Aenghus Mac Domhnaill."

[7] *Irish harper.* ꝑeꝛ ṫéeċ Ꝿꝛeṅnach. The word Ꝿꝛuċ, for Ꝿꝛeṅṅach, has been apparently erased in the MS.; but it occurs in the Annals of Connacht, and Ann. Ult., in which latter chronicle the harper's name is given as Diarmait O'Cairpri; and it is added that the deed was committed at Inbeꝛ Nıꝛ, or Inverness.

Feolim finn mac Taidg Uí Conċubair, fer cogtaċ catharḃai comdmarccdech crechlinmar, dhec in bliadain ceduai. O Catháin, .i. Sean mac Diarmadai mic Aibne, do gabail le luing tanic a hAlbain.

Ict. Ienair, ocus aon bliadain dhec ocus cetri fiched, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Feiḋlim mac Aoḋa mic Eogain i Néill do ṁarbad le Brian mac Remainn mic Ruġraidhe Meg Maṫġamna. O Raiġilliġ dhec inrambliadain ri, .i. Sean mac Toirḋealbaiġ, ocus O Raiġilliġ do gairm do Sheaṫan mac Cathail.

Ict. Ienair; agus da bliaġain dég agus ceithre fiched .cccc. agus mile áois an Tigearna. Barun Sláine dég do fflaiḃ alluir, .i. Sémus Flemeann. Cuid do chann na croiċe naoṁṫa dfaġail irin Roiṁ aḋlaicṫe a dtalaṁ, .i. an clár báoi or ceann na croiċe iona raiḃe sgriobṫa Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum; ocus do fríth sgriobṫa fan ionaḋ ceduna gurub i Elena ro folaiġ é. Ceann na sleiġe léi loit Longinus corp Crist do ċur ċum na Roiṁa irin mbliaġainde do tigearna na dTurcaċ. Finġin O Maṫúna dég. Mac Gilla Fhinnen dhec, .i. Toirdhealbach mac Briain. Magraiṫ, coṁarba Seimaind Dabeog, .i. Diarmaid mac Marcair mic Muirir meic Nicoil mic Andriar, dhec. Taḋg cam O Cleirigh, fencuidh cineil Conall, dhec. Aongus mac an Ullaiġ, bratair minur, dhec. Mac Conmara, .i. Cuṁeḋha mac Seaain, dhec. An Calbach mac i Conchobair Fhailge, .i. mac Caṫair, do ṁarbad le maistir Gart. Seaan buiḋe mac Eogain meg Mathgamna dhec. Gofraiġ O Caṫain do marbad le Baltar mac Uibelin. Cormac mac

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[1] *Cathal.* The events of this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who has added the following note: Meri Brian do sgriḃ sin go holc, ocus mallacht ort a Nicolais, oir tus tu oram mo leabur do milleaḋ; i.e. "I am Brian who wrote that badly; and a curse on you, Nicholas; for you induced me to spoil my book."

[2] *Plemenn;* i.e. Fleming.

[3] *O'Mathúna.* A corrupt way of writing the name O'Mathghamhna, or O'Mahony. The first three entries

Finn, the son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, a warlike, martial, corrective man, possessed of numerous preys, died the same year. O'Cathain, i.e. John, the son of Diarmaid, son of Aibhne, was captured by a ship that came from Alba. A.D. [1490.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-one years. Fedhlim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was killed by Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rudhraidhe Mac Mathghamhna. O'Raighilligh died this year, i.e. John, the son of Toirdhelbhach; and John, the son of Cathal,[1] was proclaimed O'Raighilligh. [1491.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-two years. The Baron of Slaine, i.e. James Plemenn,[2] died of a sweating plague. A portion of the wood of the Holy Cross was found in Rome, buried in the ground, i.e. the board that was over the head of the Cross, on which was written "Jesus Nazarenus rex Judæorum"; and it was found written in the same place that it was Helena who had buried it. The head of the lance with which Longinus wounded the body of Christ was sent to Rome, in this year, by the sovereign of the Turks. Finghin O'Mathúna[3] died. Mac Gillafinnen died, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Brian. Magraith, comarb of Termon-Dabheog, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andrias, died. Tadhg Cam O'Cleirigh, historian of Cenel-Conaill, died. Aenghus Mac-an-Ultaigh, a Friar Minor, died. Mac Conmara, i.e. Cumhedha, the son of John, died. The Calbhach, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. son of Cathair, was killed by Master Gart.[4] John Buidhe, son of Eoghan Mac Mathghamhna, died. Godfrey O'Cathain was killed by Walter Mac Uibhilin. Cormac,[5] [1492.]

under this year are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the contents of the years 1469–72, &c.; and the remainder in that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *Master Gart.* "One of the Earl of Ormond's people," the Four Masters say.

[5] *Cormac.* Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

Diarmada mac Ruaidri caoich, ocus Diarmaid fiabach a mac, do marbad le clainn Ruaidri oig mic Ruaidri caoich mic Aeda, a nGarrga na coilleadh amhreidhe.

Kt. Ienair, ocus trí bliadna dég agus ceithre fichead, agus .cccc. agus mile, áois an Tigerna. O Néill, .i. Conn mac Eimhí, do mharbadh le na dearbráthair féin, .i. Eunhí ócc, agus Eimhí óg do gabail tigernuis Tíre hEogain. Finnguala ingen an Chalbuigh i Chonchubuir, bean déircech daonnachtach fa mó clú na haimsir, do dol dég an bliaghain sin. Mac Coinmidhe, .i. Tadg, mortuus est. Brian, mac Neill galda mheic Briain ballaigh i Neill, do marbadh lé Brian mac Muirceartaig meg Aenghusa, a ndíoghail a athar.

Kt. Ienair; ceithre bliadhna dég agus ceithre fichead, agus .cccc. agus mile, áois an Tigerna. Ingen i Dhomhnuill, .i. an ingen dubh, bean Néill meic Cuinn, dfhagail bair an bliaghain re. [Sean mac Eogain mic Neill gairbh hí Domnaill], fáoi dhuine uasal ar a chuladh féin, do gabail le fliocht Donnchadha i Ghallchubuir, agus a tairbheart do Chonn mac Aeda ruaidh, agus a chrochad gan chairde le Conn. Domhnall mac Eoghain i Chonchubuir, tighearna Sligigh agus ó fliadh anúas, do marbadh la cloinn Ruaidhri meic Toirrdhealbuigh i Chonchubuir a mbaile Átha Forgusa. Eoin bearnach mac Maolmhuire meic Suibne do marbadh la Tadg mac Cuinn meic Domhnuill i Néill. Mac meic Uilliam burc do marbadh fa chairlén Sligigh an bliaghnire, .i. Uilliam mac Riocuird meic Eumuinn meic Tomais a burc.

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[1] *Garrdha-na-coilledh-amhreidhe.* This name signifies "the garden of the uneven wood." It is now obsolete.

[2] *Kalends.* The entries for this and the two following years are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the annals for 1469–1472, &c.

[3] *John.* The clause within brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *From the mountain down;* i.e. the territory to the north of the mountains called Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu hills, on the confines of the counties of

son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Caech, and his son Diarmaid Riabhach, were slain by the sons of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, in Gardha-na-coilledh-amhreidhe.[1] A.D. [1492.]

The kalends[2] of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-three years. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Henry, was killed by his own brother, i.e. Henry Og; and Henry Og assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Eoghain. Finnghuala, daughter of the Calbhach O'Conchobhair, a charitable, humane woman, of the greatest reputation in her time, died this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Tadhg, mortuus est. Brian, son of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Muirchertach Mag Aenghusa, in retaliation for his father. [1493.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-four years. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. the Inghen-dubh, the wife of Niall, son of Conn, died this year. [John,[3] son of Eoghan, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill], a most eminent gentleman in his own capacity, was taken prisoner by the descendants of Donnchadh O'Gallchubhair, and surrendered to Conn, son of Aedh Ruadh; and he was hanged without delay by Conn. Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, lord of Sligech, and from the mountain down,[4] was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, in the bawn[5] of the castle of Bun-finne. O'Ferghail died, i.e. Conmac, the son of John. Owen Bernach, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, was killed by Tadhg, the son of Conn, son of Domhnall O'Neill. The son of Mac William Burk was slain this year near[6] the castle of Sligech, i.e. William, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas Burk. [1494.]

Roscommon and Sligo. The expression ανυαρ, "down from," would imply that the entry was originally written to the north of (or "below") the Curlieu hills.

[5] *Bawn*, baṫún; lit. "cow fort."

[6] *Near*. The MS. has ꝑα, which properly means "about," "around," "under," or "concerning."

Ict. Enair; .u. bliadna déug agus ceithri fichet, agus .cccc. ocus Mile, aoir an Tigerna. Maidm an Cheithig bhaoinig do thabairt ar thigearna Sligig, .i. ar Fheilim mac Maghnuis i Choncubuir, fir O n'Domhnuill, .i. ré hAodh ruadh. Mac Donchadha tíri hOilealla, .i. Tadg mac Briain meic Conchubuir, do marbadh leis O n'Domhnuill, .i. Aodh ruadh mac Neill gairbh, a mBel an droichit. O Dubda, .i. Eogun caoch mac Ruaidhri, do marbudh ann fós; agus Brian caoch mac Taidg meic Eogain i Choncubuir, agus Tadg mac Domhnuill meic Eoghain do marbadh ann fós. O Gadhra do gabail ann, .i. Diarmuid mac Eoghain. Morán do mharbudh agus do bathadh ann do theagh dáoinibh iochtair Chonnacht o sin amach. Mac Uilliam Cloinne Riocuird do teacht a niochtar Chonnacht, agus an méid nár mill O Domhnuill roime sin do milleadh do uile. Tomultach mac Cormuic Ballaigh dég. Ua Duibgiobnáin Chilli Rónan, .i. Dubtach mac Mhaoileachluinn meic Mhatha glair, ráoi re seanchus agus re filidheacht, dég. O Domhnuill do dul gu teach rig Albun an bliadain sin. Mac Samhradhain, .i. Feidlim, do bathadh, agus Mac Samhradhain do gairm iona ionadh do Dhomhnall Bernach. Mac an baird .i. Aodh dhec.

Ict. Ienair; re bliadna dég agus ceithri fichit, agus .cccc. agus Míle, áoir an Tigerna. Mág Uidhir, .i. Seaghan, do gabail a dteaghmonn Mheugraidh le Conn mac Aodha ruaidh i Dhomhnuill, agus a lán deachaibh ocus déghail do dúain dAodh .h. Dhomhnuill agus do Mag Uidhir don threasim sin. O Madhgamna an fuinn

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[1] *Ceidech-drainech.* This name, correctly written *Ceidech-draighnech*, signifies the "thorny hillocks;" now Keadydrinagh, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

[2] *Bel-an-droichit*; i.e. "the mouth of the bridge;" now Ballindrehid, a little to the north of Ballysadare, co. Sligo, on the road leading from that place to the town of Sligo.

[3] *Cormac Ballach.* "Cormac the Freckled [Mac Donough]."

[4] *O'Duibhgennain.* Corruptly written Ua Duibgiobnán in the MS.; a way in which no intelligent member of the family would have written it.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-five years. The defeat of the Ceidech-drainech[1] was given to the lord of Sligech, i.e. to Felim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, by O'Domhnaill, i.e. by Aedh Ruadh. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Conchobhar, was killed by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, at Bel-an-droichit.[2] O'Dubhda, i.e. Eoghan Caech, son of Ruaidhri, was also killed there; and Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, were furthermore slain there. O'Gadhra was taken prisoner there, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Eoghan. A great many besides of the nobles of Lower Connacht were killed and drowned there. Mac William of Clann-Rickard went into Lower Connacht, and all that O'Domhnaill had not previously destroyed was entirely destroyed by him. Tomaltach, the son of Cormac Ballach,[3] died. O'Duibhgennain[4] of Cill-Ronain, i.e. Dubhtach, son of Maelechlainn, son of Matthew Glas, a most eminent historian and poet, died. O'Domhnaill went this year[5] to the king of Alba's house. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Fedhlim, was drowned; and Domhnall Bernach[6] was proclaimed Mac Samhradhain in his place. Mac-an-bhaird, i.e. Aedh, died.[7] A.D. [1495.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-six years. Mag Uidhir, i.e. John, was taken prisoner in Termon-Magraith by Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill; and a great many horses and spoils were taken from Aedh O'Domhnaill and Mag Uidhir in this defeat. O'Mathghamhna of the Fonn-iartharach, i.e. Finghen, general [1496.]

[5] *This year.* If the events of each year were arranged in chronological order, this entry would be misplaced, as according to other authorities O'Domhnaill returned from Scotland in time to participate in the battle above recorded.

[6] *Domhnall Bernach*; i.e. Domhnall (or Daniel) of the "gapped" teeth.

[7] *Died.* This obit, which is not given in the Annals of Connacht, is added in Brian Mac Dermott's handwriting.

iarṫarruiġ, .i. Finġin, feicheamh coitċeann daonnachta agus oiniġ iarṫuir Mhumhun, ogus an fear fa dheiḋiġe a laidin agus a mbéurla a gcomhaimsir fein, do ḋul déġ an ḋliaġuinn. Glairne, mac Remainn meic Ruġruiḋe meg Machġamhna, do marbuḋ lá Gillaparuic mac Aoḋa óig meic Aoḋa ruaiḋ, ag cairlén Muineaċáin. O Duḃda dub, .i. Uilliam mac Domhnuill ḃallaiġ, [do ecc]. O Flannagán Tuaiṫe raṫa déug, .i. Gillibert mac Cormuic meic Gilla Iosa. Mac Samhraḋáin, .i. Domhnull bernaċ mac Tomáir meic Fergusil, do marbaḋ abfeall. Mac Suiḃne ṫire Doġaire, .i. Maolmuiri, déġ. Mac Saor Eoḋairo Iurtar déġ, .i. Rolan. O Fergusil déġ, .i. Ruġruiḋe mac Caṫusil. O Fergusil do ġairm do Chéḋaċ.

Kal. Gnair for domhnach. Seacht mbliadna dhec ocus ceithri fiċit, .cccc. ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Eignechán mac Nechtain hi Dhomnaill, riḋamhna cineoil Conaill, ocus an fer is mó fuair do ḋochur a ḋúthaiḋe leṫ re cenoul feḋna, ocus is mó léir tuit dá naimḋib, do marbaḋ le Conn mac Aoḋa rúaiḋ hi Dhomnaill a bfoslongport hi Dhomnaill fein. Aoḋ ruaḋ .h. Domhnaill do ṫus a ṫigernuis de tré ḋuaiḋriuḋ a ṫloinne féin. Conn mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ do ġaḃáil tigernuis tire Conaill a nionaḋ a athar. Sloigeḋ lánmor la .h. nDomnaill, .i. Conn, a gConnachtaib, go maiṫiḃ Conalḋach maille fris; acht chena ro eirigret slicht Briain Laiġniġ go huiliḃe leó tar Corrsliaḃ na Seġra, ocus a Maġ Luirg in Dáġḃa. Is annsin ro ṫinóil Mac Diarmada, .i. Taḋg mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, a ṫineḋ ocus a clann maicne fein ar gach airḋ dá innsoigeḋ, ocus an meid ruair do fíl Muiregḃaiġ, ocus do ḋoerrechaiḃ thuath Connacht, ionnus gombói ocht gcóiriġṫi dhéc do ḋeġ

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[1] *Died.* do ecc. Omitted in MS., and also in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Kalends.* This entry begins with the handwriting of the "Philip" who

supporter of the humanity and hospitality of the West of Mumha, and the most learned man of his time in Latin and English, died this year. Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe Mac Mathghamhna, was slain by Gilla-Patraic, the son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, at the castle of Muinechán. O'Dubhda Dubh, i.e. William, the son of Domhnall Ballach, [died].[1] O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha died, i.e. Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Domhnall Bernach, son of Thomas, son of Ferghal, was killed in treachery. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghaine, i.e. Maelmuire, died. The son of Sir Edward Eustace died, i.e. Roland. O'Ferghail died, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Cathal. Cedach was proclaimed O'Ferghail. A.D. [1496.]

The kalends[2] of January on Sunday. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-seven years. Egnechan, the son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, the man who experienced the most of his country's adversity, in connexion with the chief command, and by whom his enemies fell in greatest number, was killed by Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, in O'Domhnaill's own fortress. Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill resigned his sovereignty, through the dissensions of his own sons. Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill in the place of his father. A very great hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Conn, accompanied by the Conallian chiefs, into Connacht. All the race of Brian Laighnech, moreover, went with them across Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, and into Magh-luirg-in-Daghda. Then it was that Mac Diarmada, i.e. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, assembled his kindred and his own sons from all quarters, and as many as he got *to join him* of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of the chiefs of the Tuatha of Connacht, so that there were eighteen corps [1497.]

[1] transcribed the earlier part of the chronicle, and who added the memorandum at the end of the year 1061, printed in note [4], p. 58, vol. i.

slúaguiḋ do aon ḋoṁairle; ocus diaḃuid ar cinn hi Dhoṁnaill a gCoirṙṙleiḃ. Acht chena nír ḋongaiḃ an coimḋinól calma caṫ slúagach sin O Domnaill. Is annsin so innsaiġsed in dá aird socraide sin a ḋeli im Choirṙṙléiḃ, ocus ní sguchad ó ḋeli do ṡóbairsed no gondorchair il iomad dá náṙadaiḃ ocus dá naor gaisced isin ngleó sin. Acht chena so brisseḋ ar .h. nDomnaill don dul sin, gurro marbaḃ ocht ced no ni buḃ mó dia ṁuintir, ocus gurro gabaḃ ann Féiḃlim mac Maġnusa hi Chonḋobair, .i. leiṫ ri Connacht ó Choirṙṙliaḃ go Droḃaoir; ocus so gabad ann an dá Mac Shuiḃne, ocus ni heitir a siom ina só aisem ar benaḃ ḋéḋáluiḃ airm ocus ech ocus éidiġ, ocus dá gach cinél airm ocus erraiḃ orin amach don dul sin; ocus so imḋiġ .h. Domnaill fein ar dorad a eisiomuil ocus do nert a laime arr an maiḃm sin. Ocus rug Mac Diarmada a bráiġde ocus a ḃuan édail lair iar mbuaiḃ gcorgair; ocus isse fuarlucad so ḃen Mac Diarmada ar Feilim mac Maġnusa hi Chonchobair, .i. cuid Clainni Mhaolruanaiḃ do ḋóiced Cuain Sligiġ, ocus clann Taiḃg mic Briain mic Dhonnchaḋa ina nurraiġiḃ aige srissin do comall dó a séin sé sicit loilgech. Ocus rá ceno aiṫġisse ina diaiḃ sin .h. Néill, .i. Enri óg .h. Neill, do ḋoiġecht a tir Chonaill sluaig diáruiṁ, ocus an tir do ṁilleḃ go huilidhe lair; ocus O Domnaill do breiṫ orra, ocus maiḃm ḃél áṫa Doirse do ḋabairt ar .h. nDomnaill, ocus é séin .i. Conn do ḋuicim ann, ocus morán eli maille sris, ocus clann hi Domnaill do ġabáil, .i. Domnall ocus Niall gariḃ, ocus Niall dragail ḃáir annsan glas; ocus

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[1] *Defeat.* In some authorities this battle is called the battle of the Belach-buidhe, or the "yellow pass," now Ballaghboy, in the parish of Aghanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[2] *Cuan-Sligigh.* This name signifies "the harbour of Sligech," and was perhaps the name by which that part of the barony of Carbury bordering on Sligo harbour was familiarly known.

[3] *Domhnall and Niall.* Brothers of Conn, and sons of Aedh Ruadh (or Hugh Roe) O'Domhnaill.

of good troops of one accord. And they proceed to meet O'Domhnaill in Corr-sliabh; but this powerful, battle-numerous, multitude did not restrain O'Domhnaill. Then it was that these two great armies advanced towards each other about Corr-sliabh; and they attempted not to separate from each other until a great number of their heroes and warriors fell in that fight. O'Domhnaill was defeated on this occasion, however, and eight hundred of his people, or more, were slain; and Fedhlim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, i.e. half-king of Connacht from Corr-sliabh to Drobhais, was taken prisoner there; and the two Mac Suibhnes were taken prisoners there. And the quantity of spoils of arms, horses, clothing, and all kinds of weapons and battle-dresses besides, that were captured there on this occasion, cannot be calculated or over-reckoned. And O'Domhnaill himself escaped from this defeat,[1] through the effect of his courage, and the strength of his arm. And Mac Diarmada carried off his captives, and his numerous spoils, after gaining triumph. And the ransom which Mac Diarmada exacted from Felim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, was, viz., the Clann-Maelruanaidh's share of the fifth of Cuan-Sligigh,[2] and the sons of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, as sureties for the fulfilment of this, on pain of *the forfeiture of* six score milch cows. And in a short time afterwards O'Neill, i.e. Henry Og O'Neill, went into Tir-Conaill with an innumerable host, and the country was entirely destroyed by him. And O'Domhnaill came up with him; and the defeat of Bél-átha-doire was given to O'Domhnaill, and he himself, i.e. Conn, fell there, and a great many more along with him: and the sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., Domhnall and Niall[3] Garbh, were taken prisoners; and Niall died in captivity;[4] and Aedh Ruadh

A.D. [1497.]

[1] *Escaped from this defeat.* The corresponding words in the text, ꝺ'fagail báṫ amuiġ ġlaṙ, (lit. "died in the lock"), are written over the word ꝺoṁróiṁ ("again"), which has not been erased.

[4] *Died in captivity.* The corresponding words in the text, ꝺ'fagail báṫ amuiġ ġlaṙ, (lit. "died in the lock"), are written over the word ꝺoṁróiṁ ("again"), which has not been erased.

Aodh ruadh .h. Domnaill do gabáil a tigerniur fein in darna feacht do toil Dé ocus daoinibh. Aodh mac Aodha ruaidh do leigion arr a braighdenus an bliadain sin. Mac Diarmada Mhoighe Luirg, .i. Conchobar mac Cormaic mic Tomaltaigh an einigh, do marbadh la clainn Ruaidhri mic Diarmada ag Cuirrech O nGuanrach. Mac Donnchada an Chorainn, .i. Brian mac Mhaolruanaidh mic Tomaltaigh, dhéc. Gorta mór ar feadh Erenn in hoc anno. Ailionora ingen Iarla Cille dara, .i. ben hi Neill .i. Chuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain, dhéc. Domnall mac Aodha óig mic Aodha buidhe do marbadh lá Sean ndub mac n'Domnaill.

Ictt. Enáir; ochr mbliadna dhéc ocus ceithre xx^ir, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, air [in Tigerna]. h. Neill, .i. Enrí óg mac Enri mic Eogain, tigerna Céneil Eogain, ocus fer lán do uairle ocus daro rath, do marbad a n'Doirín in fiadha le clainn Chuinn hi Neill, andigail i nathar. h. Cathain, .i. Sean mac Aibne, fer einigh coitchinn deigrith ocus daoir ealadhna Erenn, dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall mac Nechtain hi Domnaill dhec don galar brec. h. Briain, .i. an Gilla dub O Briain, dhéc. Maidm na Croirri Caidhénaighe ar .h. Neill .i. Domnall mac Enrí mic Eogain, ocus Feidhlim mac Enri óig do tuitim a brrithguin an madma sin. O Cúirnín, .i. ollam fer mBreifrne dhéc, Conchobar carrach, [.i. ard ollam .h. Ruairc ocus na Raghallach].

Ictt. Enair; noi mbliadna dhéc ocus ceithri fichit ocus ceithri cead ocus mile air an Tigerna. Gnim mor do genum lé rig Alban dár bó comainm Sémus Stíbard, .i. Eoin mór mac Domnaill, ri Innsi Gall,

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[1] *Aedh Buidhe.* "Hugh the Yellow [O'Neill]".

[2] *Domhnall.* Domhnall-Cael (or "Daniel the Slender") O'Neill.

[3] *Doirin-in-fiadha;* lit. "the little oak-wood of the deer." This name would be pronounced "Derrynanea." The Four Mast. say that Henry Og O'Neill was killed in Art O'Neill's house in Tuath-Eachadha, or Toaghie, a district comprised in the present barony and county of Armagh.

O'Domhnaill assumed his own sovereignty the second time, by the will of God and men. Aedh, the son of Aedh Ruadh, was released from captivity this year. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-einigh, was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Cuirrech-O'Guanradh. Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, i.e. Brian, the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach, died. Great famine throughout Erinn in hoc anno. Ailinora, daughter of the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the wife of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Henry, son of Eoghan, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe,[1] was killed by John Dubh, son of Domhnall.[2] A.D. [1497.]

The kalends of January; the age [of the Lord] one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-eight years. O'Neill, i.e. Henry Og, the son of Henry, son of Eoghan, lord of Cenel-Eoghain, a man full of dignity and high prosperity, was slain in Doirín-in-fiadha[3] by the sons of Conn O'Neill, in revenge of their father. O'Cathain, i.e. John son of Aibhne, a man of general hospitality towards the poets and learned men of Erinn, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, died of the galar brec.[4] O'Briain, i.e. the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, died. The victory of Cross-Caibhenaigh over O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan; and Feidhlim, the son of Henry Og, fell in the counter-wounding of that victory. O'Cuirnin, i.e. the ollamh of the men of Breifne, Conchobhar Carrach, [i.e. the chief poet of the O'Ruaircs and O'Raighillighs],[5] died. [1498.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-nine years. A great deed was committed by the King of Alba whose name was James Stuart, viz.:—he hanged John Mór [1499.]

[1] *Galar brec*; i.e. the small-pox; literally, "speckled disease."

[2] *O'Raighillighs*. The clause within brackets has been added by another scribe, who has also written at the top of the page the memorandum, or apostrophe to his pen, cionnuṙ ṫin a ṗeinn, "how is that, pen"?

ocus Eoin Cathánach, ocus Alusdar ballach do fiagharo inn aon croich. Mac Diarmada Mhoighe Luirg, .i. Tadhg mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri chaoich, .i. fer corranta clú a airdaicme fein duairle ocus doinech ocus doirrdercus, ocus imdhionghéoir fiol Muiregaigh ocus fer gConnacht, dhéc iar mbreith buadha ó dhomun ocus o demun. Cormac mac Domnaill mic Briain 1 Uigind do marbadh go timpeirdech den urchur do foigid lá claind Fheorais in bliadain sin. Ricard óg mac Ricaird hi Chuairdceirt do mharbadh isin lá cedna, .i. an cedaoin iar gcinciu.

Kll. Enáir; cuig ced ocus mile bliadan aoir an Tigerna. O Ruairc, .i. Felim, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Tomárr mac Briain mic Filip na tuaidhe Mhég Uidir do marbadh la claind Tomáir óig mic Thómáir óig mic Tomair mhóir Mhég Uidir. O Broin Láigsi do mharbadh .i. Cathár mac Dúnlaing. An barrach mór do mharbadh le na derbráthair fein, .i. Dáibidh Barra. Erruc Doire dhec, .i. Domnall .h. Fallamain, ocus brathair minúr.

Kll. Enair; bliadain ar .u. ced ar mile. Maidm Sleibe Bectha la hAodh mac Rémainn mhég Mhathghamna, inar marbadh Tomár óg mac Tomair óig mheg Uidir co nár díairmhe uime. Rudraidhe mac Cathair mic Cuinn mic in Calbaigh, .i. mac hi Chonchobair fhailghe, dhéc. Niall mac Airt hi Neill dhéc. Cairlén Sligigh do gabáil le dreimire, .i. le claind Ruaidri mic Toirrdhelbaigh Chairraigh hi Conchobair; ocus an Calbach caoch mac Domnaill mic Eogain do marbad ann, ocus Sean mac Ruaidri mic Toirrdhelbaigh do thuitim leis

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[1] *John Cathánach.* The Ann. Ult. say that he was the son of John Mór Mac Domhnaill. The sobriquet "Cathánach" was given to him from his intimate connexion with the O'Cathains (O'Kanes) of Cianachta, or Keenaght, amongst whom he seems to have been fostered.

[2] *Alexander.* Alusdar. The Annal. Ult. call him Domhnall.

[3] *Son of Brian.* The Four Mast. say "son of Aedh, son of Brian."

Mac Domhnaill, king of Innsi-Gall, and John Cathánach,[1] and Alexander[2] Ballagh, on the same gallows. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, the guardian of the fame of his own high family for nobility, and hospitality, and dignity, and the protector of the Sil-Muiredhaigh and men of Connacht, died after triumphing over the world and the devil. Cormac, son of Domhnall, son of Brian O'hUiginn, was violently killed with one shot of an arrow by the Clann-Feorais this year. Richard Og, son of Richard O'Cuairsceith, was killed on the same day, i.e. the Wednesday after Whitsuntide. A.D. [1499.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand five hundred years. O'Ruairc, i.e. Felim, died in hoc anno. Thomas, the son of Brian,[3] son of Philip-na-tuaidhe[4] Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of Thomas Og, son of Thomas Og, son of Thomas Mór Mag Uidhir. O'Brain of Laighis[5] was killed; i.e. Cathair, the son of Dunlang. The Barry Mór was killed by his own brother, i.e. David Barry. The bishop of Doire died, i.e. Domhnall O'Fallamhain, a friar minor. [1500.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and one years. The victory of Sliabh-Betha by Aedh, son of Redmond Mac Mathghamhna, in which Thomas Og, the son of Thomas Og Mag Uidhir, was killed, with an innumerable slaughter about him. Rughraidhe, son of Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, i.e. son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, died. Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died. The Castle of Sligech was taken by *means of* a ladder, i.e. by the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair; and the Calbhach Caech, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, was killed there; and John, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, fell that night by the [1501.]

[4] *Philip-na-tuaidhe*; i.e. "Philip of the battle-axe."

[5] *Laighis.* Leix, in the Queen's county. But Laighis was properly O'More's country. The Four Masters say that he was O'Brain (O'Byrne) of Laighen (Leinster), which is more correct.

in gCalbač an oiðče sin. Aiðne mac hI Chačáin do marbad la Brian finn O Cačáin. Toirrðelbach mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hI Neill do ṁarbad la Mag Mačgamna, .i. Rossa mac Maġnusa.

Kal. Enáir; da bliadain ar .u. ced ar mile. Maiðm na Tulča sinne do ťabairt la clainn Neill hI Bhaiġill ar .h. mBáiġill. O Báiġill féin, .i. Niall, ocus a ðiar mac, .i. Rugraiðe ocus Domnall ballač, ocus drong mor dia muintir do marbad ann. Dá ab do Bí a nimreggain fá abðaine Erra Ruaið, .i. Art O Gallčubair ocus Eoin O Loisde, drağail báir fá aon ló con oiðche an bliadain sin. Domnall mac Briain hI Uigind, .i. oide sgol Erenn re dán, dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enáir; tri bliadna ar .u. ced ar mile. Mac hI Domnaill, .i. Donnchad mac Aoða ruaið, do sgathad le na derbrathair féin .i. Domnall, do čed a athar fein ocus dá comairle. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Tedóid mac Uáitéir, dhec. Maiðm Beoil Ača na ngarbán le Ricard a Búrc co na bráiťrið ar Mac Uilliam iochtair ocus ar Mhainechaið, dú in so marbaď Ruaiðri mor mac Súiðni.

Kal. Enáir; ceitri bliadna ar .u. ced ar mile. Maiðm Chnuic thúaġ do tabairt an bliadain si .i. Geróid iarla, giúrói na hErenn, do ťinól Ghall ocus Gaoidel čúigeð Laigen ocus leiťi Cuinn, ocus teacht a gClainn Ricaird, ocus Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird ocus O Briain do ťinol slúaiġ moir eli, ocus teacht na gcoinne go Cnoc thúaġ, ocus caď do chur etorra ann inar marbad morán do maiťiď Gall ocus Gaoidel, co nach tucaď a commór do čaď isin aimsir ðeiġenaď etir [Ghallaiď ocus] Ghaoideluiď. Maġnus mac

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[1] *One day and night.* fá aon ló con oiðche, lit. "about one day with a night"; i.e. within the space of twenty-four hours. The entry in the Annals of Connacht adds, ocus adeasaid gurab bás do Lucġair suain an fear deiġenach did: "and they say that the latter died of joy."

[2] *Anno.* anod, MS.

Calbhach. Aibhne, the son of O'Cathâin, was killed by Brian Finn O'Cathâin. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was killed by Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. Rossa, the son of Maghnus. A.D. [1501.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and two years. The defeat of Tulach-finn was given by the sons of Niall O'Baighill to O'Baighill. O'Baighill himself, i.e. Niall, and his two sons, viz., Rughraidhe and Domhnall Ballagh, and a great number of his people, were slain in it. Two abbots who were at issue regarding the abbacy of Es-Ruaidh, viz., Art O'Gallchubhair, and John O'Loisde, died this year during one day and night.[1] Domhnall, son of Brian O'hUiginn, tutor of the schools of Erinn in poetry, died in hoc anno.[2] [1502.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and three years. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ruadh, was mutilated by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall, with the consent of his own father, and by his advice. Mac William Burk, i.e. Tibbot son of Walter, died. The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhán *was given* by Rickard Burk and his kinsmen to Mac William Iochtair and the Mainechs,[3] in which Ruaidhri Mor Mac Suibhne was slain. [1503.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, and four years. The overthrow of Cnoc-túagh was given this year; viz., Earl Garrett, Justicary of Erinn, mustered the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Laighen, and of Leth-Chuinn, and advanced into Clann-Rickard; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and O'Briain, assembled another great army, and came to Cnoc-túagh to meet them; and a battle was fought there between them, in which a large number of chiefs of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain; so that no battle equal to it was fought in the late time between [Foreigners and][4] [1504.]

[3] *Mainechs*; i.e. the people of Ui-Maine, or O'Kelly's country.

[4] *Foreigners and.* Omitted in MS. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

Briain mic Donnchada, .i. ab mainistreċ na Trínóide ar Loċ Cé; comṁrair ocus cirde coimḋéda einiġ ocus engnuma na hErenn an fer sin, ocus ant aon duine ir mo do tiḃluic ocus do ḃoirḃir dhilesdaib ocus doirrdechaib, ocus do aer gacha cerda dá dtánic o Thomaltach na Cairrge inuarr, do héc a gCill Duiḃḃúin, et fesultus est an oilén na Trínóide ar Loċ Cé; ocus ir builli díċennda ar aoir ealadna na hErenn ant héc sin mic Mic Donnchada. Conċobar mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, .i. rigdamna oirrdeirc oirḃertach a ard aicme .i. an mac rig bá treisi ocus bá tuarusċbálaiġe tánic ḃá ḃuthaiḃ re cian daimsir, do marbaḃ lá slicht Tomaltaiġ an einiġ mic Con chobair mic Diarmada, a mBealaċ na nurṁointeċ. Maoileċlainn mac Donnchada mac Murchada dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair; u. bliadna ocus .u. ced ocus mile. Aoḃ ruaḃ mac Neill ġairb hi Domnaill, .i. ant oen ġaoidel ir mo do ġaḃ nert ocus treisi ḃá tánic do ḟlicht Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ, ocus érga immlán einiġ ocus uairle an tuaiscirt, fer ḃár ġiallrat fir Mhanach ocus Cenél Móain ocus iochtair Chonnacht, do dul dhéc an bliadain si; ocus ni ró linn re raḃa nach raiḃe re linn an Ḟinn Gall na Gaoideal do buḃ treisi ar leiṫ Cuinn inárr; ocus tri seachtṁuine ria luġnara fuair bárr ongḃa ocus aitriġe a nDún na nGall, iar mbeiṫ ceiṫre bliadna ocus dá ċed a tigernus Tire Conaill; ocus a mac do rígad na ionad, .i. Oeḃ duḃ mac Oeḃa ruaiḋ. Finġula ingen Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri ċoeich, .i. ben tSheain mic Taiḋg mic Briain Mic Donnchada, dhéc. Mag Carthaiġ riabach, .i. Finġin, dhéc. Cairbri mac

[1] *Shrine.* comnair, MS., for comrair, as in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Tomaltach-na-Cairge.* "Tomaltach of the Rock," i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, co. Roscommon.

[3] *Trinity-Island.* oilen na Trinóide, for oilen na Trinóide, MS.

[4] *Tomaltach-an-eigh.* "Tomaltach of the Hospitality."

[5] *Bealach-nan-ermhointeach.* "The

Gaeidhel. Maghnus, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, i.e. abbot of the monastery of the Trinity on-Loch-Cé, a man who was the preserving shrine[1] and casket of the bounty and prowess of Erinn, and the man who, of all that had come down from Tomaltach-na-Cairge[2], had given and presented most to poets and musicians, and to men of every craft, died at Cill-Duibhdhúin, et sepultus est in Trinity-Island[3] on Loch-Cé; and this death of Mac Donnchadha's son is a decapitating blow to the learned of Erinn. Conchobhar, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, i.e. the illustrious, energetic royal-heir of his high sept, i.e. the most powerful and renowned prince that came of his nation for a long time, was slain by the descendants of Tomaltach-an-enigh,[4] the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, in Bealach-nan-urmhointech.[5] Maelechlainn Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1504.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, and five years. Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnail, i.e. the Gaeidhel who obtained the greatest power and sway of all that came of the race of Niall-nai-ghiallagh, and full moon of hospitality and nobility of the North—a man to whom the Feara-Manach, and the Cenel-Moain, and Lower Connacht, gave hostages—died this year; and it is not too much to say that there was not in Erinn, during his time, any Foreigner or Gaeidhel more powerful over Leth-Chuinn than he. And three weeks before Lammas he died, after unction and penitence,[6] in Dun-na-nGall, after having been forty-four years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill; and his son was made king in his place, i.e. Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh. Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, i.e. the wife of John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, died. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Finghin, died. Cairbre, [1505.]

pass of the wet bogs." The name is written "Bealach-nan-urbhrointech" in the Annals of Connacht, and also by the Four Masters.

[6] *Died, after unction and penitence*; literally, "received a death of unction and penitence."

bruain hi Uigind dec do bíodg. Aindriarg Mág Craith dhéc. Seaan a búrc do marbad le clainn Uillig a Burc.

Ictt. Enair. Sé bliadna ocus .u. ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Mac Uibilín .i. Dhaltair, fer einig čoitčinn ocus cend fedna fo thaith, do marbad an bliadain si la Domnall mac Sean hi Chadáin ocus la cloinn Dhlorcaid. Páidín .h. Maolconaire .i. fidhgir fer nErenn re filidhecht ocus re fenčus, dfagail dáir dbuinn an bliadain sin, .i. luidhe slán ar a leabaid ocus a fagail marb ar maidin. Domnall O Croidén, .i. cendaige faidhdeir daonnachtach, dfagail dáir dbuinn an bliadain si ag éirdecht aifrinn a mainistir Dhúin na nGall. Conchobar mac Ruaidri mic Donnchada do marbad lá hEogan mac Tigernáin hi Ruairc, a mbaile an Dúin an bliadain sin.

Ictt. Enair. Seacht mbliadna ocus .u. ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Mac Conmidhe .i. Solamh, fói Erenn ré dán, ocus fer čige aoided coitčinn ocus čonáig thóir, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Mainistir Baile in Dúin do činnsena la Tomárr O bFergail Félim mag Uinnsionnáin dhéc. Mág Craith, .i. Tomárr dhéc. O Cuill, .i. Cendfaola, dhéc. O Dálaig finn, .i. Gofraid, dhéc. O Dálaig Cairbrech, .i. Oenghus, dhéc. O Géráin .i. Sean: hi omner poetae hoc anno in Christo dormierunt.

Ictt. Enáir. Ocht mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Cairlén Inis Geillionn do gabáil do .h. Dhomnaill .i. Oeth óg mac Aoda ruaidh, ocus Filip mac bruain mhég Uidir do brisfedh a čairléin fein ar egla hi Dhomnaill. Gofraid .h. Catháin do marbad le

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[1] *Domhnall.* The Four Mast. say that the person who slew Mac Uibhilín, or Mac Quillan, was Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Cathain, or Evenew O'Kane.

[2] *Preceptor.* fidhgir. The Annals of Connacht have fidir, which is explained, "doctor," "teacher," by O'Reilly, and is used also in the same sense in Cormac's Glossary, vv. *gillda* and *lethech*. The Four Masters say that this O'Maelchonaire was the 6n

son of Brian O'hUiginn, died of a sudden fit. Andrias Mag Craith died. John Burk was killed by the sons of Ulick Burk. A.D. [1505.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and six years. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Walter, a man of general hospitality, and an excellent captain, was slain this year by Domhnall,[1] son of John O'Cathâin, and by the Clann-Bloscaidh. Páidín O'Maelchonaire, i.e. preceptor[2] of the men of Erinn in poetry and history, died a sudden death this year—i.e. he lay down on his bed quite well, and was found dead in the morning. Domhnall O'Croidhén, i.e. a rich, humane merchant, died suddenly this year whilst hearing mass in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall. Conchobhar, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, was killed by Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, in Baile-an-dúin, this year. [1506.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seven years. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Solomon, the most eminent poet in Erinn, keeper of a general house of hospitality, and a man of great wealth, died in hoc[3] anno. The monastery of Baile-an-dúin was begun by Thomas O'Ferghail. Felim Mac Uinnsionnáin died. Mag Craith, i.e. Thomas, died. O'Cuill, i.e. Cennfaeladh, died. O'Dalaigh Finn, i.e. Godfrey, died. O'Dalaigh Cairbrech, i.e. Aenghus, died. O'Gerain, i.e. John: hi omnes poetæ[4] hoc[5] anno in Christo dormierunt. [1507.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eight years. The castle of Inis-Sgeillionn[6] was captured by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh; and Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, broke down his own castle through fear of O'Domhnaill. Godfrey O'Cathâin was killed by the [1508.]

ꝓoꝺα ("one choice") of Erinn for history and poetry.

[3] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[4] *Poetæ.* poeta, MS.

[5] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[6] *Inis-Sgeillionn.* Enniskillen. More usually, and correctly, written Inip Ceiṫlionn.

slicht Maghnusa hi Chadáin. Erpuc Ath Conaire dhéc i. Tomárr O Conghaláin. Erpuc Cluana mic Noir dhéc, i. Uáiter a Dhlac. Tigernán óg, mac Eogain mic Tigernáin hi Ruairc, do marbadh le Sean mac Tigernáin finn i Rúairc.

Kal. Enair; ix. mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. O Néill, .i. Domnall rí Tire hEogain, dhéc in hoc anno, ocus Airt mac Oedha hi Neill do rigad na ionad. O Baoighill, .i. Emon buidhe mac Neill hi Bhaoighill, do marbad dén urchur do gha le Conchobar óg O mBáighill, a comerccur oidhche a Luachair da gunnrad. Pilip mac Briain mic Philip mhég Uidir dhéc. Eogan mac Cuinn mic Aodha buidhe dhec. Art, mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill, do gabail le hAirt in cairléin mac Neill mic Airt, ocus a tabairt dO Dhomnaill.

Kal. Enáir; x. mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. O Fialáin, .i. Fergal mac Eogain, rúi re dán, drafail báir. Eogan mac Briain hi Uigind, oide fer nGaoidel re dán, dhég. O Domnaill, .i. Oedh óg mac Aodha ruaidh, do dul ar lár a inmhe ocus a aoiri docum na Róma in hoc anno. Sloiged lá Geróid Iarla Chille dara a cuigid Muman, go maithib Gall ocus Gaoideal Laigen lair, dar cumhaig cairlen daindeoin Gaoidel Muman ag Carraig Cital. Lenur .h. Domnaill é begán búidne tríd an Midhe, ocus argain don Mhumain, ocus tiagaid ar fiobal in Galla, ocus gabaid cairlén Chinn tuirc, ocus airgid in tír; ocus tiagaid a nDermumain móir ocus gabaid cairlén na Pailíre, ocus cairlen choir Mhaingi; ocus tegaid flán tar a nair a gcondáe Luimnigh. Do riad aitinól flóig iarsin, ocus cruinnigid Geraltaig na Muman im Shémus mac Iarla

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[1] *Achadh-Conaire.* "Conaire's field" (Achonry, co. Sligo). Corruptly written Ath Conaire ("Conaire's ford") in the MS.

[2] *Aedh Buidhe.* "Hugh the Yellow." See note [1], p. 198.

[3] *In.* ar; lit. "out of," M.S.

[4] *Hoc.* óg, MS.

descendants of Maghnus O'Catháin. The bishop of Achadh-Conaire,[1] i.e. Thomas O'Conghaláin, died. The bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, Walter Blac, died. Tighernan Og, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, was killed by John, son of Tighernan Finn O'Ruairc. A.D. [1508.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and nine years. O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, king of Tir-Eoghain, died in hoc anno; and Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, was made king in his place. O'Baighill, i.e. Edmond Buidhe, son of Niall O'Baighill, was killed with one cast of a spear by Conchobhar Og O'Baighill, in a nocturnal encounter, exactly in Luachrus. Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died. Eoghan, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe,[2] died. Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Art-in-chaisléin, son of Niall, son of Art, and surrendered to O'Domhnaill. [1509.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and ten years. O'Fialáin, i.e. Ferghal, son of Eoghan, a most eminent poet, died. Eoghan, son of Brian O'hUiginn, preceptor of the Gaeidhel in poetry, died. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, went to Rome in[3] the middle of his prosperity and age, in hoc[4] anno. A hosting into the province of Mumha by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, accompanied by the chiefs of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Laighen, on which occasion he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital, in spite of the Gaeidhel of Mumha. O'Domhnall follows him, with a small band, through Midhe, and from thence to Mumha; and they march into Ealla, and take the castle of Cenn-tuirc, and plunder the district. And they proceed into great Des-Mumha, and take the castle of the Pailís, and the castle of Cois-Mainge; and they return back safely into the county of Luimnech. They afterwards reassemble an army, and collect the Geraldines of Mumha, with James, the son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, and [1510.]

Deiṫṁuman, ocus Goill na Muman áirchena, ocus Mág Carṫraiġ riabach, ocus Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaiḋg, ocus Goill ocus Gáidhel Mhiḋe ocus Laigen. Tiaġaid go Luimnech. Tinólaiḋ Toirrḋealbach mac Taiḋg hi Briain ri Tuaġmuman, ocus Mac Conmara, ril Oeḋa ocus clann Ricaird, mor slúag eli ina nagaid, ocus teid int Iarla co na sluaig tre Bealaċ na raḃḃaide, ocus tré Bealaċ an ġaiṁna, go ránic droicet crainn do riġneḋ lé .h.mBriain ar Sionuinn; ocus briṫṫer an droicet leó, ocus anaid a bḟorlongport oiḋċe irin tír, ocus do ní .h. Briain forlongport ele re na taoḃ ann. Cuirir ant Iarla ar ná ṁáraċ a tḟlúaġ a norḃuġad, ocus cuirir Gaill ocus Gaidel na Muman a túr, ocus cuirir Goill na Miḋe ar dereḋ a ḟlúaiġ. Tuirlingir .h. Domnaill an beġán buiḋne do ḃí a mesc Gall, ocus gaḃur an aiṫġirre trí ṁóin na mbráṫar doċum Luimniġ; ocus ionnraiġit na sluaga sin tḟil mBriain na slóiġ sin ele, ocus marbtar leo an barún Cint, ocus an Béarnáċ, ocus daoine maiṫi eli; ocus ní raiḃe annsin do ġalloiḃ ina do ġaidelaiḃ én duine buḋ mó clu laime ná .h. Domnaill ag tabairt dereiḃ ant slúaiġ ġall sin lair.

Ktt. Enáir; xi. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. O Conchoḃair Fhailġe, .i. Caṫaoir mac Cuinn mic in chalbaiġ, péchem coitċenn dhécmiḃ ocus daoir ealaḃna, ocus cenn feḃna do ṁaiṫ for ġalloiḃ ocus ġaidelaiḃ, do ṁarbaḋ le cuid dá ċineḋ fein, .i. le clainn Taiḋg hi Conchobair ocus le clainn tSheain Ballaiġ hi Conchobair, laim re maintir Fheorais. Duḃtach mac Duḃtaiġ hi Duiḃġenndáin, fói Erenn re fenċus,

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[1] *Wooden bridge.* The Four Mast. say droicet puirt croiri, "the bridge of Port-croisi," now Portcrusha, in the parish of Stradbally, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Limerick.

[2] *Foreigners.* The Four Masters have gall ata cliat ocus miḋe, "the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Midhe (Dublin and Meath)."

[3] *Through.* trid, for tri, MS.

[4] *Cint. Rectè* Kent.

[5] *O'Duibhgennain.* A marginal note

the other Foreigners of Mumha; and Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, and Cormac Og, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Midhe and Laighen. They go to Luimnech. Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and Mac Conmara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clann-Rickard, assemble another great army against them. And the Earl proceeds with his army through Bealach-na-fadhbaidhe, and through Bealach-an-gamhna, until he reached a wooden bridge[1] which had been made by O'Briain over the Sinainn; and the bridge is broken down by them; and they remain one night encamped in the country; and O'Briain establishes another camp close by them. The Earl puts his army into array on the morrow; and he places the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Mumha in the front, and the Foreigners of Midhe in the rear of his army. He places O'Domhnaill, with the small band he had, amongst the Foreigners,[2] and takes the shortest way, through[3] Moin-na-mbráthar, to Luimnech. And the armies of the Sil-Briain attack those other armies, and the Baron Cint,[4] and the Barnewall, and other nobles, are slain by them; and there was no man there of the Foreigners, or of the Gaeidhel, of greater fame for prowess than O'Domhnaill, in conducting the rear of this army of Foreigners. A.D. [1510.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eleven *years*. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, a general patron of poets and men of learning, and an excellent commander over Foreigners and Gaeidhel, was killed by some of his own kindred, i.e. by the sons of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conchobhair, near Manister-Fheorais. Dubhtach, son of Dubhtach O'Duibhgennain,[5] the sage of Erinn in [1511.]

in the MS., in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, indicates that this O'Duibhgennain (or O'Duigenan) was one of the learned family of Cill-Ronain, or Kilronan, in the county of Roscommon.

ocus fer faiṫḃrus ṁoir, dhéc in bliadain si. Sloigeḋ leis O Neill .i. Art mac Aoḋa a tír Chonaill, dár loisc Glenn finne ocus ó sruilig anall; ocus benus braigde dO Dhoċartaig. Cénel Feradaig do creachad le Máġnus O nDomnaill an bliadain si. Mac Donnchaḋa ṫíre hOilella, .i. Sean mac Taiḋg mic Briain mic Donnchada, coinneal ġaile ocus gairciu ċlainni Mhaolruanaiḋ, ocus feichem coiṫċend congṁála dhecriḃ ocus daoir ealadna leṫe Cuinn, sracail dáir ina longport féin a mBaile an dúin; ocus ni himlán ro ċaiṫestar an bliadain sin a tigernus. Fergal mac Taiḋg mic Briain, .i. aḋḃar rig O nOilella, do marbaḋ an bliadain ceudna sin le claind Ruaiḋri mic Diarmada. Erruc an dá Bhreifne, .i. Tomárr mac Ainnsrú ṁég Bradaig. Clann Cathail mic Ruaidri mic Fhéilimiḋ ċleirig do ṁarbaḋ a Tuillsge le claind Taiḋg duiḃe mic Cathail ruaiḋ, .i. Ruaiḋri ruaḋ ocus Brian, ocus Taḋg ocus Cathal.

Kal. Enáir; dá bliadain dhec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. O Domnaill do ċeacht ón Róim iar brorḃaḋ a oilithri, ocus iar brágail onóra móire for a ċuairt o rí Saxan. O Cléirig, .i. Taḋg mac Tuathail mic Taiḋg caim hI Chléirig, .i. fói re fenċus ocus fer ṫige aoided coitċinn, dhéc iar nongad ocus naisriġe. Niall mac Cuinn, mic Aoḋa buiḃe mic Briain ḃallaiġ, tigerna sir Congail, ocus fer enig ċoitċinn, ocus médaiġṫe oro ocus egailsiḋ ocus gach maiṫessa áirchena, ocus ana oirrsiter Erenn, do ḃul dhéc in hoc anno. Sloiged lá Geróid Iarla Cille dara i. giúdóir na hErenn a sriam Congail, dár ġaḃ cairrlen

[1] *Hitherwards.* anall; i.e. to some point of the county of Donegal, south of the river Swilly, which flows through the valley of Glenswilly, in that county.

[2] *Died.* The entry of the death of Bishop Mac Bradaigh (or Mac Brady) is also left unfinished in the so-called Annals of Connacht.

[3] *Tadhg, and Cathal.* These were all members of the family of O'Conor Ruadh.

[4] *Tadhg.* Thaddeus. He is called Tuathal, the son of Tadhg Cam, in the

history, and a man of great wealth, died this year. A hosting by O'Neill i.e. Art, son of Aedh, into Tir-Conaill, on which occasion he burned Glenn-fhinne, and from Suiligh hitherwards ;[1] and he exacted hostages from O'Dochartaigh. Cenel-Feradhaigh was plundered by Maghnus O'Domhnaill this year. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, torch of valour and bravery of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, and general sustaining patron of the poets and men of learning of Leth-Chuinn, died in his own fortress in Baile-an-dúin; and he did not spend that year entirely in the sovereignty. Ferghal, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, i.e. the royal heir of Ui-Oilella, was slain the same year by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The bishop of the two Breifnes, i.e. Thomas, son of Andrew Mac Bradaigh, *died.*[2] The sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felimidh Clerech, were slain at Tuilsce by the sons of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, viz., Ruaidhri Ruadh, and Brian, and Tadhg, and Cathal.[3] A.D. [1511.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twelve years. O'Domhnaill returned from Rome, after completing his pilgrimage, and after obtaining great honour from the king of the Saxons on his journey. O'Clerigh, i.e. Tadhg,[4] son[5] of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam O'Clerigh, i.e. a most eminent historian, and keeper of a general house for guests, died after unction and penitence. Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach,[6] lord of Trian-Congail, a man of general hospitality, and exalter of Orders and churches, and of every other good, and the opulence of the East of Erinn, died in hoc anno. A hosting by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, to Trian-Congail, on which occasion he took the castle of [1512.]

Annals of Connacht, and also by the Four Masters.

[5] *Son.* mac; interlined in MS.

[6] *Brian Ballach*; i.e. Brian Ballach ("Brian the Freckled") O'Neill.

Beoil Ferrde, ocus dáp brip cairlén mic Eoin, ocus dáp aipg na Glinne ocus mórán don tír; ocus tuc mac Neill mic Cuinn a mbraigdenus lair. Cogad mór eter O n'Domnaill .i. Aedh, ocus O Néill .i. Art mac Aeda, ocus cogad eter O n'Domnaill ocus Mac Uilliam Búrc, .i. Emonn mac Ricaird; ocus forddair O Domnaill .u. ced dhéc tuaid a tír Chonaill ocus a coiged Chonnacht, ocus a brefnid Manach. Gluairis O Domnaill ó Dhoire began sluaig, ocus gabus cairlén Beoil in clair a gcocrič Luigne ocus Gailenga; ocus rádbus dardda ann, ocus ted tar air a tír Fhiacrač. Cruinnigis mac Uilliam Búrc, ocus fuidis imón mbaile; ocus iar na clor sin do Dhomnaill ionnsaigis an baile doridis, ocus rádbus mac Uilliam in baile, ocus téid do chur lóin ocus dardda a gcairlen Eisgrech addann a tír Fhiacrach.

Kal. Enair; tri bliadna dhec ocus .u. ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. Mairgrég ingen Conchobair hÍ Briain, .i. ben hÍ Ruairc, .i. ant én ben dob ferr do čend dáil ocus deorad dá dtánic o Brian Dhórduma anuasr, do dul dhec iar nongad ocus naidrige. Donnchad mac Conchobair hÍ Briain, .i. in cend fedna dob ferr do Dhál gCais na comaimsir a leid re laim ocus re huairle, do marbad a ngreis oidče le clainn Toirrdhealbaig mic Conchobair hÍ Briain. O Domnaill .i. Aedh do dul ar cuairt a gcend rí Alban an bliadain si. Rossa mac Magnusa més Mhadžamna, tigerna Oirgiall, mortuus est. Dadc mac Maoileaclainn 1 Cheallaig, tigerna O Maine, mortuus est. Maigistir Muiris O Físeallaig, doctuis diadachta, ocus se na airdeirduc a Tuaim, ocus an fer do bud mó clú crabad ocus cléirčeachta

[1] *Mac Eoin*; lit. "son of John," or "Johnson"; the cognomen of the family of Bissett of the Glinns, in the county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 325.

[2] *Lays siege to the town.* The literal translation of the words fuidis imón mbaile would be "sits about the place."

[3] *Tir Fhiachrach.* This entry ap-

Bel-fersde, and broke down the castle of Mac Eoin,[1] and plundered the Glinns, and a great part of the country; and he carried off the son of Niall, son of Conn, in captivity. A great war between O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, and O'Neill, i.e. Art, son of Aedh; and a war between O'Domhnaill and Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, son of Rickard. O'Domhnaill retains fifteen hundred axes in Tir-Conaill, and in the province of Connacht, and in Feara-Manach. O'Domhnaill proceeds from Doire with a small band, and takes the castle of Bel-in-chláir on the borders of Luighne and Gaileng; and he leaves warders in it, and goes back into Tir-Fhiachrach. Mac William Burk musters *his army*, and lays siege to the town.[2] And on hearing this O'Domhnaill advances again towards the town; and Mac William leaves the place, and goes to put provisions and warders into the castle of Eiscir-abhann in Tir-Fhiachrach.[3] A.D. [1512.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirteen years. Margaret, daughter of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the wife of O'Ruairc, i.e. the best woman towards guests and exiles that had come from Brian Borumha down, died after unction and penitence. Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the best captain of the Dal-Cais in his time, as regards prowess and nobility, was killed in a nocturnal encounter by the sons Toirdhelbhach, son of Conchobhar[4] O'Briain. O'Domhnaill, i.e Aedh, went on a visit to the king of Alba this year. Rossa, the son of Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna, lord of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Master Maurice O'Fichellaigh, doctor of divinity, and who was an archbishop in Tuaim, and the most distinguished man abroad or at home[5] for piety and clerkship, [1513.]

pears unfinished both in this chronicle and in the so-called Annals of Connacht. The Four Masters add some other particulars.

[4] *Conchobhar.* Occh., MS. The Four Masters say "Murchadh."

[5] *Abroad or at home.* toir ma bur; lit. "in the East, or here," MS.

ḃoir iná ḃur, do dul dhec an ḃliadain si. Geróid Iarla Chille dara, .i. giuirdír na hÉrenn, .i. ant oen duine rob ferr clú, ocus ro bud mó nert ocus oirrdercus, ocus ir mo do riġne do ġabálsus ar ġoeidelaib, ocus do brir do cairlenaiḃ na nGaoidel, ocus dob ferr fmacht ocus frecht ocus fiaġail, ocus ir mo tuc da airnéir fein a toirbertus dferaiḃ Érenn tanic do ġallaiḃ a nÉrinn riam, dfaġail ḃáir ola ocus onġa ocus aitriġe a Cill dara, ocus a annlucad a dtempul Crist a mbaile Átha cliath maille re tuirsi truim urṁóir ġall ocus ġáedel Érenn na ḃeoiḃ. Slóiġeḃ mor la .h. Néill, .i. Art mac Oeḃa, a trían Conġail, dár loirc Maġ Line, ocus dár creaċ na Glinne; ocus rus mac Neill mic Cuinn ocus mac Uiḃilín ar ċuid dont slúaiġ, ocus marbtar Oedh mac hi Neill don tsoid sin. Tegmaid an slúaġ ocus an tóir dá cele iar na ṁárach, ocus marḃtar mac Uiḃilín, .i. Rigdelb mac Rúgraiḃe, ocus drong ḋ'Albanchaiḃ, ocus tiġ .h. Neill tar air iarsin. Slóiġeḋ la ri Alban go maiṫiḃ Alban uime dá raiḃe tri .xx. mile fer conganta a gerriċ tShaxan, ocus loiscis an crioċ ar gach taoḃ ḋe. Cruinniġis loarn Seomarlin ocus a mac, ocus cliar tShaxan ina nagaid, ocus tucaḃ caṫ etorra, ocus maiġid ar Albanchaiḃ, ocus marḃtar ri Alban, ocus Mac Ailín, ocus ant airdferdaċ, .i. fanct Aindriar, ocus morán do ṫigernaċaiḃ Alban, ocus morán daoineaḃ eli. Art mac Aeḋa hi Neill, .i. tigerna ṫíre hEogain gan imresrain, braġail ḃáir onġa ocus aitriġe a nDun Genainn. Art mac Cuinn hi Neill do rigad ina ionad. Art mac Néill mic Airt hi Néill mortuus est. Cairlén Duinlis do ġabáil

[1] *The man.* ant oen duine; lit. "the one man." The construction of this entry is rather involved.

[2] *Cill-dara.* Kildare. Ware (*Annals*, 1513) erroneously says that Earl Garrett died at Athy. The Four Masters wrongly place his death under the year 1514.

[3] *To the heavy grief.* maille re tuirsi truim; lit. "together with grief of weight."

died this year. Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, i.e. the man[1] of greatest fame, greatest power and dignity, (and who achieved the greatest conquests over the Gaeidhel, and broke down the greatest number of the castles of the Gaeidhel—whose authority, law, and rule were the best—and who gave the most of his own property in presents to the men of Erinn), that had ever come of the Foreigners in Erinn, died after unction and penitence, in Cill-dara,[2] and was buried in Christ-Church in the town of Ath-cliath, to the heavy grief[3] of the majority of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn after him. A great hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Art son of Aedh, into Trian-Congail, on which occasion he burned Magh-Line, and plundered the Glinns. And the son of Niall, son of Conn, and Mac Uibhilín, came up with a part of the army, and Aedh, the son of O'Neill, is slain in that encounter. The army and the pursuers meet each other on the morrow, and Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Richard, son of Rughraidhe, and a number of the men of Alba, are slain; and O'Neill comes back afterwards. A hosting by the king of Alba[4], accompanied by the nobles of Alba, and sixty thousand auxiliaries, into the Saxon territory; and he burned the country on each side of him. Lord Seomarlin,[5] and his son, and the Saxon troops, muster to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them; and the men of Alba are defeated, and the king of Alba, and Mac Ailin, and the Archbishop, i.e. of Saint Andrews, and several of the lords of Alba, and a great many other persons, are slain there. Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, i.e. lord of Inis-Eoghain without dispute, died at Dun-Genainn after unction and penitence. Art, son of Conn O'Neill, was made king in his place. Art, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, mortuus est. The castle of Dún-lis was captured

A.D. [1513.]

[4] *King of Alba.* James IV., king of Scotland.

[5] *Seomarlin.* A rude attempt at writing the name of Surrey.

dúa Dhomnaill ar clainn Geróid mic Uibilín, ocus a tabairt do clainn Ualtair mic Uibilín. Forlongport do denum la .h. nDomnaill im Shligech o feil Brigde go cincís, ocus gan buadhacha dó an uairsin. Eogan .h. Máille do marbad lucht tri long a tír Bhóghaine an bliadain sin. Eogan ruad mac Suibne do marbadh le clainn a derbhrathar fein, ocus le Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaigh hi Bhaigill. Niall mac Cuinn mic Aodha buidhe dhéc lá cárg do sundradh.

Ktt. Enair; ceithre bliadna dhec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal óg, mac Domnaill mic Eogain hi Conchobair, do mharbadh a bhroll gránna do mac a athar fein, .i. Eogan mac Domnaill; ocus isé an Cathal óg sin mac a aoisa is mó tuc ocus fuair tanic do thlichd Briain Laighnigh mic Toirrdhealbaigh moir; ocus ni hé sin amháin geall do bermaoidhe iná lucht ar cerdhe dó, acht nach tánic do chinedh Gáedhil Glair ina comaimsir fein a commaidh an uaisle, an aidhne, ocus an einech, ocus is dillechta thuag an ealadan dá éis gan fer a hiomchair iná haltruim mar Chathal aice. Eogan mac Domnaill mic Eogain do crochadh leis .h.nDomnaill rá ceann trí lá na diaidh sin. Mac Uilliam Búrc .i. Emon mac Ricaird do mharbadh le clainn Uáiter a Búrc a bhroll gránna a maithirsir Ratha Branduibh. Cairlén na Cuilentraighe do bhrisedh, ocus an choill mhór do gerradh ocus dargain, dlatha Chille dara, .i. Geróid mac Geróid, ar Laoighis hi Mhórdha. Mac Toirrdhealbaigh óig mic Domnaill, conrádla gallóglaech, do marbadh le Laoighis. Cairlen Chúile Ratain do bhisedh la .h. nDomnaill. Cairlén na hOgmuighe do bhisedh la .h. Neill in hoc anno. Maidm do tabairt dúa Néill ar clainn

[1] *Craft.* The chronicler here speaks of the profession of historian, or poet. This clause is loosely expressed.

[2] *Gaeidhel Glas.* One of the alleged remote ancestors of the Gaeidhel, from whom the name has been derived. See Keating's History of Ireland, Halliday's ed., p. 229.

by O'Domhnaill from the sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilín, and given to the sons of Walter Mac Uibhilín. A camp was pitched by O'Domhnaill around Sligech, from the festival of Brigid to Whitsuntide; but he did not succeed on that occasion. Eoghan O'Maille was slain this year in Tir-Boghaine, with the crews of three ships. Eoghan Ruadh Mac Suibhne was killed by the sons of his own brother, and by Donnchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill. Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died on Easter day exactly. A.D. [1513.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fourteen years. Cathal Og, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain in ugly treachery by the son of his own father, i.e. Eoghan, son of Domhnall; and this Cathal Og was the man who, of his age, had given and received most of all that came of the race of Brian Laighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór. And that alone is not the character that we, or persons of our craft,[1] would give him; but that there came not in his own time, of the race of Gaeidhel Glas,[2] his equal in nobility, intelligence, and hospitality: and science is a poor orphan after him, without a man to sustain or foster it like Cathal. Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, was hanged by O'Domhnaill before the end of three days afterwards. Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, the son of Rickard, was killed by the sons of Walter Burk, in ugly treachery, in the monastery of Rath-Branduibh. The castle of Cuilen-tragh was broken down, and the Coill-mór[3] was cut down and destroyed, by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, against the Laighis-O'Mordha. The son of Toirdhelbhach Og Mac Domhnaill, constable of gallowglasses, was killed by the Laighis. The castle of Cul-Rathain was broken down by O'Domhnaill. The castle of the Oghmagh was broken down by O'Neill in hoc anno.[4] A defeat was given by O'Neill to [1514.]

[3] *Coill-mór*; i.e. the "Great Wood." | [4] *Hoc anno.* 6ꝯ aṅ́ó, MS.

Domnaill hi Neill ocus ar clainn Airt hi Neill, ocus morán dechaib ocus do éidedh ocus do daoinidh do duain dídh. Slóigedh le Geróid Iarla Chille dara ar .h. Raighillidh, gus brisit cairlen an Chabáin; ocus O Raighillidh do madhmachad leis; ocus ro marbadh O Raighillidh isin maidhm sin, Aodh mac Cathail i Raidhillidh, ocus morán do maithib a muintire maille fris; ocus ro gabadh Mac Cába. Slóigedh la Semus mac Iarla Dhesmuman ocus leis Uá Cerbaill ar Fhiarfus Duiltér, ocus loiscis an trian medonach go himlán; ocus berid Fiarfus Duiltér fair lion a tíllúaigh, ocus clann Tomáis mic Iarla Cille dara, ocus gallóglácid ocus gaisceadaigh, ocus ilmad marcslúagh do muintir an Iarla maille frí orra, ocus ro imgedar orra dia naimdeoin. Crecha móra do denum dO Dhomnaill a nGailengaibh, dar loisg ocus dár airg an tir go Cruachán Gailenga; ocus marbtar O Ruadhain lais ann, ocus morán eli maille fris. Maidm lá .h. Neill ar Aodh mac Domnaill hi Neill, ocus ar Conn mac Neill mic Airt, dar marb ocus dár gab morán dá muintir, ocus dar den a neich ocus a néidigh dib, innus gur an tigernus cinéil Eogain gan imresnain aige orin amach. Cogad dégde etir .h. nDomnaill ocus .h. Neill, ocus moran do duannadhaib dfaidhidh ar gach taoib daib; ocus a mbeith a bfad a brosnaighthi ar aghaid a chéli; ocus fri do dénum doib, ocus tocht a gceand a chéli ar droichet Atha Sratha daib, ocus cairdes Criost do denum ann. Inis Eogain ocus cénel Móain ocus fera Manach do leigen la .h. Néill don dul sin, ocus a mac ro bói re cian daimsir roime sin a laim ag .h.Domnaill do leigen amach dinnsoigedh hi Neill. Clann Geróid mic Uidilín do marbad a bfiolla la clainn Ualtair mic Uidilín, ocus an tír

[1] *Butler.* Duiltér, MS.

[2] *Trian-medhonach*; the "middle third," now the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary.

[3] *O'Ruáan.* The correct form of the name is "O'Ruadhain." It is at present generally Anglicised Rowan, without the O'.

the sons of Domhnall O'Neill, and the descendants of Art O'Neill; and he took from them a great quantity of horses, armour, and men. A hosting by Garrett Earl of Cill-dara against O'Raighilligh, when he broke down the castle of the Cabhán; and O'Raighilligh was routed by him; and O'Raighilligh *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, was killed in that rout, and a great number of the chiefs of his people along with him; and Mac Caba was taken prisoner. A hosting by James, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, and by O'Cerbhaill, against Piers Butler;[1] and he burns the Trian-medhonach[2] completely; and Piers Butler overtakes him with all his forces, and the sons of Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, and gallowglasses, and warriors, with an immense force of cavalry of the Earl's people; and they went away from them in despite of them. Great depredations were committed by O'Domhnaill in Gailenga, on which occasion he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileng; and O'Rúáan[3] is killed there by him, and a great many more along with him. A victory by O'Neill over Aedh, son of Domhnall O'Neill, and over Conn, son of Niall, son of Art, when he killed and captured a great number of their people, and took their horses and apparel from them; so that the undisputed lordship of Cenel-Eoghain remained with him from thenceforth. A war arose between O'Domhnaill and O'Neill; and a great number of mercenaries were engaged by them on each side; and they were a long time encamped in presence of each other. And they concluded peace, and came to meet one another on the bridge of Ard-Sratha; and they concluded gossipred there. Inis-Eoghain, and Cenel-Môáin, and Feara-Manach, were left to O'Neill on that occasion; and his son, who had been for a long time previously in O'Domhnaill's hands, was allowed to go to O'Neill. The sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilín were slain, in treachery, by the sons of Walter Mac Uibhilín; and the country was

A.D. [1514.]

do creachad ocus do loscud do mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Aeda buide tri an ngnim sin. Slogeḋ la Geróid Iarla Cille dara isin Mumain, dar loisc hi Chonaill ar mac Iarla Dhesmuman. Cruinniugud mac an Iarla lin a cinóil, ocus O Briain go maithib Tuaiscuman do congnum leis, ocus gibedh fo imthiḋ an slúag go sénamail siarsi suigsed inait aiscallma air. Coblach do dadaib ocus do lóngaiḋ faidi do carpaing dO Dhomnaill ar Loch Eirne, ocus beiṫ na comnaiḋe a brad ar Inis Sgeillend. Aisgis ocus loisgis oilén Cuil na noiser, ocus do ni sid na diaiḋ sin siu, ocus tig slán dá diġ.

Kal. Genair; u. bliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Creaca mór do dénum dO Dhomnaill ar clainn Diarmada suaiḋ a nimell coillte Conchobair. Slóigeḋ la .h. Neill a gclainn Aeda buide, dar loisc ocus dar creac cuid mór don tír, ocus tig mac Neill mic Cuinn a gcenn i Neill, ocus gabus tuarusdal uaḋa; ocus indtóis O Neill iarsin. Creca mór do dénum dO Domnaill ar sliocht Briain mhég Uidir, ocus a niṫe uile aca prein; ocus siṫ do denum siu arr a haiṫle. Cairlén Aine do gabáil ar sShean mac Iarla Dhesmuman do sSemus mac an Iarla; ocus suiḋis annsin fá cairlén Loch Gair, ocus do bí a cumgach mór aige no gus cuiredar sil mBriain ocus sil gCerbaill ocus cenél Aeda uaḋa é. Aeḋ, mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Aeda buide hi Neill, do dul ar creic don coill Ulltaiġ, ocus creċ do glacad dó and. Lenus Niall mac Briain mic Niall gallda a dtoraiġecht é, ocus marbtar Niall mac Briain, ocus airgter in coill go hiomlán, ocus anaiġ nert trin Congail uile ag

[1] *Inis-Sgeillend.* Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh. The more usual form of the name is Inis-Ceithlenn; i.e. "Ceithlenn's island."

[2] *Son of Niall.* His Christian name was Aedh (or Hugh).

[3] *Foray.* crġ, for cred, MS.

[4] *The Coill-Ulltagh;* i.e. "the Ultonian wood;" Anglicised Killultagh, the name of a district in the county of Antrim.

[5] *Coill.* The "wood." See last note.

preyed and burned by the son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, through that deed. A hosting by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, into Mumha, on which occasion he burned Ui-Conaill against the son of the Earl of Des-Mumha. The son of the Earl assembles all his forces, and O'Briain with the chiefs of Tuadh-Mumha assists him; nevertheless, the host departed luckily before they reached a place where they could confer with it. A fleet of boats and long ships was launched by O'Domhnaill on Loch-Erne, and he was a long time residing on Inis-Sgeillend.[1] He plunders and burns the islands of Cuil-na-noirer; and he makes peace with them afterwards, and comes home safely. A.D. [1514.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifteen years. Great depredations were committed by O'Domhnaill upon the Clann-Diarmada Ruadh, on the border of Coillte-Conchobhair. A hosting by O'Neill into Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, when he preyed and burned a great part of the country; and the son of Niall,[2] son of Conn, comes to meet O'Neill, and accepts wages from him; and O'Neill turns back afterwards. Great preys were taken by O'Domhnaill from the descendants of Brian Mag Uidhir; and they were all consumed amongst themselves; and he made peace with them soon after. The castle of Aine was captured from John, son the Earl of Des-Mumha, by James, son of the Earl; and he then sits down before the castle of Loch-Gair, which was in great straights by him until the Sil-Briain, and the Sil-Cerbhaill, and the Cenel-Aedha, sent him away from it. Aedh, the son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, went on a foray[3] to the Coill-Ulltagh,[4] where he took a prey. Niall, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda, follows him in pursuit, and Niall son of Brian is killed, and the Coill[5] is entirely plundered; and the power of all Trian-Congail remains with Aedh, son of Niall, through that [1515.]

Oeoh mac Neill dónt fiobal fin. Menma Mhág Carmaic, forferleighinn do bí na eirpuc a Ráth bhoth, in Cristo quieuit. Domnall mac Aoda fuaidh hi Dhomhnaill do mharbadh la hAodh mbuidhe .h. nDomhnaill, fa Tuaith Bladhaidh, in Bliadain sin.

Ictt. Enair; fe bliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cairlen Sligigh do ghabáil le .h. nDomnaill, iar mbeith athaid fada a cogad fir; ocus is amlaid fo ghabadh é .i. fidire francach tánic dá oilithri dochum purgadóra Patraic, ocus tuc O Domnaill onóir mhór ocus tidhluicthe dhó; ocus do chuir an fidire long lán dordonáil, ocus gunna mór brisde cairléin uisceadh dochum hi Dhomnaill; ocus fuidhir fán mbaile, ocus brisfis an baile ful fuair é, ocus do ber einech dona dartaibh. Ocus teid arsin a tir Oilella ocus ghabais cairlén Cúl mháile, ocus cairiol Locha Derghdin, ocus Dún na mónadh; ocus fágbus dartha a gcuid oidhe, ocus do beir briathre lair ón gcuid eli; ocus do bí Sligech trí bliadna dhéc ag .h. Dhomnaill don dul sin no gur gabh Tadhg óg mac Taidhc mic Aoda air é iarsin. Mac Donnchada an Chorainn ocus mac Mic Donnchada do mharbadh ag teacht a gcend trí lúaigh hi Domnaill le Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaigh hi Bhriain. Cairlén i Cerbaill, .i. Leim hi Bhánáin, do ghabáil lé hIarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid Iarla, iar na fágbusgad fo a athair; ocus ní hurusa go dtanic isin aimsir sin cairlen fo bud cruaidhe cornum ocus congmáil inágh, no gur brisedh timchell na dartha é. Maidhm mor do dhabairt

[1] *Quievit.* i d, qeu' MS.

[2] *Year.* The scribe of this part of the work has here added the following note: "Sguirim dero. Go dtáinic Dia dhen in leabhairi teacht slan ó bhaile Atha Luain .i. Brian mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada. Misi Philip sgriobhus (sic), 1588; lá féil Brenuinn do sunnradh, 7 Cluain hi Bhriain mo log;" i.e. "I desist from this. May God grant to the man [owner] of this book to return safe from the town of Ath-Luain, i.e. Brian, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada. I am Philip [qui] scripsit, 1588; the festival day of Brenainn exactly; and Cluain-Ui-Brain is my place."

expedition. Menma Mac Carmaic, a distinguished lector, who was a bishop in Rath-Both, in Christo quievit.[1] Domhnall, son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, was slain by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, in Tuath-Bladhaidh, in this year.[2] A.D. [1515.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixteen years. The castle of Sligech was taken by O'Domhnaill, after he had been a long time attacking it, and this is the way in which it was taken, viz.; a French knight came on his pilgrimage to Patrick's purgatory, and O'Domhnaill gave him great honour and presents. And the knight sent to O'Domhnaill a ship filled with ordnance, and containing a large castle-breaking gun. And he (*O'Domhnaill*) sits down before the castle, and demolishes the town before he obtained it; and he gave protection to the warders. And he goes from thence into Tir-Oilella, and takes the castle of Cúl-mhaile, and the cashel[3] of Loch-Dergan, and Dún-na-mona; and he leaves warders in some of them, and carried off prisoners from the rest. And O'Domhnaill held Sligech during thirteen years from this occasion, until Tadhg Og,[4] the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, took it from him afterwards. Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and the son of Mac Donnchadha, were slain whilst going to join O'Domhnaill's army, by Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill. O'Cerbhaill's castle, i.e. Léim-Ui-Bhánáin, was taken by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Earl Garrett, although his father failed in the attempt to do so; and it is not possible that there was[5] at that time a castle more bravely defended and maintained, until it was demolished about the warders. A great defeat was given by [1516.]

[3] *Cashel.* caiſiol. This is the Irish name for a stone wall, or *maceria*. The Four Mast. have caiſlen, "castle," which is probably correct, as a castle would be more likely to be destroyed by the big gun referred to than an Irish *caisiol*. The place referred to in the text is now called Castledergan, near Collooney, co. Sligo. The remains of a castle are still observable on a height overhanging the lake (Loch-Dergan).

[4] *Tadhg Og*; i.e. Thaddeus the Younger [O'Conor Sligo].

[5] *That there was.* go ꝺcanic; lit. "that there came."

Edmonn mac Tómáir Buitléir ar Fhiarus Buitleir, ocus ar mac mic Fhiarusi, ocus mórán dá muinter ocus da mbuannadhaib do dádhad ocus do marbad. O Dochartaig .i. Conchobar carrach O Dochartaig mortuus est. Cairlen mic Shuibni .i. Ráth Maolán do dúitim in hoc anno. O Domnaill do dul rá dó a tír Eogain ar sloigedh in dliadain sin. Mág Carthaig mór, .i. Cormac lagrach mac Taidg, tigerna Desmuman, an te is ferr fuair a tigernus ocus is mo fuair do cogad no go raibe na tigerna gan impertain, ocus dob ferr do cenn dáil ocus deoraid, ocus dob ferr riocht ocus riagail do rigrad Leithe Moga, do dul dhéc. Toirrdhealbach mac Briain uaine hi Ghallchuadair, comarba na Cairrge, mortuus est. Mac Briain caoich mic Taidg mic Eogain do marbad a bhroll do mac Taidg na tuaighe mic Fhélim mic Eogain, ocus do sliocht an cerrbaig. Ben hi Treadair .i. Caitherina ini Criodacáin, ben déscech daonnachtach, mortua est. Uilliam mac Donnchada hi Fhergail, .i. espuc na hAthgaile, dhéc.

Sett. Enair. Seacht mbliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaig hi Dhaigill dfagail dáir tuputois .i. lucht dáid dá muinter ocus é fein do dul go Toraich, ocus gaoth dia bfuadach fon bfairrge siar, ocus nach bfríth en focul dá sgeluidh ófin alle. Sean mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill dhéc. Pilip mac Toirrdhealbaig Még Uidir dhec aoine cháisg do sundrad. Barún Sláine dhéc a Saxanaib, .i. Crisdóir Plemenn. Art mac Aoda mic Domnaill hi Neill do marbad le Niall mac Cuinn mic Neill mic Airt. O Duibgendain Chille

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[1] *Butler.* This name is frequently written Buitleir in the MS.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *The Carraig.* See note [2], p. 245 *infra.*

[4] *Eoghan.* The Four Masters call him Eoghan O'Conchobhair.

[5] *Tadhg-na-tuaighe.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the Battle-axe."

[6] *The Cerrbhach*; i.e. the Gambler.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler,[1] to Piers Butler,[1] and to the grandson of Piers; and a great number of their people and mercenaries were drowned and killed. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Conchobhar Carragh O'Dochartaigh, mortuus est. Mac Suibhne's castle, i.e. Rath-Maelain, fell in hoc[2] anno. O'Domhnaill went twice this year into Tir-Eoghain, on a hosting. Mac Carthaigh Mór, i.e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Tadhg, lord of Des-Mumha, the man who best obtained his government, and who encountered the greatest hostility until he was undisputed lord, and who was the best protector of the learned and destitute, and whose law and rule were the best, of all the princes of Leth-Modha, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Uaine O'Gallchubhair, comarb of the Carraig,[3] mortuus est. The son of Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan,[4] was treacherously slain by the son of Tadhg-na-tuaighe,[5] son of Felim, son of Eoghan, and by the descendants of the Cerrbhach.[6] O'Trebhair's wife, i.e. Catherine Ní Criodachain, a charitable, humane woman, mortua est. William, son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, i.e. the bishop of the Anghaile,[7] died. A.D. [1516.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventeen years. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill, met with an unfortunate death, viz., a boat's crew of his people, and he himself, went to Torach, and the wind blew them westwards to sea, and no word of their fate was received from that time to this. John, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir, died on Easter Friday exactly. The Baron of Slaine, i.e. Christopher Fleming, died in Saxon-land. Art, the son of Aedh, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was killed by Niall, the son of Conn, son of Niall,[8] son of Art. O'Duibhgennain of [1517.]

[7] *Bishop of the Anghaile*; i.e. bishop of Ardagh, which diocese includes the ancient district of Anghaile, now the county of Longford.

[8] *Son of Niall.* This name is omitted in the pedigree of Niall, son of Conn, given in the Annals of Connacht, and by the Four Masters.

Rónain, .i. Maṫa glarr mac Duḃṫhaiġ, dhéc in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair; ochṫ mbliadna dhec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Oeḋ balḋ, mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill, dhéc. Clann hi Neill .i. clann Domnaill mic Enrí mic Eogain, do ḋul ar creiċ ar Brian mac Cuinn mic Enrí, ocus Brian do ḃreiṫ orra ag Domnach an eich, ocus maiḋm mór do ṫabairt orra, ocus Oedh mac Domnaill do ġabáil and. Mac Caṫṁaoil ocus morán do ṁaiṫibh ċinél bFeradhaiġ do marbad ann. An deganach Mháġ Uidir, .i. Oeḋ mac Rorra mic Tomáir óig .i. mac in erpuic, dhec. Mac Suiḃne Fánad dhéc, .i. Ruaidri mac Maolmuire, im chairc do ġunnraḋ. Félim mac Briain mic Conchobair óig Mhéġ Uidir dhéc.

Ict. Enáir; ix. mbliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Iurdaidir na hErenn .i. Geróid Iarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid óg mac Geróid, do ḋul ró ṫóġairm riġ Saxan iar na ṫocuired roir tre ionnlaċaiḃ ocus tre eadarṫorraidiḃ ġall Erenn fair; ocus bá hoṁnach imeglaċ lá cáċ a ṫurus la hiolar na naimleir ocus na niomṫorraidiḃ. Pertilencia maġna in hoc anno, ocus nuimer mor do ġalloiḃ Acht cliaṫ do éġ don teiḋm sin. Roiberd mac Tommair ṁic in Iarla, .i. fer a aoiri fein ba ferr ainm ocus áirem ocus uairle do Ġeraltachaiḃ Miḋe, dhéc don ṗláiġ sin. Mac ant Shaḋḃaoiriġ, .i. Raiḃilín .i. fer rá mó oinech ocus áġ do ġalloib Erenn ina aimsir fein olċena, déġ iar ná ṫorrond ar a ṫuthaid la cuṁachtaiḃ Iarla Chille dara, ocus lá forġall in prióra Mhéġ Aonġusa; ocus a ṫir go fercur róinmech ag an prióir dia aiṁḋeoin

[1] *Aedh Balbh.* "Aedus Balbus," or "Hugh the Stammerer."

[2] *Bishop.* Rossa (or Roger) Mag Uidhir, bishop of Clogher, who died in the year 1483.

[3] *Pestilentia.* p2elencia, MS.

[4] *In hoc.* an óc, MS.

[5] *Robert.* Robert FitzGerald. Apparently the son of the celebrated Sir Thomas of Lackagh, who was the second son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare.

Cill-Ronain, i.e. Matthew Glas, the son of Dubhthach, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1517.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighteen years. [1518.] Aedh Balbh,[1] son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. The sons of O'Neill, viz., the sons of Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, went on a predatory excursion against Brian, the son of Conn, son of Henry; and Brian came up with them at Domnach-an-eich, and gave them a great defeat; and Aedh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner there. Mac Cathmhail, and many of the chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were slain there. The Dean Mag Uidhir, i.e. Aedh the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Og, i.e. the son of the bishop,[2] died. Mac Suibhne of Fánad, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Maelmuire, died exactly at Easter. Felim, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar Og Mag Uidhir, died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and nineteen years. [1519.] The Justiciary of Erinn, i.e. Garrett Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, the son of Garrett, went at the invitation of the King of the Saxons, after having been summoned eastwards through the complaints and accusations of the Foreigners of Erinn against him; and all persons were apprehensive and fearful regarding his journey, in consequence of the extent of the enmities and accusations. Pestilentia[3] magna in hoc[4] anno; and a great number of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath died of this plague. Robert,[5] son of Thomas, son of the Earl, i.e. the best man in name, repute, and nobility of the Geraldines of Midhe of his own age, died of this plague. The son of the Savage, i.e. Raibhilín, the man of greatest bounty and valour of all the Foreigners of Erinn in his own time, died after having been expelled from his patrimony by the power of the Earl of Cill-dara, and the persuasion of the Prior Mag Aenghusa; and his patrimony was quietly, prosperously, held by the Prior

go brúair rium bár; ocus ní bud machtnad ge ma deolchaire a tíre no gébad bárr, .i. tríca ced na roillri. Emonn Tabdaoir .i. a mac do rígad na ionad, gen go bruair a dutchaid go réid; fer réin-fa mó daonnacht ocus daig einech do gallaib Erenn acht ge ro bernad fó na inmechur é. Feidlim mac Maxnusa hi Conchobair, tigerna iochtair Connacht, fer décsech daonnachtach fri damuid ocus deóraigid, do ég in hoc anno. Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Ricard óg mac Uilléig a Búrc, .i. fer beothlarach buanchonáil, mortuus est. Uilliam mac Uillig a Búrc do rígad día éir. Donnchad caománach, fer rathmar ro chonáil do lán inaithid Laigen, in hoc anno. Maoilín mac Torna hi Mhailconaire, ollam fíl Muiredhaig, fer lán do rath ocus décsi, ocus fer do thogabail Goill Geraltach tar ollamnaid Erenn, fer do gebad feoid ocus maoine o gach aon duairlid Erenn for a frithe, ocus do berad frum go hanoirther an ní no gebed, a ég a maithius dergg a Tebba. Fercertne O Cuirnín, fer grádha Eogain hi Ruairc, ocus cend egna ocus éicsi a fine fein, mortuus est. Domnall glar O Cuirnín mortuus est. Comorbo clúana Conmaicne, .i. cend oinig ocus daonnachta ocus aoidebchaire cell Conmaicne, iar brorbud a óiri no nír uille, quieuit in Christo. O Neill .i. Art óg mac Cuinn hi Neill mortuus est. Conn mac Cuinn a derbrathair do rígad na ionad; acht chena nir bo hinann mathair dóib. Tadg mac Briain mic Tomaltaig hi Birn, tanusde .h.mBriuin Shionna, mortuus est. Sámrad ocus fógmar falcmar fír fliuch an bliadain sin; bliadain calad cerrachtach, acht ger bó cernodach tedmanach hí. Tadc ruad mac Maoilechlainn hi Cheallaig, frir in abaidéi Tadc in calad, mortuus est. O Conchobair

[1] *Tricha-ced-na-soillse.* "The Tricha-ced (or cantred) of the light." Lecale barony, co. Down.

[2] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[3] *Manister-derg;* i.e. "the red abbey;" now Abbeyderg, co. Longford.

[4] *After completing his age;* i.e. after completing the ordinary age of man.

in despite of him, until he died; and it would not be surprising if it was for grief on account of his territory, i.e. Tricha-ced-na-soillse,[1] that he died. Edmond Savage, i.e. his son, was inaugurated in his place, although he did not easily obtain his patrimony: the man of greatest humanity and bounty of all the Foreigners of Erinn, although he was injured regarding his property. Fedhlim, son of Maghnus O Conchobhair, lord of Lower Connacht, a charitable, humane man towards the learned and destitute, died in hoc[2] anno. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard Og, son of Ulick Burk, a very wealthy, opulent man, mortuus est. William, the son of Ulick Burk, was made king after him. Donnchadh Caemhanach, a prosperous, very wealthy man, *one* of the great chiefs of Laighen, *died* in hoc[3] anno. Mailín, son of Torna O'Maelchonaire, ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh, a man full of prosperity and learning; a man whom the Geraldine Foreigners chose before the ollamhs of Erinn; a man who would obtain jewels and riches from every one of the nobles of Erinn from whom he would solicit them, and who would unsparingly give what he received, died in Manister-derg[3] in Tethbha. Ferceirtne O'Cuirnín, a favourite of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and head of the learning and poetry of his own tribe, mortuus est. Domhnall Glas O'Cuirnín mortuus est. The comarb of Cluain-Conmaicne, i.e. the head of the bounty, and humanity, and hospitality of the churches of Conmaicne, after completing his age,[4] or more, quievit in Christo. O'Neill, i.e. Art Og, son of Conn O'Neill, mortuus est. Conn, the son of Conn, his brother, was made king in his place; but they had not the same mother. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Tomaltach O'Birn, tanist of Ui-Briuin-Sionna, mortuus est. A rainy, truly wet, summer and harvest this year; it was a hard, tormenting year, and a year of suffering and sickness. Tadhg Ruadh, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, who was usually called Tadhg-in-Chaladh, mortuus est.

A.D. [1519.]

ruaḋ, .i. Eogan mac Feilimiḋ finn, rí go brreabraḃa, in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair; fiċe bliadan ar .u. ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Plágᵹ mór a torrach na bliadna ra an Erinn. Iuirói[1] Saxranach in Erinn, ocus Iarla Chille dara a Saxanaiḃ ḋeór. Mac Uilliam člainni Ricaird .i. Uilliam Burc dhéc in hoc anno. Ricard a Búrc, .i. a ḋerbrathair eli, na ionaḋ; clann frein Uillᵹ a Burc diḃlinaiḃ. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Maoilir mac Teróid, do ṁarbad per dolum la clainn tSheoinín ṁoir mic mic Sheoinín. Muirir mac Tomair mic an Iarla, roᵹa Gall nGeraltač uile do ṁéin ocus dinnroiᵹthe, do marbad la Conn mac Mhaoileċlainn hi Mhoriḃa et alii multi. In gilla dub mac Uilliam mic Colla mic Duḃgáill, conrodpla Maiᵹe Luirᵹ, mortuus est. Uilliam mac Uilliam Mic Siurtán mortuus est. In gilla dub ṁáᵹ Pilip mortuus est. Máᵹ Conᵹura, .i. Domnall mac Oeḋa mic Airt, mortuus est. Félim an einiᵹ ṁáᵹ Oenᵹura, .i. a ḋerbrathair eli, do rigad ina ionaḋ. Cairbre, mac Concobair mic Cairbri mic Cormaic hi Dirn, cónral ocus cinnlisir maicne Mhuiredhaiᵹ, mortuus in hoc anno. Maiḋm do ḋabairt ar Feraiḃ Manach le clainn tSheain mic Caṫail hi Raiᵹilliᵹ, inar marbad ocus inar báidhed deiċnebar ar fichit im Pilip mac Emuinn mic Tómáir Mhéᵹ Uidir ocus imon a mac, ocus im Ghilla Patraic mac Pilip mic Toirrdhealbaiᵹ cona braiṫriḃ, .i. Emonn ocus Toirrḋelbach mac Flaiṫbertaiᵹ mic Tomáir óiᵹ, ocus mac Gilla ruaiḃ .i. Gorrraiᵹ, ocus mórán eli.

Ict. Enáir; bliadain ar fiċit ar .u. ceo ar mile air

[1] *Hoc.* óᵹ, MS.

[2] *Justiciary.* The Earl of Surrey, or "Earl O'Surrai," as he is called by some Irish chroniclers.

[3] *Son of Thomas;* i.e. son of Thomas of Lackagh, who was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland for life in a parliament held at Trim in 1484, but having espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, was slain fighting for him in the battle of Stoke-upon-Trent in 1487. His son Maurice was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1519.

O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Eoghan, son of Feilimidh Finn, a king whose title was disputed, *died* in hoc[1] anno. A.D. [1519.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty years. [1520.] A great plague in the beginning of this year in Erinn. A Saxon Justiciary[2] in Erinn, and the Earl of Cill-dara still in Saxon-land. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. William Burk, died in hoc anno. Rickard Burk, i.e. his other brother, *was appointed* in his place: both of these were the sons of Ulick Burk. Mac William Burk, i.e. Meiler the son of Tibbot, was killed per dolum by the sons of Seoinín Mor, son of Mac Seoinín. Maurice, son of Thomas,[3] son of the Earl, the choice of all the Geraldine Foreigners in disposition and valour, was slain by Conn, son of Maelechlainn O'Mordha, et alii multi.[4] The Gilla-dubh, son of William, son of Colla Mac Dubhgaill, constable of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. William, son of William Mac Siurtán, mortuus est. The Gilla-dubh, son of Philip,[5] mortuus est. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Art, mortuus est. Felim-an-enigh[6] Mag Aenghusa, i.e. his other brother, was made king in his place. Cairbre, son of Conchobhar, son of Cairbre, son of Cormac O'Birn, the consul and leader of the descendants of Muiredhach,[7] moritur in hoc anno. A defeat was given to the Feara-Manach by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, in which thirty persons were killed and drowned, along with Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, and his son; and Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach, with his kinsmen, viz., Edmond, and Toirdhelbhach son of Flaithbhertach, son of Thomas Og, and Mac Gilla-ruaidh, i.e. Godfrey, and many more.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1521.]

[4] *Alii multi.* ali multi, MS.

[5] *Philip.* Philip Mag Uidhir (or Maguire).

[6] *Felim-an-enigh*; i.e. "Felim of the bounty," or "of the hospitality."

[7] *Muiredhach*; i.e. Muiredhach Muillethan ("Muiredhach of the broad crown"), the progenitor of the principal families of Connacht, including the family of O'Birn.

in Tigerna. Maidm mór do ṫabairt a tír Mhaine mic Echach ar .h. Conchobair ruaḋ, .i. Taḋg buide mac Cathail ruaiḋ, ocus ar .h. Cellaig .i. Maoil-eḃlainn mac Uilliam, ocus ar Mac n'Duḃgaill .i. Donnchad mac Toirrdhelbaig a cónrabal díḃlinib. Is amlaid forcaomnagar sin, .i. dul dóib for innraigeḋ ar slicht Donnchada i Chellaig, ocus creaca do gaḃáil dóib, ocus slicht Donnchada i Chellaig cona coimḃinól do breiṫ forra. Cid dia acht ro brisseḋ forra isin Irerinaig do tinnrad. Ro gabaḋ O Conchobair ann, ocus ro marbad O Cellaig ocus a mac .i. Taḋg. Ro marbad Mac Duḃgaill ann dno, ocus ro gabaḋ a mac .i. Aluradar, ocus ro marbad ann Conn citech mac Oeda mic Eogain hi Conchobair; ocus ni hurusa a áiredh gach ar ṫuit ann eter ṁarbad ocus gabáil. Il imad ech ocus éideḋ ocus erraḋ do ḋéin díb gan atgaḃáil forro. Mag Oengusa .i. Félim an enig mac Aeda mic Airt, cenn daonnachta slechta Conaill Cernaig, mortuus est. Emonn buide mac Aeda do rigad na ionaḋ. Rugraide mac Eignecháin hi Domnaill do marbad la Gallaib ag Dún Delgain, ocus é fadé .h. Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn. Mag Mhaḋgamna .i. Remann mac Glairni dhéc. O Cathán .i. Tomárr mac Aiḋne dhéc. Maolruanaid mac Cormaic Mic Diarmada dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair for Cedaoin; dá bliadain ar sichit ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cogad mór ar neirge a sann iardarach na hEorpa an tan sin etir Cinedh na gCriordaig, .i. Rómánaig ocus Edáilig ocus Almáinnig ocus Spainnig ocus Saxanaig dén sann ocus dén comairle, inagaid rí Franc a aonur acht Albanaig aṁáin i sann rí Franc, ocus morán cad ocus écht do iomluad etorra; ocus is amlaiḋ ruaidhmar o Lucht

[1] *Conn Citech*; i.e. "Conn the left-handed."

[2] *Broke out.* The words of the text, ar neirge, lit. signify "after arising."

[3] *Saxons*; i.e., the English.

A.D.

thousand, five hundred, and twenty-one years. A great victory was gained in Tir-Maine-mic-Echach over O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe son of Cathal Ruadh, and over O'Cellaigh, i.e. Maelechlainn son of William, and over Mac Dubhgaill, i.e. Donnchadh son of Toirdhelbhach, the constable of both. The way it happened was thus, viz.; they went on an expedition against the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, and seized preys; and the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, with their muster, came up with them. They were defeated, moreover, in the Iffernagh exactly. O'Conchobhair was taken prisoner there, and O'Cellaigh and his son, i.e. Tadhg, were slain. Mac Dubhgaill was slain there also, and his son, i.e. Alexander, was taken prisoner; and Conn Citech,[1] the son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain there. And it is not easy to enumerate all that fell there either by killing or capturing. A great quantity of horses, clothes, and battle dresses was taken from them, without any reprisal being made therefor. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Felim-an-enigh, son of Aedh, son of Art, head of humanity of the race of Conall Cernach, mortuus est. Edmond Buidhe, the son of Aedh, was inaugurated in his place. Rughraidhe, son of Egnechán O'Domhnaill, was slain by Foreigners at Dun-Delgan, whilst he was in the company of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Conn. Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. Redmond, son of Glaisne, died. O'Cathâin, i.e. Thomas, son of Aibhne, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, died in hoc anno. [1521.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-two years. A great war broke out[2] in the western part of Europe, amongst the Christian races, viz., the Romans, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Saxons,[3] were of one part and counsel, against the king of France singly, except that the men of Alba alone were on the side of the king of France; and many battles and exploits took place between [1522.]

ṡgaoiltı ṡgél ocuṡ čuarṫaiġčı cuan ġuṡ ab aġ Ṗrancachaiḃ do ḃí búaiḋ an čogaiḋ ṡin anaġaiḋ na nuile činél Cogaḋ aḋḃail aṡ neiṡġe a nḊṡinn ṡéin an ḃliaḋain ṡin, ocuṡ ġo háiṡiġče iṡin ṫuaiṡceṡt .i. eṫiṡ .h. Neill ocuṡ .h. Domnaill; ocuṡ mac Uilliam člainni Ricaiṡd ocuṡ Ġaill ocuṡ Ġaiḋel Chonnacht, ocuṡ ṡíol mḂṡiain ocuṡ ṡíl gCeṡḃaill aṡ ġcenġal ṡuṡ .h. Neill dočum in čogaiḋ ṡin. O Neill do ṫeacht ṡluaġ móṡ ġo maiṫiḃ Ulaḋ, ocuṡ ṡechṫ Albanach ocuṡ móṡán do ġallaiḃ Miḋe, ocuṡ ġallóġlaech Iaṡla Cille ḋaṡa a tiṡ Chonaill, ocuṡ caiṡlén ḃeoil Aṫa Ġenaiġ do ġaḋail dó, [ocuṡ] bun Droḋaoiṡ ocuṡ Ḃél Leiṫi do loṡcuḋ, ocuṡ imṫechṫ ṡlán don chuṡ ṡin; ocuṡ ṫeachṫ ṡlúaġ móṡ ġo ġaṡ na ḃiaiḃ ṡin doṡuiḃiṡ a tíṡ Chonaill, ocuṡ bṡeiṫ aṡ cṡeiṫ a Cinn ṁaġaiṡ, ocuṡ a lán don tíṡ do ṁilleḋ. O Domnaill ocuṡ Maġnuṡ .h. Domnaill do cṡuinniuġaḋ ṡlúaiġ ṁóiṡ an aen áiṫ, ocuṡ a nḋul a tíṡ Ḋogain, ocuṡ cṡeača moṡa ocuṡ maṡḃča do ḋenum ḃoiḃ. O Neill do cṡuinniuġaḋ ṡlúaiġ ṁóiṡ an aoin ionaḋ, ocuṡ mac Uilliam clainne Ricaiṡd .i. Ricaṡd mac Uilleġ mic Uillig mic Uillig an ṡiona, ocuṡ Ġoill ocuṡ Ġaiḋel Connacht, ocuṡ O Ceṡḃaill ocuṡ clann hI Ḃṡiain do cṡuinniuġaḋ ina comḃáil; ocuṡ ṡo ġeallaḋaṡ a ġcoinne a čeli a tíṡ Chonaill; ocuṡ táṁic an ṡluaġ Connachtach ṡin ġo Sligech, ocuṡ táṁic O Neill ġo cinél Móáin ocuṡ ṡechṫ Albanach aiġe ṡá mac Mic Ṫhomnaill, .i. Alusṫaṡ, ocuṡ ṡá ṁóṡan do ġallaiḃ Miḋe ocuṡ do ġallóġlaechaiḃ Laiġnecha. Ṫala hI Ṫomnaill ocuṡ činel Conaill, o nach ṡabaḋaṡ comṫṡom ḋaoineḋ ṡe cechtaṡ don ḋa ṫṡlúaiġ ṡin, iṡṡí comaiṡle do ṡinneḋaṡ innṡoiġeḋ oiḋče do ťabaiṡt aṡ .h. Neill; ocuṡ do ṡiġneḋaṡ coiṡiġe ḋa maṡcṡlúaġ maille ṡe na ġcóiṡiġčiḃ. Ocuṡ do ḃí O Neill a bṡaṡlonġṡoṡt aġ Cnoc an ḃoḃa,

[1] *Broke out.* aṡ neiṡġe. See note[8], p. 234.

[2] *Ulick-an-fhiona;* pron. *Ulick-an-eena;* i.e. "Ulick of the wine."

[3] *The resolution they adopted.* The words "iṡṡ í comaiṡle do ṡinneḋaṡ," literally rendered, would be "it is the counsel they made."

them; and as we learned from the distributors of news, and the frequenters of harbours, the French were victorious in that war against all the races. A terrible war broke out[1] in Erinn itself this year, and particularly in the North, i.e. between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht, and the Sil-Briain, and Sil-Cerbhaill, joined with O'Neill towards that war. O'Neill went into Tir-Conaill in great force, with the chieftains of Uladh, and an expeditionary force from Alba, and a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Earl of Cill-dara's gallowglasses; and he took the castle of Bél-atha-Senaigh, [and] burned Bun-Drobhaise and Bél-leci; and he departed safely on that occasion. And he went again to Tir-Conaill, soon after that, with a large army, and caught a prey in Cenn-Maghair, and destroyed a great part of the country. O'Domhnaill, and Maghnus O'Domhnaill, mustered a large host to one place; and they went into Tir-Eoghain, and great depredations and homicides were committed by them. O'Neill assembled a large army to one place; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Ulick-an-fhiona,[2] and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht, and O'Cerbhaill, and the descendants of O'Briain, came to join his muster; and they promised to meet one another in Tir-Conaill. And this Connacht army came to Sligech; and O'Neill came to Cenel-Móain, having an expeditionary force of Albanachs, along with the son of Mac Domhnaill, i.e. Alexander, and a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Lagenian gallowglasses. As regards O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, since they had not as many men as either of these two armies, the resolution they adopted[3] was to make a night attack on O'Neill; and they made infantry of their cavalry, along with their battalions. And O'Neill was encamped at Cnoc-an-Bhobha; and the Conallachs with one accord

A.D. [1522.]

ocus ro innsaighedar Conallaigh a hén comairle iad gan choingnum coigcrich aca; ocus do bhiredar ar O Néill an oidhche sin, ocus ro marbad móran dá muinnter eisi Albanchaib ocus Erennchaib, ocus go háirighthi moran do gallaibh Midhe ocus do gallóglaechaibh Laighnech, ocus do clainn tShithigh; ocus O Neill dimdechd a gcoir madhma iar ndidugad a muinntire; ocus O Domnaill dfillead iar mbúaid gcorcair maille re hiomad énalaidh ech ocus éidigh ocus airm; ocus gan comnaide do denum doib no gur gabadar forlongport ag Beinn Ghulbain; ocus an dá mac Uilliam, ocus an dá O Conchobair, ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus O Cerbaill ocus clann hI Bhriain do deich sluag ro mór atimcell tShligigh, ocus mar suaradar derb sgéla an madma sin do tabairt ar O Néill, ger mór culad ocus daoine ambói ann, ro inntódar tar a nair dia tírib; ocus ní fesr dO Domnaill a nimtechd no gondeachadar tar Coirrsliabh; ocus ro turnad an combáid dogaid sin don dul sin. Rúsraighe mac Gofraidha mic Aodha gallda, ocus mac még Cellaigh na Breifne, do marbad lé sluag hI Neill a nucht sgairbhe imdi in sraoich. Mac Suibne Thire Bóguine, .i. Brian an chobhlaigh, ocus Diarmaid mac Taidg caim hI Chleirigh, ocus Aodh mac Mic in Bhaird, ocus a lán eli fós do marbad a gcairlén Beoil atha Senaigh le sluag hI Neill. Domnall mac Donnchada I Ruairc, fós duine uasal na duthaid féin, do marbad le clainn Feilim hI Ruairc. Domnall mac Seam hI Chadáin, saoimaccaom a cineadh féin ocus fer einigh coitchinn deiscir ocus daoir eladhna, do marbad an bliadain si. Mag Cormán .i. Maoilechlainn, an té dob fesr tuisi ocus tech

[1] *Foreign.* coigcriċ, *rectè* cocrich, properly means "border," being comp. of co (com)=Lat. *con, com,* and crich, *finis;* but it is also generally used to signify "foreign," "foreigner," and "stranger."

[2] *Aedh Gallda;* i.e. "Aedh (or Hugh) the Anglicised [O'Donnell]."

[3] *In front.* a nucht; lit. "in the breast." Instead of a nucht, the Four Masters say re taob, "by the side."

attacked them, without foreign[1] assistance; and they de- A.D.
feated O'Neill that night; and a great number of his [1522.]
people were slain, both of the men of Alba and Erinn, and especially several of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Lagenian gallowglasses, and the Clann-Sithigh. And O'Neill retreated in disarray, after the destruction of his people, whilst O'Domhnaill returned triumphant, with a great quantity of spoils, horses, mail-armour, and weapons. And they (*O'Neill's forces*) rested not until they encamped at Benn-Gulbain. And the two Mac Williams, and the two O'Conchobhairs, and Mac Diarmada, and O'Cerbhaill, and the descendants of O'Briain, were around Sligech with a large army; and when they received certain intelligence that this defeat had been given to O'Neill, though great the number of guards and men that were there, they turned back to their homes; and O'Domhnaill did not know of their departure until they had crossed Corr-sliabh; and that military alliance was humbled on that occasion. Rughraidhe, son of Godfrey, son of Aedh Gallda,[2] and the son of Mac Cellaigh of the Breifne, were killed by O'Neill's army in front[3] of Sgairbh-indsi-in-fraich.[4] Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghaine, i.e. Brian-an-chobhlaigh,[5] and Diarmaid, the son of Tadhg Cam O'Cleirigh, and Aedh, son of Mac-an-bhaird, and many more besides, were slain in the castle of Bel-atha-Senaigh by O'Neill's army. Domhnall, the son of Donnchadh[6] O'Ruairc, a most excellent gentleman in his own country, was killed by the sons of Felim O'Ruairc. Domhnall, son of John O'Cathain, the noblest youth of his own tribe, and a man of general bounty towards poets and men of learning, was slain this year. Mag Corman, i.e. Maelechlainn, the best man for intelligence, and

[4] *Sgairbh-indsi-in-fraich.* "The scariff (or shallow ford) of the island of the heath." Not identified.

[5] *Brian-an-chobhlaigh.* "Brian of the cobhlach (or fleet)." Ꝺꞃıan a ċoḃḃ, MS.

[6] *Donnchadh.* The Four Masters say "Domhnall."

naoidhedh don aor gradha, dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall cleirech mac Seain mic Aidne hi Chatháin, .i. cenn einigh ocus engnuma in tuaiscirt a teigd ocus a tabairtir, ocus a tuarusgbáil, do marbad la clainn Gilla Phádraic mic Mhagnusa hi Chadáin .i. a altronna ocus a cairdiggidhe Criost. Ruaidhe mac Aodha óig mic Aodha ruaidh Mhég Mhadhamna [dhec] in hoc anno.

Ictt. Enáir for dardaoin. Tri bliadna ficet ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Doinend mór a túr na bliadna sin, ocus cogad ádbail ar fedh na hEorpa ar muir ocus ar tír, ocus go háirigthe etir O Neill ocus O nDomnaill, ocus O Domnaill do dheith ar edh an errdaigh sin a bforlongport a nGlionn finne, ocus Magnus O Domnaill do dul go hAlbain, ocus tocht slan iar sriodnugad a cuarta. O Domnaill do dul rá dó a tir Eogain an bliadain sin, ocus tocht slán iar milledh mordin, ocus fichet do denum dóidh deredh bliadna, ocus gan écht oirrdherc do denum etorra acht mar sin. O Cadáin, .i. Donnchad mac Seain hi Chatháin, an ti buidh mó clú einigh ocus uairle dá cinedh fein a comaimsir sir dhéc, ocus dá tigerna do gabail anagaid a céli na ionad, .i. Sean mac Tomáir hi Chatháin ocus Gofraidh mac Gofradha hi Chatháin, ocus iad araon a cogad ocus a nimreggain, ocus ag milled an tire ar gach taobh fan tigernus. Mac hi Briain .i. Tadg mac Toirrdhelbaigh, fer a aogda dob fedh enech ocus uairle ocus fér mó egla a ercaid, ocus dob fedh do cend dáin ocus deoraidh, ocus is luga do diultred re dreic nduine um ni dá niarrfed, do marbadh go mídadmar dén urchor do gunna leisin nGiuirdis .i. Piarsus ruad Buitleir,

[1] *Learned.* aor gradha, i.e. persons eminent for learning and arts.

[2] *Domhnall Clerech.* Domhnall the Cleric. This is apparently a repetition of the second entry preceding. The Four Masters state that Domhnall Clerech was slain by the "Ruta," i.e. by the Mac Quillans of the Route, a well-known district in the county Antrim.

A.D.

keeping a house of hospitality for the learned,[1] died in hoc anno. Domhnall Clerech,[2] son of John, son of Aibhne O'Catháin, i.e. the head of the hospitality and valour of the North in character, generosity, and reputation, was killed by the sons of Gilla-Patraic, son of Maghnus O'Catháin, i.e. his own fosterers and gossips. Rughraidhe, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh Mac Mathghamhna, [died] in hoc anno. [1522.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-three years. Great inclemency of weather in the beginning of this year, and a terrible war throughout Europe on sea and on land, and especially between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill was during that spring encamped in Glenn-finne; and Maghnus O'Domhnaill went to Alba, and returned safely after terminating his visit. O'Domhnaill went twice this year into Tir-Eoghain, and returned safely after destroying much; and peace was concluded by them at the end of the year;[3] and no great deed was committed between them except in that way. O'Catháin, i.e. Donnchadh, son of John O'Catháin, the person of greatest fame for hospitality and nobility of his own sept, in his time, died; and two lords were proclaimed in opposition to each other, in his place, viz., John the son of Thomas O'Catháin, and Godfrey, son of Godfrey O'Catháin; and they were both at war and contention, and destroying the country on all sides, regarding the sovereignty. The son of O'Briain, i.e. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, the man of his age who was the best for hospitality and nobility, the most feared by his enemies, and the best protector of the learned and destitute, and who least would refuse a man anything that he would ask, was unluckily killed with one shot of a gun by the Justiciary, i.e. Piers [1523.]

[3] *At the end of the year.* ᴅeɪɾeᴅ bliaᴅna, MS. The Four Masters more correctly say a nᴅeiɾeᴅ na bliaᴅna.

mar ir gnad fri dragail anarc. Mac Gilla Eain, .i. Lachtainn mór mac Echainn, do marbad a britholl leirin fiadise mac Mic Ailin a mbaile rig Alban in hoc anno. Mág Thigernain, .i. Fergal mac Gilla Iotra óig, mic Gilla Ira mic Briain, dux Thellaig Dhúnchada, fer décsech daonnachtach, dragail dair ina daile féin, ocus a derbrathair do gabail a ionad dá éis. Eogan, mac Féchlim mic Dhonnchada óig mic Thigernain óig hi Ruairc, do dáthad ar loch Glenda éda in hoc anno. Rotta, mac Ruaidri mic Briain mic Fhéchlim mhég Uidir, dragail dáir a mbraigdenus ag an gcomarba mhág Uidir, .i. Cuconnacht. Aed mac Airt hi Thuathail, an mac a aoirr bud mó clú enig ocus uairle da fine féin, do marbad le Brannachaib an bliadain sin. Mac Conmide, .i. Maoilechlainn mac Sean mic Solaim, ollam hi Neill, mortuus est. Sloigead abbail la hIarla Cille dara, .i. Geroid óg mac Geróid, ocus la Gallaib Mide, ocus la .h. Neill, .i. Conn mac Cuinn mic Enri mic Eogain, ar .h. Conchobair fhailge ocus ar Conall O Morda, ocus ar Ghaoidelaib Laigen. Na Gaidel sin uile danmain ar fid hi Neill etorra ocus ant Iarla, tareir árnaid na nGaoidel sin do chur ar laim hi Neill, ocus O Neill do cengal na fide; ocus géill ocus braigde na nGaoidel sin dragail dO Neill na uplátha, a ngeall re gach agra da noingnad ant Iarla orra do hola hi Neill, ocus a fgartain reid fidech re céli an tan sin. O Máille, .i. Cormac mac Eogain hi Mhaille, féichem coitchend enig ocus uairle iarthair Connacht, mortuus est. Domnall mac Tomáir hi Maille do gabáil a ionad. Indroiged le .h. nDomnaill, go

[1] *Hero.* The orig. of this clause stands in the MS. mar ir gnad fri dragail anarc. It seems to be in the nature of a proverb, which the Editor has not met before, and of which he can only venture a conjectural translation.

[2] *Brannachs.* The Byrnes, or O'Byrnes, of Wicklow.

[3] *O'Neill's peace;* i.e. the conditions prescribed in the award, or decision, of O'Neill.

Ruadh Butler, for it is usual to find an eminent man a hero.[1] Mac Gille-Eain, i.e. Lochlainn Mór, son of Echann, was killed in treachery by the knight, the son of Mac Ailin, in the king of Alba's town, in hoc anno. Mac Tighernain, i.e. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Isa Og, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Brian, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, a charitable, humane man, died in his own town; and his brother assumed his place after him. Eoghan, son of Fedhlim, son of Donnchadh Og, son of Tighernan Og O'Ruairc, was drowned in the lake of Glenn-éda in hoc anno. Rossa, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Felim Mag Uidhir, died whilst imprisoned by the comarb Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuchonnacht. Aedh, son of Art O'Tuathail, the young man of his age who, of his own sept, was the most celebrated for hospitality and nobility, was slain by Brannachs[2] this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Maelechlainn, son of John, son of Solomon, O'Neill's ollamh, mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, the son of Garrett, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, and by O'Neill, i.e. Conn the son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, against O'Conchobhair Failghe, and against Conall O'Mordha, and the Gaeidhel of Laighen. All these Gaeidhel abided by O'Neill's peace[3] between them and the Earl, after the interests of these Gaeidhel had been placed in O'Neill's hands; and O'Neill concluded the peace; and the pledges and hostages of these Gaeidhel were received by O'Neill into his power, as a guarantee for their granting every demand which the earl might advance through O'Neill's arbitration. And they then separated from each other in a quiet, peaceful manner. O'Maille, i.e. Cormac, son of Eoghan O'Maille, general supporter of the hospitality and nobility of the west of Connacht, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Thomas O'Maille, assumed his place. An expedition by O'Domhnaill, with the accord of his

A.D. [1523.]

gcomaonta tíre ocus coigcrice, go breifne hi Ruairc. Gach nech dob innsluagad dá raib isin tír ar a cinn do cuadar le na gcreachaib a ndiamraib ocus a nimdorchaib dá nimcumdach. O Domnaill dimcheacht an tíre go huiliðe, co nár fagaið ní ar bit gan milled dá bailtið ocus dá hardonnaið don dul sin.

Ktt. Enáir for Aine, ocus bissex fuisse; ceithri bliadna .xx. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Doinend mór ocus ár for sréid a tír na bliadnu. Dir mac hi Dhomnaill, .i. Niall garb ocus Eogan, do cengal combága re cheli inaghaid hi Dhomnaill, ocus a mbeth tamall thar sin ag buaidred an tíre, no gur cuired futha fein dul inagaid a cheli, ocus Eogan do gabáil baile Neill, .i. crannóg Loch Dethad, ocus hí ar [a] inchaib préin, ocus Niall drágbáil an tíre; ocus innsaiged rada do chabairt ar an mbaile dó, ocus celg do dénum a gcomfogus dó. Eogan dragail [a] fersa sin, ocus Niall dinnsoiged dó; ocus a ndul rá cheli annsin, ocus Eogan do marbad don láthair sin, ocus Niall do lot, ocus a dul thec don lot sin rá cend aimsire girre na diaid sin; ocus ni hurusa a rada go tánic luchd a naosa do cenmul gConaill buth mo déchtaib ina an diar sin. Cn ced mí do tsamrad do righned na marbtha sin. Séamus mac Briain uaine hi Ghallchubair, ardbun comorba na Caisrge, dhec in hoc anno. Diarmaid mac an Gilla duib hi Dhrisain, fer a tigernuis fein dob ferr na aimsir do cenn dáth ocus deoraid, ocus do bud mo muiner ocus dob fir áidhle enech, ocus dob ferr dreir reidhgbe carad ocus ercarad, ocus is mo do raoiled danmain re hinnse a duthaibe, ocus is mó do bud compánach coitchend don aoir ealadna, dragail dair ongha ocus aithrige a

[1] *Dark regions.* immdorchaib, for immdorchaidib, the more correct form, and the dat. pl. of immdorchad, a word comp. of the intensive prefix im and dorchad, or dorchadu, a subst. derived from the adjective dorcha=Eng. dark.

[2] *The Carraig.* "The Rock." This establishment would appear to have

country and neighbours, to Breifne-Ui-Ruairc. All who were fit to march of those that were in the country before him went with their preys into secret places, and dark regions,[1] to hide them. O'Domhnaill traversed all the country, so that he left nothing whatever of its towns and corn fields without destroying on this occasion. A.D. [1523.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and a bissextile year; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-four years. Great inclemency of weather, and mortality of cattle, in the beginning of the year. O'Domhnaill's two sons, viz., Niall Garbh and Eoghan, made an alliance with each other against O'Domhnaill; and they were a while thus disturbing the country, until they themselves were induced to oppose one another; and Eoghan took Niall's town, i.e. the crannog of Loch-Bethadh, and it under his own protection. And Niall left the country; and he made a long expedition to attack the place, and lay in ambush in the neighbourhood. Eoghan obtained intelligence of this, and advanced against Niall; and they then encountered each other, and Eoghan was killed on the spot; and Niall was wounded, and he died of the wound in a short time after that; and it would not be easy to say that there came, of the Cenel-Conaill, any persons of their age who were greater losses than these two. The first month of summer these homicides were committed. James, son of Brian Uaine O'Gallchubhair, intended comarb of the Carraig,[2] died in hoc anno. Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, the man of his means who was the best in his time towards the learned and destitute; who had the largest following, and the most truly prodigious hospitality; who was the best man for reconciling friends and enemies, and the most expected to live to enjoy the wealth of his inheritance, and who was in general the greatest companion of the [1524.]

[1] been in Donegal, where the sept of O'Gallaher was both numerous and influential; but it has not been identified. There was a place called Carrig near the town of Donegal. See Four Mast., A.D. 1601.

mbaile mhég Duḃda, ocus bennacht laiss docum nime. Sloiged lá .h. nDomnaill a tir Eogain, dar loisc ocus dár imthig in tír, ocus teacht slán iarum. Sloiged Leisin ngiusdóis, .i. Geróid óg mac Geróid Iarla Chille dara, ocus leis O Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn, a tír Chonaill docum hi Domnaill a mí meḃóin fóghmair, ocus slóiged eli ag .h. Domnaill na noisḃill do cosnum a crícḃe fein, ocus mosan Albanach ar teacht cuige són am sin, .i. clann Eoin Chaṫánaigh, ocus mac Domnaill gallóglaeḃ, ocus daoine uaisle eli ar Alban. In giusdóis ocus .h. Néill do gabáil fassalongsuist a Port na tri námad, ocus O Domnaill co na slúaig do ḃul go Druim Liġen; ocus geallad buailti do ḃeith etorra ar na máraḃ. Maġnus .h. Domnaill ocus Albanaigh do ḃul do caitheḃ slúaig Ghall an oiḃḃe sin, ocus mac hi Bruin do marbaḃ leó, .i. an Calbach mac Bruin mic Thaiḋg, écht mór na ḃúthaid fein; ocus cuinne tsíḋe do snaḃmaḃ etorra ar na máraḃ, conderna an giúsdóis sidi eidir .h. Néill ocus .h. Domnaill, ocus é fein a slanaibh etorra; ocus do síġneḃ síḃ ocus cairdess Crist mar an ceona eidir an ngiusdóis ocus .h. Domnaill; ocus iar bḟillead don ġiúsdóis ocus dUa Néill fuaradár Aoḋ mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Aoḋa buiḋe, mic Bruain ḃallaiġ hi Neill, slúag mór ag milleḋ tíre hEogain; ocus ór ċuala siḃéin na slúaga sin ele do ḃeiṫ ċuige do cuir a ṫḟlúaiġ fein roime lé na ċrechaib ocus lé na nédálaiḃ, ocus do an féin a brad na ndiaiḃ ar begán daoineḃ, no go rug trom ant slúaig eli fair, ocus gur innsaiġedar é iar na faġail a mbaogal, gur marbaḃ leó ar an lathair sin é; ocus ní ṫánic do ċinél Eogain re haimsir fada a commaiṫ a nuaisle ocus a neinech,

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1 *Died an anointed, penitent death*; lit. "obtained a death of unction and penitence."

2 *O'Brain's son.* mac hi Bruin. Possibly the son of O'Brain (or O'Breen) of Brawny, a district now represented by the bar. of Brawny, co. Westmeath. The Four Masters say mac ui Briain, son of O'Briain, or O'Brien.

learned, died an anointed, penitent death[1] in Baile-mic Dubhda; and a blessing be with him to Heaven. A hosting by O'Domhnaill into Tir-Eoghain, when he burned and overran the country; and he afterwards returned safe. A hosting into Tir-Conaill against O'Domhnaill, by the Justiciary, i.e. Garrett Og, son of Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, and by O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Conn, in the middle month of harvest; and another hosting by O'Domhnaill, to meet them, in defence of his own country. And a great number of Albanachs came to him about this time, viz., the sons of John Cathánach, and Mac Domhnaill Galloglaech, and other nobles out of Alba. The Justiciary and O'Neill fixed their camp at Port-na-tri-námhad; and O'Domhnaill, with his army, went to Druim-Lighen; and there was a promise of battle between them on the morrow. Maghnus O'Domhnaill and the Albanachs went to harass the army of the Foreigners that night, and O'Brain's son,[2] i.e. the Calbhach, son of Bran, son of Tadhg, a great loss in his own country, was slain by them. And a conference of peace was agreed to between them on the morrow, when the Justiciary made peace between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill, he himself being a guarantee between them; and peace and gossipred were also concluded between the Justiciary and O'Domhnaill. And when the Justiciary and O'Neill were returning, they found Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, with a large host destroying Tir-Eoghain. And when he heard that these great armies were approaching him, he sent his own host on before him with his preys, and with their spoils; and he himself remained a long way behind them, with a few men, until the entire mass of the other army overtook him. And they attacked him, on finding him exposed to danger; and he was killed by them in that place. And there came not of the Cenel-Eoghain, during a long time, his equal in nobleness, in hospitality, and in reputation for defending his family,

A.D. [1524.]

ocus a gclú do chornum ór cinn a clainn maicne, ocus is luga do léig luibe dá ercaitdiu air, ocus is fearr do chorruin a crích dúthaid féin gur an uair sin. Oir dob eisidéin cinnlitir a cinid ocus fír chorus na féil, ocus cend uibe an uird filid, ocus féltea tsolus tsoinenta tslechta Oedha buide hi Neill; ocus fógr ní forbonn linn re rabá nar fágaid fé an Erinn duairlid Gall ná Gaidel sígbáil bud mó den aois ealadna na ant Aod sin mac Néill mic Cuinn, et rl. Mac Uidilín, .i. Cormac, ocus mac Sean duid Mic Domnaill, do lot ocus do gabáil a haitle an marbtha sin le muinntir hi Néill. Ingen hi Domnaill .i. Gormlaith ingen Aoda ruaid, ben Aoda mic Neill mic Cuinn, .i. ben einig choicchinn ocus clu tsaogalta do chornum, ocus do bud mó cumaoin ar órduid ocus ar aois ealadna, do dul dhéc a mí medóin earraig; ocus amail tucadar an lánsamuin sin coimdechd daonnachta ocus clú dá céli isind saogal co haimsir a mbáis, go dtucuid a nanmanna coimdechd glóire dá celi a bflaithius Dé. Mac Donnchada tíre hOilella, .i. Ruaidri mac Tomaltaig mic Briain, tsagail dáis, ocus cogad mór eidir clainn nDonnchada rá tigernus an tíre, ocus Mac Donnchada do dénum do Chormac mac Taidg mic Briain. O Conchobair Ciarraide .i. Conchobar mac Conchobair do dul ar creich a ndúthaid Ealla, ocus Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaidc do breith fair, ocus brisfed ar .h. Conchobair ocus é féin do lot ocus do gabáil ann; ocus Conchobar mac Diarmada mic in gilla duid hi Briain do marbad ann, ocus Diarmaid mac Cormaic hi Mháille, .i. écht mór na dúthaid fein, do marbad ann sór. Mág Carthaig riabach, .i. Domnall, mac Finguin mic

[1] *Greater loss.* The construction of this passage is peculiar. The chronicler meant to say that Aedh O'Neill left behind him no one of the Irish or English whose death could prove a greater calamity to men of science.

[2] *Couple.* Lánsamuin. Usually written Lanamuin. See Cormac's

and one who less allowed his enemies to oppress him, A.D.
and who better defended his own native territory up to [1524.]
that hour: for he was the leader of his sept, and the true fountain of generosity, and the head guardian of the poetic order, and the flashing light-star of the race of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill. And further, we don't think it superfluous to say that he did not leave in Erinn any one, of the nobles of the Foreigners or Gaeidhel, who was a greater loss[1] to the learned than this Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, et cetera. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Cormac, and the son of John Dubh Mac Domhnaill, were wounded and taken prisoners, after this killing, by O'Neill's people. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Gormlaith, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, i.e. a woman of general hospitality, and a protectress of worldly reputation, and the greatest benefactress to Orders and men of learning, died in the middle month of spring; and as this couple[2] shared humanity and reputation with each other in the world, to the time of their decease, so may their souls share glory with each other in the kingdom of God. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Tomaltach, son of Brian, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst the Clann-Donchadha regarding the sovereignty of the country; and Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, was made Mac Donnchadha. O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, went on a foray into Duthaidh-Ealla; and Cormac Og, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg,[3] overtook him, and O'Conchobhair was defeated, and he himself was wounded and taken prisoner there; and Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, was slain there; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac O'Maille, i.e. a great loss in his own country, was also slain there. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Domhnall, son of Finghin,

[1] **Glossary** (O'Donovan's transl., ed. by Whitley Stokes, Calcutta, 1868, p. 102), where the word is explained lánfhomann, "full property of each other," from lán, "full," and fomann, "property."

[2] *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg (or Thaddeus) Mac Carthaigh.

Diarmada, do dul ar fiobal creiche a nGlionn fleisce, ocus breith co hanorbaighthi air ag fágbáil an ghlenna; ocus é fein do ghabáil, ocus cuid dá daimh do buain de. Mag Raghnaill .i. Cathal óg mac Cathail do marbad a bhfill ar faithche a baile fein la clainn I Mhaoilmhiadhaigh. Mac Suibne tíre Bóguine, .i. Niall mac Eogain, an cónspul dob fesr lámh ocus do bud cruaidhe corcur, ocus dob fesr tech aoidhedh ocus bud mó muiter ocus muintir, ocus is lia do bhiadh do bernadaibh baoghail dá clannmaicne fein, do dul dhéc iar nongad ocus iar naithrighe na cairlén féin .i. a Rathain. Inghen hI Bhriain .i. Mór ingen Toirrdhealbaigh mic Taidg hI Bhriain, ben Donnchada mic Mhathghamna hI Bhriain, ben tighe aidhedh coitchinn, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Aibilin ingen fidhire in ghlenna, ben hI Conchobair Chiarraighe, deighden déicech daonnachtach, do dul dhéc. Toirrdhelbach mac Félim buidhe hI Conchobair do marbad fesr dolum la Toirrdhelbach fuadh, mac Taidg buidhe mic Cathail fuaidh.

Ictt. Enair for Dhomnach; u. bliadna ficet ar .u. cet ar mile air in Tigerna. h. Domnaill .i. Aodh mac Aedha fuaidh, ocus .h. Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn, do dul docum na comairle móire a gcend an ghiurdir [a] túr na bliadna sin, ocus égnech ocus iomchaisi mhór do denum dóib fé foile, ocus filleadh dóib aimréidh daimdeoin a gcairdiudh Gall ocus Gáidel dibhlinaibh; ocus mórán do mhilleadh etorra don chogad sin. Sidh do dénum doib iarsin a túr fóghmair mar aderadh an Giúrdir ocus Magnus O Domnaill. Gnim uathmar grianna do denumh a nErinn in bliadain si .i. earpus Leithghlinne do marbad a mebail la mac an abaid Mac Mhurchadha, ocus é

[1] *Cathal Ruadh.* "Cathal (or Charles) the Red [O'Conor]".

[2] *Council*; i.e. the Council at Dublin. This event is also entered under the next year, which is the true date, but in altered phraseology. A similar repetition occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters.

[3] *Unreconciled.* aimréidh, lit. "uneasy."

[4] *Bishop of Lethghlinn.* Maurice O'Doran. See the curious account of

son of Diarmaid, went on a predatory expedition to Glenn- A.D.
Fleisce; and he was overtaken in disarray when leaving [1524.]
the glen, and he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were captured from him. Mag Raghnaill, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal, was slain in treachery on the fair green of his own town, by the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghuine, i.e. Niall, son of Eoghan, the constable of best hand and hardiest valour, who was the best keeper of guest-houses, who had the most troops and people, and who broke the greatest number of "gaps of danger" for his own family, died after unction and penitence, in his castle, i.e. in Rathain. O'Briain's daughter, i.e. Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, the wife of Donnchadh, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain, a woman who kept a general house of hospitality, died in hoc anno. Aibhilín, daughter of the Knight of the Glenn, wife of O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, a good, charitable, humane woman, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Buidhe O'Conchobhair, was killed per dolum by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh.[1]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the [1525.]
Lord, one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-five years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh son of Aedh Ruadh, and O'Neill, i.e. Conn son of Conn, went to the great council[2] to meet the Justiciary, [in] the beginning of this year; and they made great complaints and accusations against each other; and they returned unreconciled,[3] in despite of their friends both Foreigners and Gaeidhel; and a great deal was destroyed between them in this war. Peace was concluded by them afterwards in the beginning of harvest, according to the award of the Justiciary and Maghnus O'Domhnaill. A horrid, ugly deed was committed in Erinn this year, viz., the bishop of Lethghlinn[4] was killed in treachery by Mac-an-abaid[5] Mac Murchadha, who was

this murder in Dowling's *Annals* under the year 1522.

[5] *Mac-an-abaid.* Lit. the "son of the Abbot." Ware (*Annals*) calls him "Maurice Cavanagh, Archdeacon of Leghlin."

fapip féin maille pé gpaŏ mópi ocup pe pídčáin, ocup an čuid ap a pug lapla Chille dapa do luchd laṁaigči an gnioma pin, pug leip iad gup an áit a ndepnaŏ an dpoč comaiple pin, ocup duc pódepa a bfendaŏ beó ap dáp, ocup a nabaige ocup a nionadhap do ḃuain aipda, ocup a lopcad ina bpiaŏnupe díḃlínaiḃ. h. Caŏáin .i. Sean mac Tomáip do mapbad do čuid dá čineŏ fein .i. mac Ruaidpi an Rútta hi Caŏáin ocup mac Gopfpaig hi Chaŏáin, oiḃče lúgnupa do funnpaŏ. Carpuc Cille Dalúa .i. Doipfidhelḃach mac Maŏgaṁna hi Ḃpiain dhéc, .i. an Gaoidel ip mó puaip ocup ip fepp duc uaŏ é diambui a comaimpip fpip, ocup fep einig čoiŏčinn comoipdepc da gach oen ant erpuc pin, ocup fep čopanta a čópa a cíp ocup a gcoicpič do ḃeoin ocup do aimḃeoin, ocup fep plúaig móip do chup a gcend a čéle go minic do milled a ercaipad ocup do čendpugad a ḃíḃḃad, conách paiḃe a gcompogup dó na ḃuthaid fein iná i ndutháid eli na compogup mac Gaidel nap gaḃ a ḃuillṁe ocup a ḃuapupdal uaŏ; ocup ní ele fór dob é ant erpuc pin .h. Ḃpiain ant échd ór gach echt ocup an erḃud or gach erḃuŏ da dtapla pe healadan an én aimpip pip. An deganach mac Ḃpiain puaiŏ Mic Conmiḃe, fep ḃiġe oeided coiŏčinn dá gach oen, ocup a mac .i. Cepḃall Mac Conmiḃe, dhéc in hoc anno. Inġen hi Dhuiḃgendain .i. Caiderpina do ḃul dhéc iap nongad ocup iap naidpiġe im féil Coluim Cille, ocup a hannlucad go honorach a mainipdip Duin na nGall in hoc anno.

Kctt. Enair por Luan. Sé bliadna .xx.ec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac hi Ruairc .i. Taḃc mac Ḃogain do marbad a meabail lá muinter a derbráthar fein. O Néill .i. Conn ocup Maġnus O Domnaill

[1] *Ruaidhri-an-Rúta.* "Ruaidhri of the Rúta (or Route)," a district in the county of Antrim.

[2] *With or without consent.* do ḃeoin ocup do aimḃeoin; i.e. whether others would or not.

[3] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[4] *O'Duibhgennain.* The words Chille R[onain], "of Cill-Ronain," have been interlined after this name by Roderick O'Flaherty, the author of *Ogygia.*

in his company, regarded with great love and friendship; A.D.
and the Earl of Cill-dara carried off all whom he caught [1525.]
of those who had a hand in that deed, to the place where this evil counsel was adopted, and he commanded that they should be first flayed alive, and their bowels and entrails taken out of them, and burned respectively in their presence. O'Catháin, i.e. John, the son of Thomas, was killed by some of his own people, i.e. by the son of Ruaidhri-an-Rúta[1] O'Catháin, and by the son of Godfrey O'Catháin, on Lammas night exactly. The bishop of Cill-Dalua died, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain; i.e. the Gaeidhel who received the most, and dispensed it the best, of all who were in his time: and this bishop was a man of eminent general hospitality towards all; and a man for defending his right at home and abroad, with or without consent;[2] and a man for frequently setting large armies against each other, to destroy his enemies, and subdue his adversaries; so that there was not near him in his own country, nor in any neighbouring country, any son of a Gaeidhel who had not received his earnings and wages from him. And furthermore; this Bishop O'Briain was the calamity beyond all calamities, and the loss beyond all losses, that occurred in regard to learning in his time. The Dean, son of Brian Ruadh Mac Conmidhe, a man who kept a general house of hospitality for every one, and his son, i.e. Cerbhall Mac Conmidhe, died in hoc[3] anno. The daughter of O'Duibhgennain,[4] i.e. Catherine, died after unction and penitence, on the festival of Colum Cille, and was honourably interred in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall, in hoc[3] anno.

The kalends of January on Monday. The age of the [1526.]
Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-six years. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Eoghan, was killed in treachery by his own brother's people. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, and Maghnus O'Domhnaill went to meet the

do dul a gcend an giúrdíf do denum síde Conaldach ocus Eoganach, ocus iar tinól mórain do maithib Gall ocus Gaoidel da síbugad nír beidis a sídugad annsin, ocus tancadar aimsiu dá tig. h. Raigillig .i. Eogan do dul dhéc, ocus cogad mór etir a cined rá tigernus an tire, no gur goised .h. Raigillig dFergal mac Seain do molad an giúrdíf ocus mórdin do maidiu Gall ocus Gaoidel, ge do badar daoine bu sine ná hé ag cur cuige. Cogad mór ar neirge a niochtar Chonnacht an bliadain sin, ocus a nusmór uile do cengal re céli inaghaid hi Dhomnaill, ra Brian mac Félim hi Conchobair ocus rá mac Cathail óig hi Conchobair, ocus ra tríocht Cormaic mic Donnchada, ocus iochtar Caisbri do creachad leo; ocus O Domnaill do brissed na Gráinsige, ocus dul a Muig Luirg do na diaid sin ocus an tír do milled ocus do lorcud lair. Acht síl Conchobair ocus an clann nDonnchada sin do dí ar an gcogad do cruinnechad ocus teacht go Sligech dóid, ocus cur go maid docum an cairléin no gur marbad duine maid da muintir .i. Ruaidri ballach mac hi Airt. Imdecht dóid an lá sin ocus cruinneachad doid rá cend gairid arís, ocus teacht co Sligech do milled gort ocus do chur docum an baile, ocus O Domnaill dfagail fséla a mbeid mar sin, ocus a gluaisdiu cucu ocus breid orra, ocus a madmugad lair, ocus cuid mór dá ndáined do buain díb, ocus édáil mór ech ocus airm ocus eidig. O Neill .i. Conn do teacht slúag mór do toirmesc oirdi cairléin do dinnscuin Magnus O Domnaill do denum a Purt na tri namad, ocus Magnus do tegmáil re túr ant slúaig, ocus mac Seain hi Neill .i. Enrí do gabáil leis, ocus O Neill imdecht a gcoss madma. O Cadáin .i. Gofraig mac Gofrada do marbad a nucht Bealaig

[1] *Between.* The original of this clause, do denum síde Conaldach ocus Eogenach, signifies literally "to make the peace of the Conallachs and Eoghanachs," i.e. of the people of Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain.

[2] *Mail-armour.* eidig, gen. sg. of eided, lit. "clothing."

Justiciary, to make peace between[1] the Conallachs and Eoghanachs; and after several nobles of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel had assembled to pacify them, they could not be reconciled there; and they went home unreconciled. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Eoghan, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst his people regarding the sovereignty of the country, until Ferghal, son of John, was proclaimed the O'Raighilligh, by the decision of the Justiciary, and of many of the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, although older men than he were claiming it. A great war broke out in Lower Connacht this year, and the majority of them all, including Brian, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, joined together against O'Domhnaill; and the lower part of Cairbre was pillaged by them. And O'Domhnaill demolished the Grainsech, and went afterwards to Magh-Luirg, and the country was destroyed and burned by him. Those of the Sil-Conchobhair and Clann-Donnchaidh who were engaged in that war assembled, and went to Sligech, and attacked the castle bravely, until a good man of their people, i.e. Ruaidhri Ballagh, son of O'hAirt, was slain. They departed on that day; but they assembled again in a short time, and went to Sligech, to destroy corn-fields, and to attack the town. And O'Domhnaill received intelligence of their being thus engaged; and he moved against them, and came up with them; and they were defeated by him, and a great number of their men were captured from them, and a great spoil of horses, arms, and mail-armour.[2] O'Neill, i.e. Conn, went with a large army to prevent the construction of a castle which Maghnus O'Domhnaill had commenced to build at Port-na-tri-namhad; and Maghnus met with the advance of the army, and the son of John O'Neill, i.e. Henry, was taken prisoner by him; and O'Neill went off in broken array. O'Cathàin, i.e. Godfrey, son of Godfrey, was killed

A.D. [1526.]

in camáin le mac hi Neill .i. Niall óg, an ceo mí do sámrad, ocus Niall fein do gabáil fá cend aiggin iarsin leis O Neill, ocus a beith na cimid. Sean mac Oeoha mic Diarmada, an beitir beoda bid oirdherc, do marbad le slicht hi Conchobair ruaid iar ná fagail a mbaogal for Mullach croiche. Slóigead lá hIarla Chille dara fa machaire Chonnacht ar forgall hi Conchobair ruaid, gur gabustar baile Bopair Brígdi. ocus cairlén riabach Clainni Fagartaig, ocus ro tíolaic dO Chonchobair ruad iad. Lommargain hi Conchobair la clainn Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ag Cuirr in droicit, ocus cúigser no sheisser da muinter srágbáil dóidrium. Arigain sleachta Taidc Mic Branáin ocus Tuatla .h. Conchobair na cinad fiein, ocus Ruaidri mac Cuinn Mic Branáin do marbad la clainn Eachmarcaig Mic Branáin. Morr Mhég Amalgaid la hUa Maoilsechlainn, dar sarugad an larla. Slóigeb la Brian O Ruairc a muinter Eoluis, gur gab nert fer gConmaicne ocus cinél mBiadraig don dul sin. Mac hi Chatháin .i. Gofraig mac Donnchada, adbar tigerna a tíre fein, do dul ar siubal creiche a nglend Choncaduin a mi Enáir do sinnrad, ocus é fein sragbail, ocus nach brisíd én focul dá sgélaid no go brisíd a corp ant sechtmhuin déigenach don corgus ar a cinn; ocus Enrí mac Neill mic Briain, tigerna Baile na brága do marbad ann, ocus mórán eli do marbad ocus do letha ann maille riú dá muinter. Maidm do cabairt do mac mic Piarais Buitleir ar clainn Emuinn mic Tomáir Buitleir, dú inar marbad Conchobar óg mac Conchobair coeich hi Dhomnaill, do bí na cónsabal gallóglaech

[1] *Six.* The MS. has sheisser, an interesting, and rather unusual form, of the numeral seser.

[2] *Of Tuathal.* The regular gen. of the name Tuathal is Tuathail, not Tuatla, as in the MS.

[3] *In violation of the Earl;* i.e. in violation of the guarantee of the Earl (of Cill-dara, or Kildare) to protect Mag Amhalgaidh (Magawley).

[4] *Nothing was heard of him.* The original, nach brisíd én focul dá

in front of Bealach-an-chamáin, by the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, the first month of summer; and Niall himself was taken prisoner within a short time afterwards by O'Neill, and was *detained* a captive. John, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, the ever-illustrious, vigorous bear, was killed by the descendants of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, on being found in a perilous position on Mullach-croiche. A hosting by the Earl of Cill-dara through Machaire-Connacht, at the instigation of O'Conchobhair Ruadh; and he took Baile-thobair-Brighde, and Caislen-riabhach of Clann-Foghartaigh, and gave them to O'Conchobhair Ruadh. Total plunder of O'Conchobhair by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Cur-in-droichit, where five or six[1] of their people were lost by them. The descendants of Tadhg Mac Branáin, and of Tuathal[2] O'Conchobhair, were plundered in retaliation therefor; and Ruaidhri, son of Conn Mac Branáin, was slain by the sons of Echmarcach Mac Branáin. Mors of Mag Amhalghaidh, by O'Maelechlainn, in violation of the Earl.[3] A hosting by Brian O'Ruairc into Muinter-Eolais, and he obtained sway over the Conmaicne and Cenel-Bibhsaigh on that occasion. The son of O'Cathán, i.e. Godfrey, the son of Donnchadh, heir to the sovereignty of his own country, went on a predatory march into Glenn-Concadhain, in the month of January exactly; and he himself was left behind, and nothing was heard of him[4] until his body was found the last week of the following Lent; and Henry, son of Niall, son of Brian,[5] lord of Baile-na-brághad, was killed there, and many more of his people were killed and wounded there along with them. An overthrow was given by the grandson of Piers Butler to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which Conchobhar Og, the son of Conchobhar Caech[6] O'Domhnaill, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and a good hand often, and especially

A.D. [1526.]

[1] ꝺéḃlaṁ, literally rendered, is "not a word of his stories was obtained."

[2] *Brian*; i.e. Brian O'Neill.

[3] Caech; i.e. "the Blind."

ocus na láim maiḋ go minic, ocus go hairiġḋi an lá sin, oir nir leic a nert ocus méd a menma ocus feḃus a laime dó anacal do ġabáil iar ná ḋairgsin dó, ocus do tuit imat do ḋaoinib móra maiḋi sa maiḃm sin do mharcślúaġaib ocus do ġallóglaeċuiḃ. O Doċartaiġ .i. Echmharcach, tigerna Inisi hEogain, dhéc a nert a aoisi in hoc anno, ocus cogad mor etir a ċineḋ sá ċigernus an tíre, ocus tigerna do ḋenum do Gerald mac Domnaill mic Fhélim hi Dhoċartaiġ. Sloiged la .h. nDomnaill a tír Almaġaid do ċongnum lé slicht Ricaird a Búrc, ocus Caorċannán ocus Cror Mhaoilína do ġabáil leis, ocus a mbrisseḋ dó, ocus bráiġde ocus éduála imḋa do tabairt arda sin, ocus síḋ sragbáil etir slicht Ricaird a Búrc ocus Dairéḋachaiḃ; ocus forlongport do ḋénum dó ar a ṡilleḋ sá ċairlén Cúlmaile, ocus síḋ ocus bráiġde do ḋuain do tsliocht Cormaic Mic Donnchada annsin, et reliqua.

Ktt. Enáir for mairt. Seacht mbliadna ficet ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Donnchada ċíse hOilella .i. Cormac mac Taiḋg mic Briain do ḋul dhéc, ocus cogad mór idir ċlainn nDonnchaḋa sá ċigernus an tíre na ḋiaiḋ, no gur goiseḋ Mac Donnchada dEoġan mac Donnchada mic Murchada. Brian mac Félim mic Maġnusa hi Conċhobair dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall mac Félim mic Thoirrdhelbaiġ ċarraiġ hi Conchobair mortuus est. O Cleiriġ .i. an Gilla riabach mac Taiḋg caim, fer re helaḋain ocus fer faiḋbsir mór, sragail ḃáir a naibío san fsóinséir a mi meḃoin in ersaiġ. Domnall mac an ersuic hi Ghallċubair do marbad le cuid do tsliocht Aonġusa hi Ghallċubair an ḃliadain si. In Doctúir mac Eogain i Duinnsleiḃe, fer re leiġer ocus annsna healaḋnaiḃ eli dusmór, ocus fer conáiġ mór ocus tiġe aoided, dhéc an tsenn

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[1] *In the end;* a nert, for a nouissimo; i.e. after having completed the ordinary period allotted to man.

on that day, was slain; for his strength, and the greatness of his mind, and the excellence of his hand, did not allow him to accept quarter after it had been offered to him; and several great, good men, of the cavalry and gallowglasses, fell in that overthrow. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Echmarcach, lord of Inis-Eoghain, died in the end[1] of his age in hoc anno; and a great war *occurred* amongst his sept regarding the sovereignty of the country; and Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim O'Dochartaigh, was made lord. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to Tir-Amhalghaidh, to assist the descendants of Richard Burk; and Caerthannán and Cros-Maeilína were taken by him, and broken down; and he brought many captives and spoils out of these, and left peace betwixt the descendants of Richard Burk and the Barretts. And he encamped, on his return, before the castle of Cúl-mhaile, and exacted peace and hostages then from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, &c. A.D. [1526.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-seven years. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Cormac, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst the Clann-Donnchadha regarding the sovereignty of the country after him, until Eoghan, the son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, was proclaimed the Mac Donnchadha. Brian, son of Felim, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, the son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. O'Clerigh, i.e. the Gilla-riabhach, son of Tadhg Cam, an adept in science, and a man of great wealth, died in the habit of Saint Francis, in the middle month of spring. Domhnall, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, was killed this year by some of the descendants of Aenghus O'Gallchubhair. The Doctor, son of Eoghan O'Duinnshleibhe, an adept in medicine, and in most of the other sciences, and a man of great wealth, and one who kept a house of hospitality, died the third [1527.]

lá ría bféil Froinsias. Mag Uidir do dul dhéc an bliadain sí, ocus tigerna do denum don Comorba Mhág Uidir na ionad .i. do Chúconnacht mac Conconnocht mic Briain. Toirrdhelbach mac Eignechán i Dhomnaill mortuus est. Félim mac Gofraidh mic Sean Luirg hi Domnaill mortuus est. Slogad leis O nDomnaill a Mág Luirg, ocus an tír do millead eis ardar ocus foirgnem, ocus an caislén mór ocus caislen an Bennada do gabáil dó, ocus caislén an Chalaid, ocus Baile na huamha, ocus an caislén riabach do gabáil dó; ocus a mbrisfed iarsin, ocus marcach maith do marbad do muintir hi Domnaill a nuchd an Belaig buide .i. Oeb buide mac an Dubaltaig hi Gallchubair. Caislen Lisfir do dinnsena le Maignus Ó nDomnaill in cedoein iar bféil Brénainn, ocus a crichnugad le cuid dont famrad sin eis obair crainn ocus cloiche, ocus cogad hi Neill fair. Maignus O Domnaill do dul ar siubal creichi a nGlionn féile ar Oeb mbuide O nDomnaill, ocus creach do dabairt lair, ocus diar marcach dá muintir do marbad .i. mac Domnaill mic Fhélim mic Aonguса óig hi Ghallchubair, ocus mac Briain daoich mic Domnaill mic in degadaig. Tommár mac Maignusa Mhégg Uidir dhéc .i. fer clérigh ocus duine duicsigh trédhighe re laidin ocus re gaoidhilge, ocus dob ferr cóir leabar laidne ocus gaoidhilge a comgar dó, ocus fer muisir mór diomchuir ocus tige aoidhed do dongmáil. Ruaidri mac Murchada mic tShuibne do marbad da bráithir dó fein in hoc anno. Uilliam mac Aindriass Még Craith .i. fer faidhbis mór ocus biatach maith, ocus a den, dhec an

[1] *Francis.* Apparently St. Francis, confessor, whose festival occurs on October 4th. The Four Mast. state that O'Duinnshleibhe (or O'Donlevy) died on the 30th of September.

[2] *John Luirg*; i.e. "John of Lurg;" so called from having been fostered by the O'Muldoons of Lurg, in the north of the present county of Fermanagh.

[3] *Caislén-mór*; i.e. the "great castle," or Castlemore-Costelloe, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costelloe, and county of Mayo.

day before the festival of Francis.[1] Mag Uidhir died this year; and the comarb Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuconnacht, son of Cuconnacht, son of Brian, was made lord in his place. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Egnechán O'Domhnaill, mortuus est. Felim, son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg[2] O'Domhnaill, mortuus est. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to Magh-Luirg; and the country was destroyed, both corn and buildings; and the Caislén-mór,[3] and the castle of Bennada, were taken by him; and the castle of the Caladh, and Baile-na-huamha, and the Caislen-riabhach, were taken by him; and they were afterwards broken down. And a good horseman of O'Domhnaill's people, i.e. Aedh Buidhe, son of the Dubhaltach O'Gallchubhair, was killed in front of the Belach-buidhe. The castle of Liffer was begun by Maghnus O'Domhnaill the Wednesday after the festival of Brenainn,[4] and finished in the course of that summer, both timber and stone work, and O'Neill warring against him. Maghnus O'Domhnaill went on a predatory march into Glenn-fhéile, against Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, and carried off a prey; and two horsemen of his people were slain, viz., the son of Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Aenghus Og O'Gallchubhair, and the son of Brian Caech, son of Domhnall Mac-an-decanaigh.[5] Thomas Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir died: i.e. a most eminent cleric, and an intelligent, learned man in Latin and Gaeidhilic, and who had the best copies of Latin and Gaeidhilic books of any in his neighbourhood; and a man who supported a large company, and kept a house of hospitality. Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, was killed by his own kinsmen in hoc anno. William, son of Andrias Mag Craith, i.e. a man of great opulence, and a good biatach,[6] and his wife, died in one day and

A.D. [1527.]

[1] *Brenainn.* St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

[2] *Mac-an-decanaigh*; lit. "son of the Dean." This name is still borne by some families in Tyrone, under the forms Mac Digany, and Deane.

[3] *Biatach.* The title "*biatach*" was applied to a wealthy farmer of great influence and authority.

én ló con oiḋče in ḃliaḋain sin. Caiṫilín ingen Chuinn mic Domnaill hi Neill, ben craiḋṫeċ ḋeiġ einiġ do ḃí ag feraiḃ maiṫi .i. ag O Raiġilliġ ar tús ocus ag O Ruairc na ḋiaiḃ sin, d'fagail ḃáis an ḃliaḋain si iar nongaḋ ocus naiṫriġe. Iarla Chille dara ocus mac Iarla Urṁuman do ḋul a Saxanaiḃ tré imṫnúṫ ocus tre innlaċ a ċéle, ocus a inaḃ fein a nErinn do fágḃáil ag barún Delḃna, .i. giurdís na hErenn an tan sin int Iarla sin Cille dara. Domnall mac Fergail mic Domnaill hi Dirn, dux in leiṫe fíor do ṫir Briúin, ocus a ḃainċele .i. Iarrtairḟiona ingen tSheain mic in Phriúdha, mortui sunt. Taḋg mac Cairbri mic in Phriúdha hi Dirn do ġabáil na taoiseċta taréis Domnaill ar béalaiḃ sinnser slechta Cormaic hi Dirn, amail is dú do ḋeġ airilniuḃ, ocus Maoilsechluinn O Dirn a brathair eli do ġabáil na tanaisdechta. Mor ingen Mhaoileċlainn Mhic Cárai, uxor hi Ainliġe .i. an ben dob ferr táinic a gcenel Dorra mic Oenġusa re cian daimsir, buime ḋáṁ ocus ḋeoraiḃ na hErenn, aiṫġin Mhóire Muman ar ċlú ocus ar crabaḋ ocus ar ċaondúṫrachd, ben is mó tuc dorrdáil ocus dalmanaiḃ biḋ ocus éduiġ do ḃochtaiḃ ocus daiḃilgnechaiḃ an Choimdiḃ ocus dá gach aon no sugeḋ a leis a fagail, a hég ar lár a longphuirt féin a port Loċa Leiri, et sepulta est a nOilfinn rá ḋíaiḋen Dé ocus Phádraic. An sruiḋir óg O Fergail .i. Tomárr mac Emuinn mic Rossa, tigerna Chalaiḃ na hAnġaile, ocus an cúigeḋ cuiḃdiuḋach dob ferr do ḃói do ċlannuiḃ Rugraiḋe, do marbaḋ la clainn Emuinn hi Chellaiġ ocus le slicht Félim mic Gilla na naom hi Fergail, ocus a triur mac maille fris fer dolum. Forḃuire cúig seachtṁuineaḃ no assé la clainn Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus lá clainn Taiḋg mic Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus la Mac nDuḃġaill ocus le slicht hi Conchobair ruaiḋ,

[1] *Married.* The original words, do ḃí ag feraiḃ maiṫi, literally rendered, would read "whom good men owned."

[2] *Sepulta.* sepultus, MS.

[3] *Companion* cuiḃdiuḋach; a word deriv. from cuiḃdenn, a share, a portion, and also a company.

night this year. Caitilín, daughter of Conn, son of Domhnall O'Neill, a pious woman of good hospitality, who had been married[1] to good men, viz., to O'Raighilligh at first, and to O'Ruairc afterwards, died this year after unction and penitence. The Earl of Cill-dara, and the son of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, went to Saxon-land through mutual envy and complaints; and he left his own office in Erinn to the Baron of Delbhna, (i.e. this Earl of Cill-dara was Justiciary of Erinn at that time). Domhnall, the son of Ferghal, son of Domhnall O'Birn, dux of the lower half of Tir-Briúin, and his wife, i.e. Lasairfhína, daughter of John the Prior's son, mortui sunt. Tadhg, the son of Cairbre, son of the Prior O'Birn, assumed the chieftaincy after Domhnall, in preference to the senior of the descendants of Cormac O'Birn, as good merit deserves; and Maelsechlainn O'Birn, his other brother, assumed the tanistship. Mor, daughter of Maelechlainn Mac Caba, uxor of O'hAinlighe, i.e. the best woman that came into Cenel-Doffa-mic-Aenghusa for a long time; the nurse of the learned and destitute of Erinn; the equal of Mór Mumhan in reputation, piety, and good will; the woman who gave most in offerings and alms of food and clothing to the poor, and to the orphans of the Lord, and to every one who would require to receive them, died in the middle of her own residence, in Port-Locha-Leise, et sepulta[2] est in Oilfinn, under the protection of God and Patrick. The young Prior O'Ferghail, i.e. Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Rossa, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, and the fifth best companion[3] that was of the Clanna-Rughraidhe, was slain by the sons of Edmond O'Cellaigh, and by the sons of Felim, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, and his three sons along with him, per dolum. An investment of five weeks, or six, by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by Mac Dubhgaill, and the race of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the descendants of

A.D. [1527.]

ocus re flicht Féim finn, ocus le flicht Taidg mic Briain, for caislén riabach Cláinni Fadartaig, ocus muc ingnad crainn do denum cuige doid do hfailgid deg daingne darada, ocus failge fada fír mórda ar lut fúide. Diarmaid mac Taidg ruaid, ocus marcach maid do dunad Cláinne Maolruanaid, do marbad amach arran gcaislén, ocus an muc do gerrad rá deoid la Tuathal ruad.

Ect. Enáir for Cedaoin; birrex fuirre. Ocht mbliadna fiched ocus .u. ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Ingen hi Briain .i. Finnguala ingen Conchobair, an ben ir mó do corruin do clú a comaimsir ría do daod cuirp ocus anma, do dul dhéc iar gcaithem a haoisi ocus a hinme re hoinech ocus re daonnocht ar tús, ocus iar mbeith bliadain ar fichit a naibío an treas uisio ag denum crábad ocus daonnachta ocus deg oirrigde do daod Dhé ocus ant saogail. h.Briain .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Taidc, an Gaoideal dob faide re huairle ocus re henech a let Moda uile, ocus oigri oiles Briain Borama ar congmail cogaid re Gallaib, dragail dair iar nongad ocus iar naidrige, ocus a mac do rigad na ionad .i. Conchobar mac Toirrdhealbaig. Mac Diarmada moige Luirg .i. Cormac mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, féichem coitcenn ar einech ocus ar féile daoir ealadna, ocus mír cruada cogaid ocus coitchetu Connacht an Cormac sin, ocus fer coranta a cride fein ar a errgcairdiu é, ocus a ég iar nongad ocus iar naidrige a nerr a aoisi; ocus a derbrátharr .i. Diarmaid do gabáil a ionad dia éis. Conn mac Neill mic Airt hi Neill, cennfeda maith do cinél Eogain, do marbad la mac Airt óig hi Neill, ocus diar mac

[1] *Engine.* muc; lit. "pig."

[2] *Tuathal Ruadh.* In the Annals of Connacht Tuathal is called mac Cuinn, "the son of Conn [O'Donnell]," and it is added that the castle was surrendered through famine.

[3] *Third Order.* The third Order of St. Francis.

[4] *Hardy champion.* mir crada, M.S. The Four Masters and the Annals of Connacht have also mir

Felim Finn, and the descendants of Tadhg Mac Branáin, against Caislen-riabhach of Clann-Foghartaigh; and a wonderful wooden engine[1] for taking it was made by them of good, firm, oaken beams, and long, truly large beams supporting it. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ruadh, and a good horseman of the stock of Clann-Maelruanaidh, were killed from out of the castle; and the engine was at last cut to pieces by Tuathal Ruadh.[2] A.D. [1527.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; a bissextile; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-eight years. O'Briain's daughter, i.e. Finnghuala, daughter of Conchobhar, the woman who maintained the greatest reputation of all her contemporaries, as regards body and soul, died after spending her life and wealth at first in promoting hospitality and humanity, and after having been twenty-one years in the habit of the third Order,[3] performing devotion, clemency, and good works, on behalf of God and the world. O'Briain, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Tadhg, the Gaeidhel who had been longest identified with nobility and hospitality in all Leth-Modha, and the genuine heir of Briau Borumha in maintaining war with Foreigners, died after unction and penitence; and his son was made king in his place, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada—(the general supporter of hospitality and bounty towards men of learning, and the hardy champion[4] of the warfare and defence of Connacht, was this Cormac, and the protector of his own territory against his enemies)—died after unction and penitence in the end[5] of his age; and his brother, i.e. Diarmaid, assumed his place after him. Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a good captain of the Cenel-Eoghain, was slain by the son of Art Og O'Neill; and O'Neill's two sons,[6] [1528.]

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cruaroa, which literally signifies "piece of steel." The construction of this entry is rather loose and inelegant.

[5] *The end.* a nepp. See note [1], p. 258 *supra*.

[6] *O'Neill's two sons*; i.e. the two sons of Art Og O'Neill.

hi Neill .i. Enrí ocus Cormac, do bí a láim ag .h. Neill a brad roime sin, do tabairt do clainn Cuinn mic Neill, ocus clann Cuinn do crochad na deisi mac sig sin. Caislén Cúlmaile do gabail ar Mac n'Donnchada da derbrathair fein .i. do Muirchertach Mac Donnchada mac Murchada, ocus Mac Donnchada fein ocus a mac .i. Murchad do gabail rá cend gosid na diaid sin leis O n'Dubda, ocus le Muirchertach Mac n'Donnchada, ocus mac eli do Mac Donnchada do marbad ann .i. Donnchad. Sloiged leis O n'Domnaill maille re hAlbanchaib móra ra Aluradar mac Eóin Chatánaig a Muig Luirg, ocus an bealach buide do gerrad doib, ocus cíos ocus bráigdi dragail on tír, ocus teacht slán. O Ruairc .i. Eogan mac Tigernáin, tigerna na Breifne, urra cotchaigde einig ocus uaisle díleachta Coba sinn, dragail dáis an bliadain sin a naibíd san Froinsér iar nongad ocus iar naidbaige. Mac Suibne Fanad .i. Domnall óg mortuus est iar gcur aibíde an uird Muire uime la féli Muire isin ngeimred. Gaod mór isin mbliadain si an aoine sia nodlaic, ionnus gur leg mórán doisrechaib crainn ocus cloiche ocus iomad do crannuib, ocus go háirigti do brisi mainistir Dhúin na nGall, ocus do bris ocus do fuadaig alán darsdroigid ar muir ocus ar tír. Muiris mac Donnchada hi Digleigind, fós re leigiur, dragail dáis an bliadain sin. O Maoilmhíadhaig.i. Cathal mac Domnaill mic Uaidne duibe, taisech theallaig Cerballain, mortuus est.

Kct. Enair for Coine. Nói mbliadna sicher ocus .u. ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. Conchobar óg O Baigill, tanuise a dalman féin, do marbad lá clainn

Was killed. do marbad. The partic. do has been erroneously repeated in the MS.

With a great many Albanachs. re hAlbanchaib móra; lit. "with great Albanachs," [i.e. men of Alba, or Scotland].

[3] *John Cathánagh.* See note [1], p. 200 *supra.*

[4] *The Bealach-buidhe.* The "yellow pass," now called Bothar-buidhe, or Ballaghboy, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

[5] *Aedh Finn.* "Hugh the Fair;" the ancestor of the O'Rorkes, O'Reillys,

viz., Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity by O'Neill for a long time previously, were surrendered to the sons of Conn, son of Niall; and the sons of Conn hanged these two princes. The castle of Cúl-mhaile was taken against Mac Donnchadha by his own brother, i.e. by Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh; and Mac Donnchadha himself, and his son, i.e. Murchadh, were captured in a short time after that by O'Dubhda, and by Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha; and another son of Mac Donnchadha was killed[1] there, i.e. Donnchadh. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, with a great many Albanachs[2] under Alexander, the son of John Cathánagh,[3] to Magh-Luirg; and the Bealach-buidhe[4] was cut down by them; and they obtained rent and hostages from the country, and returned safely. O'Ruairc, i.e. Eoghan, son of Tighernán, lord of the Breifne, the sustaining prop of the bounty and nobility of the race of Aedh Finn,[5] died this year in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penitence. Mac Suibhne of Fanad, i.e. Domhnall Og, mortuus est, after assuming the habit of the Order of Mary, on the day of the festival of Mary in winter. Great wind in this year, the Friday before Christmas, which threw down a great many wooden and stone buildings, and several trees; and it broke down, in particular, the monastery of Dún-na-nGall; and it shattered and blew away a great number of boats on sea and land. Maurice, son of Donnchadh O'Bigleighinn, an adept in medicine, died this year. O'Maelmhiadhaigh, i.e. Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Uaithne Buidhe,[6] chief of Tellach-Cerbhallain, mortuus est.

A.D. [1528.]

The kalends of January on Friday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-nine years. Conchobhar Og O'Baighill, tanist of his own country, was slain

[1529.]

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and their correlatives. The history of Aedh Finn is preserved in a curious Irish MS. called the *Book of Fenagh*, of which a translation will (it is hoped) soon be given to the public by Denis H. Kelly, Esq., M.R.I.A.

[6] *Uaithne Buidhe*; "Yellow pillar;" in an English form, "Owney Boy."

hi Bhaigill in hoc anno. Iarla Deirmuman, Semus, ant aon mac goill rá mo clú oinig ocus uairle do bí an Erinn, ocus do boi na urrain cogaid re Gallaib ocus re Gaidelaib, ocus dob ferr do cend dáil ocus deoraid, dhéc a lár a aoiri ocus a inme do galus orann tri noidce im feil fan Seain. Félim mac Conchobair hi Bháigill do marbad la clainn hi Bhaigill in hoc anno. Mac mic Dhubgaill na hAlban do marbad la hAed mbuide .h. nDomnaill a ndorus Cairlén Chúile mic an tréin dén búille cloidem. Cairlén Chúil mic an trein do gabáil rá cend gairid na diaid frin le Mágnus .h.nDomnaill, ocus a brigged arr a haithle do dorad na comairle. O hUigind .i. Domnall cam, faoi re dán ocus re foglaim, dhéc in hoc anno. Mac hi Uigind .i. Aed mac Glairne, fói re dán, mortuus est. Brian ballach mac Neill mic Cuinn do marbad le Cormac Mac Uibilín, ocus é ar muinnterus Briain réin, ocus síad ag fagbáil cairrige Feidhuir. An Cornamach mac Feidgail mic Donnchada duib Mic Aedagáin, .i. an fer rá huirrdercca a breithemnus ocus a brithidechd re breithemnus tuaithi a tíri Gaidel, [mortuus est] et repultus [est] a nOilfinn. Domnall mac Eoin mic Domnaill mic Dirrdagra, adbar olloman tuaisceirt Ulad re bérla feinechuis, mortuus est et repultus [est] a gcarraig Feidhuir. Sémus mac Ruaidri mic Dirrdagra, mac fuirmid a ealadna fein, mortuus est. Mac Ailín .i. Cailín mac Gille espuig, én fogha a noisiu gaidelaib uile ar engnum ocus ar einech, dhéc. Domnall mac Aeda mic Domnaill Mic Aedagáin .i.

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[1] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[2] *Council.* This event is more clearly related by the Four Masters, who state that iar sccrúdad a comairle aged do cinned lair an cairlén do brised; i.e. "after scrutinizing his council, what he [Maghnus O'Domhnaill] decided was to break it [the castle] down."

[3] *In hoc.* an óc, MS.

[4] *Fenechas*; i.e. the Irish Laws, or Brehon Laws.

[5] *Lay Brehonship*; i.e. Civil Law.

[6] *Bérla fenechais.* The *bírla* (or

by the sons of O'Baighill in hoc[1] anno. The Earl of Desmumha, James, the foreigner's son of greatest repute for bounty and nobility that was in Erinn, and who was a prop of battle against Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and the best protector of the learned and destitute, died in the middle of his age and prosperity, of a sudden illness of three nights, on the festival of Saint John. Felim, the son of Conchobhar O'Baighill, was killed by the sons of O'Baighill in hoc anno. The son of Mac Dubhgaill of Alba was killed by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, in the doorway of the castle of Cúl-mhic-an-tréin, with one stroke of a sword. The castle of Cúl-mhic-an-tréin was taken in the course of a short time after that by Maghnus O'Domhnaill; and it was broken down immediately in pursuance of the council.[2] O'hUiginn, i.e. Domhnall Cam, a doctor in poetry and learning, died in hoc[3] anno. The son of O'hUiginn, i.e. Aedh, son of Glaisne, a doctor in poetry, mortuus est. Brian Ballagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, was slain by Cormac Mac Uibhilín, who was in the friendship of Brian himself, as they were leaving Carraig-Ferghuis. The Cosnamhach, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Dubh Mac Aedhagáin, the most eminent man in the lands of the Gaeidhel in fenechas,[4] and in poetry, with lay Brehonship,[5] [mortuus est], et sepultus [est] in Oilfinn. Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall Mac Birrthagra, intended professor of the North of Uladh in "bérla fenechais,"[6] mortuus est, et sepultus [est] in Carraig-Ferghuis. James, son of Ruaidhri Mac Birrthagra, a macfuirmigh[7] of his own art, mortuus est. Mac Ailín, i.e. Cailín, son of Gilla-espuig, the choice of all in Oirer-Gaeidhel for prowess and bounty, died. Domhnall, the son of Aedh, son of Domhnall Mac Aedhagáin, i.e. the Mac

A.D. [1529.]

language, of the *fenechas*, or Brehon Laws. It was otherwise called *bérla Feine*. See O'Donovan's Grammar, Introd., p. lxx.

[7] *Macfuirmigh*. "Son of composer." This was the title of the sixth grade in the ancient classification of poets. See the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 157; and Ebel's ed. of Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, p. 27.

Mac Aodagáin Uaṁuman .i. cenn óigi leiṫe Moḋa ar eigi ocus ar filidecht, mortuus est. Mac Fheorais Dhúin móir .i. Maoilir mortuus est. Muirčertach mac Maġnusa Mic Diarmada fuair ocus Conchobar mac Giolla Martain do marbad an Oilfind, ocus Ruaidri buiḋe mac Donnchada ḋuiḃ ocus Emann mac Duḃġaill do gabail ann leis O Conchobair fuaḋ.

Acts. Ienair for hḟaṫarn; x. mbliadna xx^ec ocus .u. cet ocus mile air in Tigerna. Caitilín ingen Murchada mic tShuiḋne, ben I Dhoċartaiġ, mortua est. Roiss ingen hI Chaṫáin, ben Fhélim I Dhoċartaiġ, do ḋul dhéc in hoc anno. Slóigeḋ leis .h. nDomnaill a mí Meḋóin tsamrad a coigeḋ Connacht, dár gabaḋ lais tri ċoilltib Conchobair ar fad ocus arrin a nuachtar ṫíre, ocus tar Ḋúill buḋḋerg, ocus tríd an tánuisdecht a Moiġ Luirg, ocus tar cara Dromma Ruirc fois doridiu; ocus Muinter Eolais do milleḋ ocus do loscud lais, ocus cuid dá ḋaoiniḃ do buain de im ċairlen Liaṫdromma .i. Maġnus mac Fiṙḋorċa Mic Shuiḋne ocus mac Mic Coilín .i. Toirrdelbach duḃ, ocus gabáil arrin arisi tar Sinuinn siar, ocus do machaire Chonnacht, ocus do-droiċet Aṫa Moḋa tar Suca, ocus Clann Chionnmaiġ do creachad ocus do loscud lais .i. bailti Mic Daiḃiṫ .i. Glinnsce ocus Cill Chrúáin, ocus énála imḋa do ṫabairt arran tír. Baile an torair do milleḋ ocus do loscud don dul sin lais, ocus ciorr corranta d'aġḃáil ar .h. Conchobair fuad .i. ré singinne isin gceṫromain dá ḋúṫchaid; ocus filled tarais don ḃealaiġ buidi iar milled Muiġe Luirg, ocus gan díġḃail do ḋénum ḋó. Sorċa ingen Aoḋa óig mic Aoḋa an einiġ mic Neill mic Cuind, uxor

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[1] *Donnchadh Dubh.* "Donough the Black." A member of the family of Mac Dermot, apparently. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, to whom the MS. belonged, and is not in any other collection of Irish Annals accessible to the Editor.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Cara-Droma-Ruisc*; i.e. "the weir

Aedhagáin of Ur-Mumha, i.e. head of the learned of Leth-Modha in knowledge and poetry, mortuus est. Mac Feorais of Dún-mór, i.e. Meiler, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, and Conchobhar Mac Gilla-Martain, were slain in Oilfinn, and Ruaidhri Buidhe, son of Donnchadh Dubh,[1] and Edmond Mac Dubhgaill, were taken prisoners there by O'Conchobhair Ruadh. A.D. [1529.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty years. Caitilín, daughter of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, wife of O'Dochartaigh, mortua est. Rose, daughter of O'Catháin, wife of Felim O'Dochartaigh, died in hoc[2] anno. A hosting by O'Domhnaill into the province of Connacht, in the middle month of summer, on which occasion he passed through Coillte-Conchobhair, and from thence into Uachtar-thíre, and past Buill southwards, and through the tanist's land into Magh-Luirg, and eastwards again across Cara-Droma-Ruisc[3]; and Muinter-Eolais was destroyed and burned by him. And a number of his people were taken from him about the castle of Liath-druim, viz., Maghnus, son of Ferdorcha Mac Suibhne, and the son of Mac Cailín, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Dubh. And he passed from thence westwards across the Shannon again, and to Machaire-Connacht, and by the bridge of Ath-Mogha, across the Suca. And Clann-Conmhaigh was plundered and burned by him, viz., Mac David's towns, viz., Glinnsce and Cill-Crúain; and he carried off great spoils from the district. Baile-an-tobair was destroyed and burned by him on this occasion; and he imposed a defensive tribute[4] on O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. six pence on every quarter[5] of his country. And he returned back to the Bealach-buidhe, after destroying Magh-Luirg, no injury having been done to him. Sorcha, daughter of Aedh Og, son of Aedh-an-enigh,[6] son of Niall, [1530.]

of Drum-Ruisc"; the old name of Carrick-on-Shannon.

[4] *Defensive tribute*; i.e. a tribute the payment of which secured the protection of O'Donnell.

[5] *On every quarter*; i.e. on every quarter (or cartron) of land.

[6] *Aedh-an-enigh*; i.e. "Aedh (or Hugh) of the hospitality."

hi Neill .i. Cuinn mic Cuinn mic Enrí, mortua est. Mac Artáin dux Cineoil Fhogartaig mortuus est. Mac Domnaill gallóglaech .i. Colla mac Colla, conparal tire hEogain mic Neill, mortuus est. Cathal mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri caoich Mic Dhiarmada, fáoi cinnireadna do chrechairechtaib ocus do cenotugad a ercarad ar gach taoib de, mortuus est. Cumgrádach mac Maolruanaid mic Conchobair Mhég Rágnaill mortuus est. Teach crandgaile dob ferr do bí an Erinn ag Mac Conmara ar loch Aillinne do lorcud lair O nDomnaill, ocus an Dhreifne uile ó tríhliab riar do milleb dó. Creach mór do dénum dAob Buide O Dhomnaill a nGailengaibh Sligech eli leis .h. nDomnaill a mí medóin an fogamar ar mac Uilliam Búrc, dár milleb cuid don tír, ocus fíe do gnadmad doib iarsin, ocus teacht slan acht óg marcach maith dont slúaig .i. Aod mac Conchobair riabaich hi Dhuibidir. Rugraide, mac Eogain mic Aoda bailb mic tSheain hi Dhocartaig, écht mór na duthaid féin, mortuus est. Mac Uilliam Clainni Ricard .i. Ricard mac Uilleg finn mic Uilleg ruaid mic Uilleg an fína, cinnlitir Gall ocus gaoidel uachtair Connacht, ocus an té dob ferr oinech ocus uairle, ocus dub daingne [rechta] ocus riagail tánic do tríochaib Uilliam Cuncúr re cian daimsir, dragail dáir do galuib aitheghir an mí déigionach don erdach. Caiptil na mbrathar mionúr a nDún na nGall an bliadain sin, ocus O Domnaill dá dtabairt amach uile ó dún co déreb ar a corcur fein maille re caithem mór ocus re rocraidhechtaibh adbail onorach. Erruc Oilenn .i. ant erruc Gréigech dragail dáir, ocus ni hoilbeim don

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[1] *Uxor.* uxar, MS.

[2] *Mortua est.* moirti runt, MS.

[3] *From the mountain westwards*; i.e. all of the district of Breifne-O'Ruairc, or the present co. of Leitrim, to the west of Slieve-an-iarainn.

[4] *Conchobhar Riabhach O'Duibhidhir*; or "Conor O'Dwyer the Swarthy." He was probably slain in the retreat homewards.

[5] *Ulick-an-fhina*; i.e. "Ulick of the wine."

son of Conn, uxor[1] of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, son of Conn, son of Henry, mortua est.[2] Mac Artain, dux of Cenel-Foghartaigh, mortuus est. Mac Domhnaill Galloglaech, i.e. Colla, son of Colla, constable of Tir-Eoghain-mic-Neill, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, a most eminent captain for plundering and subduing his enemies on every side of him, mortuus est. Cumsgrach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar Mag Raghnaill, mortuus est. The best wooden house in all Erinn, which Mac Consnamha had on Loch-Ailinne, was burned by O'Domhnaill; and all the Breifne from the mountain westward[3] was destroyed by him. A great depredation was committed by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill in Gaileng. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, in the middle month of harvest, against Mac William Burk, on which occasion a part of the district was destroyed. And peace was afterwards concluded by them; and he (*O'Neill*) returned safely, with the exception of a good young horseman of the army, i.e. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Riabhach O'Duibhidhir.[4] Rudhraidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Aedh Balbh, son of John O'Dochartaigh, a great loss in his own country, mortuus est. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e, Richard, son of Ulick Finn, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina,[5] head of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Upper Connacht, and the person of the best bounty and nobility, and of the firmest [law] and rule, that had come for a long time of the race of William the Conqueror,[6] died of a very brief illness in the last month of spring. A chapter of the Friars Minors in Dun-na-nGall this year; and O'Domhnaill maintained them all from the commencement to the conclusion at his own cost, with great expenditure, and munificent, honourable hospitality. The Bishop of Oilfinn, i.e. the Greek bishop,[7]

A.D. [1530.]

[6] *William the Conqueror.* William Fitz Aldelm de Burgh.

[7] *Greek Bishop.* There is no account of this Bishop in any authority accessible to the Editor, nor does his name occur in the lists given by Ware and Harris.

daonnacht ant éc an erpuic Crégaig. Comhfoirba Cholaim cille a nGlionn cille .i. Donn mac Niallurgaig mortuus est. Iarla Chille dara .i. Geróid mac Geróid do bí a fad rá síaid ag rig Saxan do techt a nÉrinn ocus Giuirdir Saxanach do tocht leis, ocus iad ag millead mórán rá gaoidealaib. O Raigillig do gabáil dóib ocus é ar teacht na gcenn fein. Ingen Mic in Bhaird .i. Una dhec. Ingen hi Bhaigill .i. Róis ingen Toirrdhelbaig mic Neill ruaid, ben décmach deigeng, mortua est. Síle ingen hi Fallamain uxor Cairbri mic in driúra hi Birn, ben décmach daonnachtach deig dealba nar biult dám na deoraib, mortua est.

Ktt. Enáir for Domnach; en bliadan déc ar fichit, ocus cuig ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. O Siaghail ollam leighis Innsi hEogain mortuus est. Cairlen Beoil Leice do gabáil dAod Buide O Dhomnaill, ocus buaidred an tíre do techt arr sin go mór. Donnchad mac Toirrdhelbaig mic Taidc hi Briain, tánaiste Tuadmuman, cennfedna maid ocus fer déndna einig ocus uairle, dhéc in hoc anno. Mag Carthaig riabach .i. Domnall mac Finghin mic Diarmada, tigerna óg Cairbri, ocus fer einig coitcinn déigrid ocus daoir ealadna, ocus tigerna do bu fo dhaid reacht ocus riagal, ocus tuc gairm scoile dresruid Erenn, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Mac hi Dhocartaig .i. Niall mac Conchobair cartaig mortuus est. Diarmaid mac Seain mic Aoda mic Mhaolruanaid .i. antí dob fer uairle ocus daonnacht dia coimdine fein, dhéc. Cogad mór a tír Conaill an bliadain sin idir O nDomhnaill ocus a mac .i. Mágnus. O Domnaill do chur tílúaig mór an aon áit ocus dul

[1] *Glenn-Cille.* *Recte* Glenn-Coluim-Cille (or Glencolumbkill), in the co. of Donegal.

[2] *Donn Mac Niallusaigh.* In the *Annals of Connacht* the Christian name is Donnchadh, or Donough. The surname Mac Niallusaigh is now written Mac Eneilis.

[3] *To meet themselves;* na gcenn fein; i.e. to meet them at their own invitation.

[4] *Uxor.* uxar, MS.

died; and the death of the Greek bishop is no blemish to humanity. The comarb of Colum Cille in Glenn-Cille,[1] i.e. Donn Mac Niallusaigh,[2] mortuus est. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett son of Garrett, who had been a long time under arrest by the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn, and a Saxon Justiciary came with him; and they were destroying much against the Gaeidhel. O'Raighilligh was taken prisoner by them, after he had gone to meet themselves.[3] Mac-in-Bhaird's daughter, i.e. Una, died. O'Baighill's daughter, i.e. Rose, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Ruadh, a charitable, most bountiful woman, mortua est. Sílè, daughter of O'Fallamhain, uxor[4] of Cairbre, son of the Prior O'Birn, a charitable, humane, beautiful woman, who refused neither guest nor stranger, mortua est. A.D. [1530.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-one years. O'Siaghail, chief physician of Inis-Eoghain, mortuus est. The castle of Bel-leice was taken by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill; and the disturbance of the district resulted greatly from that event. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, tanist of Tuadh-Mumha, a good captain, and a man who practised hospitality and excellence, died in hoc anno. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Domhnall, son of Finghin, son of Diarmaid, a young lord of Cairbre, and a man of general bounty to poets and men of learning—and a lord of most excellent law and rule, who had given a school invitation to the men of Erinn—died in hoc anno. The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Niall, son of Conchobhar Carragh, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of John, son of Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, i.e. the most noble and humane person of his own kindred,[5] died. A great war in Tir-Conaill this year, between O'Domhnaill and his son, i.e. Maghnus. O'Domhnaill sent a large [1531.]

[5] *His own kindred.* In the *Annals of Connacht* his sept is called *Sliocht Maelruanaidh*, or "descendants of Maelruanaidh," which was the tribe name of the Mac Donoughs of Corann, in the county of Sligo.

a nduthaib Mhagnuis, ocus an tir do mhilleb bó; ocus mac Donnchada coeich Mhég Uidir, duine uasal maith drepuid Manach do marbad ar an slóigedh; ocus Magnus do éeacht a tír Aodha ocus morán do mhilleb innti, ocus araile. Mac Mic Uidilín .i. Cormac, cenn feadha maith ocus fer einigh cointinn, dragail báis co hobann in hoc anno. Sloigedh leisin nginusdís trasranach .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún a tír Eogain, ocus O Domnaill do dul na gconne, ocus caislén Cinnaisi do brisseb ocus an tir do mhilleb; ocus Brian mac Loclainn mic tShuibne, consabal Iarla Urmhuman, do marbad a mbruighin ar an sloigedh sin fein. Iollann buide mac Mhaoilechlainn mic Iollainn Mic in Leagha ruaidh, fós na ealadain fein, dhec an bliadain sin. Sile ingen Chairbre hI Birn, ben a haosta féin dob fesir do daintoisseachaib sil Muiredhaigh ina coimhé, [dragbail báis], ocus a hadhlucad a Rosc Chommáin a nothuslighe a sinnsear. Tuathal O Domnallain ó mhachaire Mhaonmhoighe mortuus est. Gillaparaic mac Aduimh Mic in Bhaird mortuus est.

Kal. Enáir fos luan: dá bliadain dhéc ar sichit ocus .u. cet ocus mile. O Domnaill do dul a gcenn an sluagdís .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún an bliadain sa, ocus sann ocus cengal do denum sis, ocus an sluagdís Sacsanach do tocht a tír Eogain, ocus Dun Genainn do brisseb dó, ocus an tir do mhilleb. Iarla Chille dara .i. Geróid mac Geróid do tocht ass Sassanaib ocus é na sluagdís ón sí. O Domnaill do dul a Muig Luirg ocus Mac Domnaill leis .i. Aluradar mac Eoin Chaladánaigh, ocus creaca ocus loiscthi do denum doib, ocus sid do denum go luath na diaidh sin dóib. Clann hI Neill .i. clann Airt óig .i. Domnall ocus Tuathal, do dói

[1] *Sgemeltún.* A rude way of writing the name of Skeffington.

[2] *Mac-in-Legha.* This name signifies "son of the Physician." Maelechlainn Mac-in-Legha, mentioned above as the father of the person whose obit is recorded, aided in the transcription, in 1512, of an Irish medical MS. preserved in the King's Inns' Library, Dublin. See Wilde's Report on *Table of Deaths*, Census of Ireland for 1851, part v., vol. i., p. 28.

army to one place, and went into Maghnus's country; A.D.
and the district was destroyed by him. And the son of [1531.]
Donnchadh Caech Mag Uidhir, a good gentleman of the Feara-Manach, was killed on the hosting. And Maghnus went into Tir-Aedha, and destroyed much in it, &c. The son of Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Cormac, a good captain, and a man of general hospitality, died suddenly in hoc anno. A hosting by the Saxon Justiciary, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[1] to Tir-Eoghain; and O'Domhnaill went to meet them; and they demolished the castle of Cennard, and destroyed the country. And Brian, son of Lochlainn Mac Suibhne, the Earl of Ur-Mumha's constable, was killed in a conflict on that same hosting. Illann Buidhe, son of Maelechlainn, son of Illann Mac-in-Legha[2] Ruadh, an eminent man in his own art,[3] died this year. Síle, daughter[4] of Cairbre O'Birn, the best woman of her own age of the ladies of Sil-Muiredhaigh in her time, [died], and was buried in Ros-Comain, in the tomb of her ancestors. Tuathal O'Domhnallain, from Machaire-Maenmhaighe,[5] mortuus est. Gillapatraic, son of Adam Mac-in-Bhaird, mortuus est.

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, [1532.]
and thirty-two years. O'Domhnaill went this year to meet the Justiciary, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[1] and formed a friendship and compact with him; and the Saxon Justiciary went into Tir-Eoghain, and the castle of Dun-Genainn was demolished, and the country injured, by him. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, came from Saxon-land, as Justiciary from the king. O'Domhnaill went into Magh-Luirg; and Mac Domhnaill, i.e. Alexander, son of John Cathánach *was* with him; and depredations and burnings were committed by them; and peace was quickly afterwards made by them. The sons of O'Neill, viz., the sons of Art Og, viz., Domhnall and Tuathal, who had been

[3] *In his own art*; i.e. in medicine.

[4] *Daughter*; ingen; probably a mistake for ben, "wife." See the last entry under 1530.

[5] *Machaire-Maenmhaighe*. The "plain of Maenmagh," a district in the county of Galway.

abḟad a mbraiġdenus ag Ó Néill, do crochad iar in hoc anno. Eogan mac Thigernain ṁic Eogain hi Ruairc, ri ḃuine uarruil ar a ċulaiḃ fein, do ṁarbad le clainn i Mhaoilṁiadhaiġ a mbaile na mbrátharr a n'Druim ḃá eiḃiar. Mac Mhég Fhlannchaiḃ .i. Toirrdhelbach do ṁarbad dia ḃiar derbrátharr féin a ndorus baile Mhég Fhlannchaiḃ, ocus Brian Ó Ruairc do ṁilleḃ ṁoráin a n'Dartraiġe tríchin. Inġen Mhic Shúiḃne Fhánad .i. Máire, .i. ben hi Dháiġill, d'fagail ḃáir go hobann .i. a hercur dá heaċ a ndorus a baile féin. Ó Maolconaire .i. Torna mac Torna mortuus est, ocus Ó Maolconaire do ġairm na ionad do Conchobar mac Domnaill ruaid hi Mhaoilconaire, ocus a ḃul dhéc go luaċ na ḃiaiḃ sin. Cairlén Aird na riaḃ do ġabáil le clainn hi Dhuḃda ar mac Sean a Búrc, ocus cogad etorra fréin ocus fliochd Ricaird a Búrc, ocus mórán creaċ ocus marḃṫa do denum etorra in hoc anno. Ó Cerḃuill .i. Maolruanaiḃ, an Gaoidel doḃ uarle ocus doḃ oirrderca a leṫ Moḃa, ocus ir mó do ṁill rá ġalloiḃ ocus do lerraiġ rá ġaoidelaiḃ, d'fagail ḃáir in hoc anno. Comorba Fíḃnacha .i. Brian mortuus est. Mac Uiḃilín .i. Ualtar mac Geróid do ṁarbaḃ an eglais Dhúin bó, ocus Conchobar mac hi Chaṫáin, fer toictech tromċonáiġ, do lorcud, ocus Mac Conulaḃ .i. Sémmus mac Airt Mic Conulaḃ do ġabail ann. Clann Doṁnaill ċleiriġ hi Chaṫáin do ríne na gnioma sin. Mac iarla Urṁuman .i. Tomárr mac Piarais ruaid do marbad a nOrrraiġe le Diarmaid mac Gillaḃádraic, aḃḃar riġ Orrraiġe; ocus ní mór nar ḃé sin échd Mhaoilṁóire, daiġ nír ḃo cian iarsin gurro tairḃreṫ Diarmaid lé na derbrátharr féin, .i. lá Mac Gillaḃadraic, don iarla Urṁuimnech, ocus ro cenglad

[1] *In the Friars' town.* The Four Masters say "in the monastery."

[2] "*Maelmor's feat.*" The Irish chronicles relate that Tuathal Maelgarbh, monarch of Ireland, was slain in the year 544, by a person named

a long time imprisoned by O'Neill, were hanged by him in hoc anno. Eoghan, son of Tighernan, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, a most excellent gentleman in his own position, was slain by the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh in the Friars' town,[1] in Druim-dhá-ethiar. The son of Mac Flannchaidh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, was slain by his own two brothers in the doorway of Mac Flannchaidh's residence; and Brian O'Ruairc destroyed much in Dartraighe through that. The daughter of Mac Suibhne Fánad, i.e. Mary, O'Baighill's wife, died suddenly; i.e. she was thrown from her horse in the doorway of her own residence. O'Maelconaire, i.e. Torna, the son of Torna, mortuus est; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ruadh O'Maelconaire, was proclaimed the O'Maelconaire in his place; and he died quickly after that. The castle of Ard-na-riadh was taken by the sons of O'Dubhda against the son of John Burk; and a war *broke out* between themselves and the descendants of Rickard Burk, and many depredations and homicides were committed between them, in hoc anno. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. Maelruanaidh, the noblest and most illustrious Gaeidhel that was in Leth-Modha, and who destroyed most in regard to Foreigners, and improved most in regard to Gaeidhel, died in hoc anno. The comarb of Fídhnacha, i.e. Brian, died. Mac Uidhilín, i.e. Walter, son of Garrett, was killed in the church of Dún-bó; and Conchobhar, son of O'Cathâin, a very rich, affluent man, was burned, and Mac Conuladh, i.e. James, the son of Art Mac Conuladh, was taken prisoner there. The sons of Domhnall Clerech O'Cathâin committed those deeds. The son of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, i.e. Thomas, son of Piers Ruadh, was slain in Osraighe by Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Patraic, intended king of Osraighe. And this was very nearly "Maelmor's feat;"[2] for it was not long afterwards until Diarmaid was delivered by his own brother, i.e. by Mac Gilla-Patraic, to the Earl of

A.D. [1532.]

Maelmor, who was immediately killed himself in return. Hence the proverb "the fate of Maelmor" is used to express sudden retaliation. See *Chron. Scotorum*, loc. cit.

Diarmaid lár an iarla anoíġuil a mic ocus gach uile airċena dandernaḃ le Diarmaid roime rin riam. Dubċaḃlaiġ, inġen Conchobair mic Ruaidri ḃuiḃi .i. ben Conchobair óig mic Muirċeartaiġ Mic Diarmada rúaid, mortua est.

Ictt. Enair for Mairt; tri bliadna dég ar xx^ti ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigernа. Mac Diarmada moiġe Luirg .i. Diarmaid an einiġ mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri čaoiċ Mic Diarmada, do marbaḋ per dolum la clainn Eogain mic Thaiḋg mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, .i. bráiċre Mic Diarmada féin, ocus rá mór ant échd rin, óir ní raiḃe a comaimsir sir a nEirinn fer a tigernuis do buḋ mó oinech ocus uairle, ocus dob ferr do cend dáṁ ocus deoraiḃ, ocus ann gach uile ṁoḋ duine ṁaiṫ inárr; [fer lán] do aiṫne ocus deolus ocus delaḋain, ocus da gach maiṫ áirchena; lá féile Brénuinn forroíċendad a Lior Aoḋáin a crič Airtiġ, ocus Eogan mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada do rioġaḋ ar crič Clainni Mhaolruanaiḋ na ḃiaiḋ. Cairlén Sligiġ do ġabáil le Taḋg óg mac Taiḋg mic Aoḋa hi Choncho-bair ar inoraigeḋ oiḋče, iar braġail ċeolta ocus čuir amaċ air ó čuid do luchd coiméta in čairléin fein. Cairlen Airid na riaḋ do ġabáil lé clainn Tom-máir a Búrc ar Clainn hi Dhuḃda ran oiḋče mur an cedna. Creċ mór do ḃénum dO Dhomnaill ar .h. nEġra mbuiḋe iar ḃá aḃuinn. Niall mac Murchada Mic Shuiḃne do marbad ar droiċed Sligiġ .i. ant óg macaom dob ferr do tiġliochd Donnchada móir, in hoc anno. Muirceartach mac Feilim mic Toirrdhelbaiġ čarraiġ do ċrochad la .h. nDomnaill ar raiċti cairlein

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[1] *Diarmaid-an-einigh*; i.e. "Diarmaid (or Dermot) of the hospitality."

[2] *Of his means.* a tigernuis; lit. "of his lordship;" (i.e. of equal possessions).

[3] *Between the two rivers*; i.e. the rivers Owenmore and Coolaney, co. Sligo. But Idir-dhá-abhuinn may have been an alias name for O'Hara Buidhe's country.

[4] *Donnchadh Mór.* The pedigree of this Donnchadh Mór, from whom the Mac Swineys are descended, is given in Mac Firbis's genealogical

Ur-Mumha; and Diarmaid was manacled by the Earl in revenge of his son, and of every other evil which had been previously committed by Diarmaid. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, i.e. the wife of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, mortua est. A.D. [1532.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-three years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Diarmaid-an-einigh,[1] son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, was killed per dolum by the sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., Mac Diarmada's own kinsmen; and that was a great calamity, for there was not in his time in Erinn a man of his means[2] of greater hospitality and excellence, and a better protector of guests and strangers, and one more distinguished in every quality of a good man than he; [a man full] of knowledge, learning, and science, and of all good: on the day of Brenainn's festival he was beheaded in Lis-Aedhain, in the territory of Airtech; and Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was made king over the territory of the Clann-Maelruanaidh after him. The castle of Sligech was taken by Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, in a nocturnal assault, after he had obtained guidance, and an offer of its surrender, from some of the keepers of the castle themselves. The castle of Ard-na-riadh was taken by the sons of Thomas Burk from the sons of O'Dubhda, in the night, in like manner. A great depredation was committed by O'Domhnaill upon O'hEghra Buidhe, between the two rivers.[3] Niall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, i.e. the best young man of the race of Donnchadh Mór,[4] was killed on the bridge of Sligech in hoc anno. Muirchertach son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, was hanged by O'Domhnaill on the green of the castle of Enagh, [1533.]

work (R. I. Acad. copy, p. 124), where he is said to have been the eleventh in descent from Flaithbhertach O'Neill, who died in the year 1086.

Enaiġ, ar ndiultad an ḃaile do ṫabairt arṫ dá ċloinn ocus dá bráiṫriḃ fein. Maolruanaiḋ óg mac Mhaolruanaiḋ i Cheallḃuill dhéc in hoc anno. O Maolṁuaiḋ .i. Domnall caoċ mac in ċornamaiġ do ṁarbaḋ a bṙoll le na deaḃráṫhair fein, ocus le mac a deaḃráṫhar, ar faiċṫi Loinn Eala, ocus O Maolṁuaiḋ do ġairm dá ḋeaḃráṫhair .i. do Chaṫaoir. Emonn mac Cuinn mic Néill do ṁarbaḋ le clainn Mhéig Uiḋir. Feilim bacaċ mac Néill mic Cuinn dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enáir for ḋardaoin; ceitri bliadna deg ar fichit ar .u. ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Diarmada Moiġe Luirg, .i. Eogan mac Taiḋg mic Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada, ṙagail ḃáir an bliadain sin ar cairiṙiġ Mic Dhiarmada iar nongad ocus naiṫriġe, ocus Aoḋ mac Cormaic mic Ruaiḋrí Mic Diarmada do ġaḃáil tigernuis ṁoiġe Luirg na ḋiaiḋ, ocus é na ab a mainistir na Búille; ocus cairiṙiġ Mic Dhiarmada do ġabáil le clainn Taiḋg mic Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada an uair sin .i. do Ruaiḋri ocus do Thomaltach. Cogad ocus imresruin ṙár isin tír ḋe sin. Mac mic Eochada .i. Donnchad mac Mhaolmuire mic Eochada, aḋḃar ollaman Laiġen gan immresuin ocus fer a ṫaoiṫeamh fein dob ferr ann gach uile ġné don ealaḋain, ocus dob ferr do ṫiġerrach, do marbad go tubairtech den urchur do ġa le deaḃraiṫriḃ a mathar féin .i. claind [1] Tuathail. Toirrdhelbach dub O Dimuraiġ do ṁarbad a bṙoll le na bráṫhair féin .i. le Muirceartach óg O nDiomuraiġ ar slánuiḋ Dé ocus Eiḃin naoim. Muirceartach óg féin do ṁarbaḋ go luaṫ na ḋiaiḋ sin le .h. Mórḋa tre ċumachtuiḋ Dé ocus Eiḃin. Eogan mac Aoḋa buiḋe mic Neill mic Cuinn, an mac riġ dob ferr do ṙiochd Aoḋa buiḋe, do

[1] *Niall.* He was the son of Art O'Neill, according to the Four Masters.

[2] *Conn.* This Conn was probably the person of the same name mentioned in the preceding entry, as his grandson Felim was, according to the *Annals of Connacht*, the choice prince of the

after his own sons and kinsmen had refused to give the place for his ransom. Maelruanaidh Og, son of Maelruanaidh O'Cerbhaill, died in hoc anno. O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e. Domhnall Caech, the son of the Cosnamhach, was killed in treachery by his own brother, and by his brother's son, on the green of Lann-Eala; and his brother, i.e. Cathair, was proclaimed O'Maelmhuaidh. Edmond, son of Conn, son of Niall,[1] was slain by the sons of Mag Uidhir. Felim Bacagh, son of Niall, son of Conn,[2] died in hoc anno. A.D. [1533.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-four years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died this year on Mac Diarmada's Rock, after unction and penitence; and Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg after him, and he an abbot in the monastery of the Buill; and Mac Diarmada's Rock was taken at that time by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., by Ruaidhri and Tomaltach. War and dissensions grew in the country through this. The son of Mac Eochadha, i.e. Donnchadh, the son of Maelmuire Mac Eochadha, intended ollamh of Laighen, without dispute, and the best man of his own labour in every species of science, and the best house-keeper, was unhappily killed with one cast of a spear by his own mother's brothers, viz., the sons of O'Tuathail. Toirdhelbhach Dubh O'Dimusaigh was killed in treachery by his own relative, i.e. by Muirchertach Og O'Dimusaigh, whilst under the guarantees[3] of God and Saint Ebhin. Muirchertach Og himself was killed soon after that by O'Mordha, through the power of God and Ebhin. Eoghan, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Niall, son of Conn, the best son of a king of the race of Aedh Buidhe, was killed by [1534.]

[O'Neill sept called] Clann-Aedha-Buidhe (or Clannaboy).

3 *Under the guarantees.* The person slain was apparently under the protection of an oath sworn by the names of God and Saint Ebhin.

marbad le hAlbanchaib den urchur do tíoigid ar Loch Cuan. Iarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid mac Geróid mic Thómmair, do dul a Saxuid rá dogairm rig Saxran, ocus ant Iarla do chur docum báir .i. ant aon mac goill do bud mó do gél do bí a nErinn na aimmsir féin; ocus mac an Iarla .i. Tomárr do milled muinnteri rig Saxran a nErinn le cogad .i. gach uile duine dá raibe ag muinechad arr ri Saxran ar fedh na Mide a mbailti do brisfed ocus a mbráigde do buain díb; ocus airdeserrpacc Baile Átha cliath do marbad le mac an Iarla ar an cogad sin. Ocus giuirdís Sarranach do teachd a nErinn on rí, ocus bailti mic an Iarla do brisfed dunmór, ocus an Mide uile do milled etir cill ocus tuaith, ocus uile imda do denum etorra; ocus Mag Nuadad do gabáil leisin ngiuirdís hIarranach, ocus echta móra do muintir mic an Iarla do marbad ann. O Conchobair ruad .i. Tadc buide mac Cathail ruaidh dragail báir an bliadain sin, ocus O Conchobair do gairm do Thoirrdhelbach ruad .i. dá mac na ionad. Brian mac Seain 1 Mhaoilmhuaid do marbad abrioll le cuid dá cined féin. O Gallchubair .i. Emmonn mac Eoin mic Tuathail dragail báir obuinn in hoc anno. Cormac mac Fergail Mic in Baird, fír fer dán ocus duine dob ferr tainic dá cined fein do daod deisce ocus daonnachta, dragail báir do galar obann iar nongad ocus naisniged.

Ictt. Enair for Aoine; u. bliadna dhéc ar xx[ic] ar .u. ced ar mile. Tommár mac Iarla Cille dara do cengal re Gaoidelaib deisciurt Erenn an bliadain sin, ocus é anagaid an giuirdís, tarér a mainér ocus a bailte do buain do mac an Iarla don giuirdís, ocus é

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[1] *The Foreigner.* The MS. has ant aon mac goill, i.e. "the one son of a Foreigner."

[2] *By the Earl's son.* Archbishop Alan was murdered by two of "Silken Thomas's" servants, not by himself. See the account of the murder in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A.D. 1534; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234; and Harris's ed. of Ware's *Bishops* (Works, vol. i.), p. 347.

[3] *Magh-Nuadhad.* Maynooth. In-

Albanachs, with one shot of an arrow, on Loch-Cuan. A.D.
The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, son of [1534.]
Thomas, went to Saxon-land, at the summons of the king of the Saxons; and the Earl was put to death—i.e. the Foreigner[1] of greatest account that was in Erinn in his own time; and the Earl's son, i.e. Thomas, ruined the king of the Saxon's people in Erinn with war; i.e. he demolished the residences of, and exacted their pledges from, all who were faithful to the king of the Saxons throughout Midhe. And the archbishop of Baile-atha-cliath was killed by the Earl's son[2] in this war. And a Saxon Justiciary came to Erinn from the king; and the majority of the towns of the Earl's son were demolished; and all Midhe was ruined both church and territory; and numerous injuries were committed between them. And Magh-Nuadhad[3] was taken by the Saxon Justiciary; and many eminent persons[4] of the people of the Earl's son were slain there. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe, the son of Cathal Ruadh, died this year, and his son Toirdhelbach Ruadh was proclaimed O'Conchobhair in his place. Brian, son of John O'Maelmhuaidh, was killed in treachery by some of his own sept. O'Gallchubhair, i.e. Edmond, son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly in hoc anno. Cormac, son of Ferghal Mac-in-Bhaird, an eminent poet, and the best man that came of his own kindred, as regards charity and humanity, died of a sudden illness, after unction and penitence.

The kalends of January on Friday; one thousand, five [1535.]
hundred, and thirty-five years. Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, leagued with the Gaeidhel of the south of Erinn this year, in opposition to the Justiciary, after his manors and towns had been taken from the Earl's son by

correctly written Mag Nuadad in the MS. The name of this place is also found written "Magh-Luadhad" in some of the more ancient tracts, and also in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, and texts of comparatively modern date.

[4] *Eminent persons.* echtra mora, lit. "great deeds."

féin ocus araiḃe do fann aige dinnarbad aran Miḃe, ocus a gcur anucht síl mBriain ocus hi Chonċobair Failġe; ocus cogad mór maiṫ aga ḃenum aige. Is annsin tánic duine cumachtach do muintir Sasran a nErinn .i. Loarn Lionard, ocus tanic a gcend mic an Iarla, ocus tuc ceilg uime, ocus do ġeall pardún a hucht an rig cuige, ocus fuc lais a Sassanaiḃ é. Gabtar mac an Iarla, ocus cuirther a tur an rig é a mbraigdenus, ocus tánic Loarn Lionard a nErinn arís tar ais, ocus fuair an giuirdís do ḃí aḃus a nErinn bár .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún; ocus gaḃus Loarn Linard fedmantus an rig a nErinn ċuige, ocus tuc clainn Iarla mór Chille dara ċuige for a inchaib fein .i. clann Géróid mic Tomáir .i. Sémus ocus Oliuer, Sean ocus Richerd; ocus iar mbeṫ ḃóiḃ for taoḃaḃ ocus for inchaib Loairn Linairn, ocus riad na coimdechd féin, ro gabaḃ anaoineachd leis; ocus do ċuir dindraiged ri Sasan iad, ocus cuirter a tur an rí iad mur araiḃe oigri na hIarlachta .i. Tomárr mac an Iarla. Iar mbeiṫ imorro tuilled ocus bliadain a laim ḃoiḃ fréin ocus do Tomárr a tur an rig do cuired ċum báis iad adfiaḃnuse luchta na catrach; ocus ní ṫanic do Gallaib Erenn riam fer a aorra fein do buḃ mó do gniom ocus déchd do ṫaoḃ uairle ocus oinig ocus ċendus feḃna iná an Tomárr sin mac an Iarla; ocus ní mó fenmoin da dtánic a ndeiriḃ aimsire ná a gcrice do ḃí sliochd na hIarlachta ḃá sgriorr a hErinn, ocus trén na hErenn uile aca re fada daimsir roime sin. Muirceartach mac Donnchada, mac Murchada, ocus a ḃiard mac .i. Sean Glard ocus Fergal, do marbad le .h. nEgra mbuiḃe ar ná ċur amaċ go meaḃlaċ do neoċ

[1] *Lord Leonard.* Leonard Lord Grey, Viscount Graney.

[2] *Sgemeltún.* See p. 276, note [1].

[3] *Calamity and loss.* The words do gniom ocus déchd literally mean "of action and deed," but are conventionally used to signify catastrophe, calamity, loss, &c.

the Justiciary, and he himself, and his partizans, had been expelled from Meath, and driven to seek the protection of Sil-Briain and O'Conchobhair Failghe, when he waged a great, good war. Then it was that there came to Erinn a powerful man of the king of the Saxons' people, i.e. Lord Leonard;[1] and he went to meet the Earl's son, and practised deceit towards him, and promised him a pardon on the king's part; and he took him with him to Saxon-land. The Earl's son was apprehended, and placed in the king's tower in captivity; and Lord Leonard came back to Erinn. And the Justiciary who was here in Erinn died, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[2] and Lord Leonard assumed the king's government in Erinn; and he brought the sons of the great Earl of Cill-dara under his own guardianship, viz., the sons of Garrett, son of Thomas, viz., James, Oliver, John, and Richard. And after having been in the confidence, and under the guardianship, of Lord Leonard, and they in his own company, they were all at once apprehended by him; and he sent them to the king of the Saxons; and they were placed in the king's tower, where the heir to the earldom was, i.e. Thomas, the Earl's son. After they themselves and Thomas, moreover, had been more than a year in captivity in the king's tower, they were put to death in presence of the inhabitants of the city. And there never came, of the Foreigners of Erinn, a man of his own age whose death was a greater calamity and loss,[3] as regards nobility, and hospitality, and captainship, than this Thomas the Earl's son. And no greater sermon[4] occurred in latter times than the quickness with which the heirs of the earldom were exterminated out of Erinn, although they had the power of all Erinn for a long time previously. Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh, and his two sons, viz., John Glas and Ferghal, were slain by O'hEghra

A.D. [1535.]

[4] *Sermon.* The corresponding word in the text is ꝛenmoṇ, into which form the English word "sermon" has been turned.

bá huinnter fein a maig imleach in hoc anno. Mac Suibne Báguine .i. Maolmuire, mac Neill Mic Shuibne, do marbhadh a briall le na derbrathair féin .i. Niall Mac Suibne la féile Poil ocus Pedair, a nuorus Cairléin Mic Shuibne féin .i. Rachuin. Eignechán mac Domnaill hi Domnaill do marbad le clann hi Bhaigill mur an ceona go nemmaith. Maoileachluinn mac Cairbre hi Birn do marbad le clann Chathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus fa mór ant écht é, oir ir derc má bo bí a nEirinn mac taoiseg a inmhe dob fherr a negna ocus a noinech ocus a noirrdercus inárr. Conchobar mac Eogain mic Dhonnchada, ocus Aod mac an chanánaig do marbad le clann Taidg mic Ruaidri Mic Dhonnchada ó chuil Degháid a Cill fraigh. Inghen hi Neill .i. Siubhan ingen Chuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain, ben Mhaghnusa i Dhomnaill, dhagail báir a lár a haoiri ocus a hinme ocus a maithiusa an bliadain sin, ocus a hadhlucadh go honorach a mainistir Dhúin na nGall. Maidm mor do tabairt do Mac Amhlaoib an bliadain si dú inar marbad tighearna na Claonghlaisi ocus Mac Gibún, ocus córugad mór do chloinn tShithaigh, ocus marbthar ann Bór mac Maolmuire mic Briain Mic Shuibne conrabal Mic Amlaib a torach an imbualta.

Kett. Enair for fachain. Se bliadna dhéc ar .xx. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Bliadain ghalrach erlán an bliadain sin, ocus il tedmanna innte .i. plágh coitchend ocus galar brec, ocus plágh buinedach ocus

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[1] *Mac Suibhne Bághuine.* Mac Suibhne (or Mac Swiney) of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, in the co. of Donegal. The name is also written "Mac Suibhne Baghanagh."

[2] *Wickedly.* go nemmaith; lit. "not goodly," the word nemmaith being comp. of the neg. part. nem and the adj. maith, and the preposition go, when placed before an adjective, having the same force as *ly* in English.

[3] *Killed.* The *Annals of Connacht* add that O'Birn was killed on "Mullach-na-sithi."

[4] *Sibhan;* i.e. Joan.

[5] *Claen-glais;* now Clonlish, a district in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, anciently the patrimony

Buidhe, in Magh-Imlech, in hoc anno, after having been deceitfully betrayed by one of his own people. Mac Suibhne Bághuine,[1] i.e. Maelmuire, son of Niall Mac Suibhne, was killed in treachery by his own brother, i.e. Niall Mac Suibhne, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter, in the doorway of Mac Suibhne's own castle, i.e. Rathain. Egnechán, son of Domhnall O'Domhnaill, was in like manner wickedly[2] killed by the sons of O'Baighill. Maelechlainn, son of Cairbre O'Birn, was killed[3] by the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and he was a great loss, for it is doubtful if there was in Erinn a better chieftain's son of his estate, in wisdom, bounty, and excellence, than he. Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, and Aedh, son of the Cananach, were killed by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, from Cuil-Deghaidh, in Cill-Frais. O'Neill's daughter, i.e. Sibhan,[4] daughter of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, wife of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, died in the middle of her age, estate, and good fortune, this year, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall. A great defeat was given by Mac Amhlaibh this year, in which the lord of the Claen-glais,[5] and Mac Gibun,[6] and a great body of the Clann-Sithidh, were slain; and the son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Mac Suibhne, Mac Amhlaibh's constable, was killed there also in the beginning of the conflict. A.D. [1535.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-six years. This year was a sickly, unhealthy year, in which numerous diseases, viz., a general plague, and small-pox, and a flux-plague, and the bed-distemper,[7] prevailed excessively. [1536.]

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of a family called O'Coilen, or Collins, but in the possession, at the date of the event above referred to, of a branch of the Fitzgeralds.

[6] *Mac Gibun*; i.e. FitzGibbon.

[7] *Bed-distemper.* galar na leapta. Instead of this the Four Masters make use of the word piabhar, "fever." It was probably some kind of intermittent fever.

galar na leapta co himairecch. Echt ir mó na gach eile echt na aimrir fein, ocus erbad ir mó na gach erbad eli a nEirinn irin mbliadain ri, .i. Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaidc Mheg Carrthaig .i. aon foga Ghaoidil leiti Moda Nuadad, dfagail dair iar mbreit buada ó doman ocus ó demun, et fepultus est a gcill Chré. Mac Dáidíd .i. Tomárr mac Dáidíd mic Emuinn dhec in hoc anno. Mac Goirdelb .i. Sean dub dhéc in hoc anno. Tommárr .h. hUigginn, .i. oide fer nEirenn ocus nAlban re dán, dhéc an bliadain ri. O Cellaig [do marbad] in hoc anno, ocus Donnchad mac Emuinn na ionad ar tír Mhaine. Maithe iochtair Chonnacht .i. Tadc óg mac Taidg mic Aoda, ocus Tadc mac Cathail óig hI Conchobair, ocus clann n'Donnchada ocus clann hI Dhúda, do dul ar tflicht Ricaird a dúrc ar tarruing in erruic Dairéd; ocus caoraigecht an tíre do dul fompad a dteirmann Oirir, ocus ant erruc dá lenmain ar an teirmann, ocus an caoraigecht do tabairt do dinnroigeo ant flúaig; ocus gan airec do tabairt uathaib a nonóir naoim na neimid dóid. Mainirtir Dromma dá eitiagar do lorcud fan oidce iar collad do các, ocus mórán do milleb innti. Feidlim mac Feidlim hI Ruairc dfagail dair a ngeimil ag Brian O Ruairc, mac Eogain mic Thigernáin. Comorba Dromma Oirdealaig .i. Cathal mac Seoinín mic tSheain hI Mhaoilmocéirge, fer beoclurac buan donáig, dfagail dair an dliadain rin. O Conchobair do gairm do Tadg óg, mac Taidg mic Aoda mic Thoirrdelbaig carraig hI Chonchobair; ocus nír dé rin ant ainm ba gnad leirin té dud tigerna a niochtar Chonnacht do tfíol Conchobair, acht Mac Domnaill mic

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Thomas O'hUiginn.* In the marg. it is added that he was the son of Domhnall, the son of Brian, the son of Ferghal Ruadh O'hUiginn. This name is now generally written Higgins, without the O'.

[3] *Herds.* caoraigecht. This word signifies the herds and flocks of a tribe, as well as the armed persons driving and guarding them.

[4] *Druim-dhá-eithighar.* The name of this place (Dromahaire, co. Leitrim) is written Druim-da-thiagar in

A.D.

[1536.]

A calamity greater than all calamities in his own time, and a loss greater than all other losses, *occurred* in Erinn this year, viz., Cormac Og, the son of Cormac, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, i.e. the choicest of the Gaeidhel of Leth-Modha-Nuadhadh, died after triumphing over the world and the devil, et sepultus est in Cill-Cré. Mac David, i.e. Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died in hoc[1] anno. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John Dubh, died in hoc anno. Thomas O'hUiginn,[2] i.e. the tutor of the men of Erinn and Alba in poetry, died this year. O'Cellaigh [was slain] in hoc anno; and Donnchadh, son of Edmond, *was appointed* in his place over Tir-Maine. The chieftains of Lower Connacht, viz., Tadhg Og, the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, and Tadhg the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the Clann-Donnchadha, and the sons of O'Dubhda, went against the descendants of Richard Burk, at the instigation of the Bishop Barrett. And the herds[3] of the country went before them to the termon of Oiremh; and the bishop followed them upon the termon, and brought the herds to the army; and restitution was not given by them in honour of saint or sanctuary. The monastery of Druim-dhá-eithighar[4] was burned in the night, after all had gone to sleep, and much was destroyed in it. Fedhlim, son of Fedhlim O'Ruairc, died whilst confined by[5] Brian O'Ruairc, the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan. The comarb of Druim-Oirbhelaigh, i.e. Cathal, son of Seoinín, son of John O'Maelmocheirghe, a prosperous man of great wealth,[6] died this year. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, was proclaimed the O'Conchobhair. And this was not the usual name of the person who was lord of Sil-Conchobhair in Lower Connacht, but whosoever of them was lord over Lower Connacht was usually called Mac Domhnaill Mic

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the Annals of Connacht, and Druim-dhá-ethiar by the Four Masters.

[3] *Herds.* α ngeimiṫ

[4] *Whilst confined by.* αg; lit. "in gyves by."

[6] *Of great wealth.* buαn ċonáiġ; lit. "of perpetual wealth."

Mhuirċeartaiġ do gairċí don té bá tigerna ar iochtar Chonnacht díb; acht chena ir dforuairliugad a aicme, ocus do derbrenugad dona riġuibh roime, do róine rium an claoċlóġ comanma rin do gairm de. Ant Ua Conchobair núa rin, ocus mac Cathail óig hi Chonchobair, do dul ar rodal innroigeo a gclainn Ghoirdealb, ocus co rucadar na rlúaga rin a timċeall chille Cholmáin .i. baile mic Rugraiḋi mic Goirdelb; ocus tánic fein ar láim hi Conchobair arr an mbaile, maille re luireċ comḟromta do ḋí aige .i. lúirech Mic Fheorais. Ocus tuc Ua Conchobair an bráiġe rin leis co Sligech; ocus ni mor do creaċuiḃ fuaradar acht rin amáin. Ocus fuair a lán fuarclad arr in mbráiġio rin. Conchobar garḃ mac Cathail Mic Diarmada do marbad le mac hi Birn ar an gcoill áirḋréiḃ. O Ruairc do ċairdiuġ do Ruaidri mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada a timċell ċairléin Chendmoiġe, ocus an baile do briġeḋ ḋóiḃ, ocus na darda do marbaḋ .i. Cathal mac Cormaic óig, ocus Fergal mac Briain, ocus ambói ann ó rin amaċ. Ruaidri na dtulán mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Chathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, do ionnarbad arr Maġ Luirg le Ruaidri mac Taiḋc Mic Diarmada, ocus cuid do chur a Tuaḋmumain díb, ocus cuid eli a tir Conaill, tre marbad Mhaoilreaċlainn hi Birn do ḋói na derḃ comḋalta ag Ruaidri Mac Diarmada. Cogad ruċuin rirḃuan eidir .h. nDomnaill ocus maiḃi iochtair Connacht acht Brian O Ruairc amáin, gan a conġnum re nechtar díb an tan ra. Slúag mór le .h. nDomnaill .i. Mag Uiḃir ocus mac hi Neill .i. Niall óg mac Airt, ocus mac hi Raiġilliġ .i. Aod mac Mhaoilmórḋa, co néirġe amaċ hi Raiġilliġ; ocus ni ċánic clann hi Domnaill

[1] *Proof.* comḟrom̄, for comfrecmta=comprobatus, MS. comraḋh., Ann. Connacht.

[2] *Coat of mail.* lúirech=lorica, MS.

[3] *The Coill-aimhréidh.* This name, which signifies the "rough wood," would now be pronounced Kylavraig, or Killavraig; but the place has not been identified.

Muirchertaigh. Nevertheless, it was to exalt his family, and to excel the kings preceding him, that he was proclaimed by this change of name. This new O'Conchobhair, and the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, went on an expedition into Clann-Goisdelbh; and they brought their armies about Cill-Colmain, i.e. the town of the son of Rughraidhe Mac Goisdelbh; and he himself came out of the town, into the hands of O'Conchobhair, bringing with him a proof[1] coat of mail[2] which he had, i.e. Mac Feorais's coat of mail. And O'Conchobhair carried this hostage with him to Sligech; and they did not get many spoils except that alone. And he (*O'Conchobhair*) received his full ransom for this hostage. Conchobhar Garbh, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was slain by the son of O'Birn, in the Coill-aimhréidh.[3] O'Ruairc was brought by Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, to besiege the castle[4] of Cenn-maighe; and they demolished the place, and killed the warders, viz., Cathal, son of Cormac Og, and Ferghal, son of Brian, and all who were there besides. Ruaidhri-na-ttulán, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, were banished out of Magh-Luirg by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, (and some of them were sent to Tuadh-Mumha, and some more to Tir-Conaill), through the killing of Maelsechlainn O'Birn, who was the true foster-brother of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. A long, lasting, war between O'Domhnaill and the chiefs of Lower Connacht, except Brian O'Ruairc alone, who gave his assistance to neither of them this time. A great muster by O'Domhnaill, viz., Mag Uidhir, and the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, the son of Art, and the son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Aedh son of Maelmordha, with the rising out of O'Raighilligh. And O'Domhnaill's own sons did not come there,

A.D. [1536.]

[1] *To besiege the castle.* The original of this clause is do tairrinc a timcell caistéin Chenn-maighe, the literal translation of which is "was drawn about the castle of Cenn-maighe."

ann Buḋeirin; ocus ro anrat a timċeall Maġnusa hi Domnaill, oir ni ṫánic irin trom fosraiḋe sin, óir do ḃí a nesaonta re na athair. Ocus tangadar clann tShuiḃne, ocus O Baiġill, cona bṙianlaċ áiġ ocus irġaile irin tinól sin hi Domnaill, amail bá ḃés dóiḃ. Gluaisis an slúag sénta so ullaṁ sin am deoiġ laoi o áṫ Senaiġ, gus ġaḃadar sossad ocus siṫ longport eidir Buiḃ ocus Droḃaois; ocus taréis a toṁaltuis do ċaitheḋ dóiḃ, do ċuiredar luchd forraire ocus fuiresruis do ċoiṁét ant slúaiġ ar ceist ammuis longpuirt do ċabairt orra do tṡíol Conchobair cona tinól; óir do ḃadar cruinn an éin ionaḃ a Sligech, ocus geallad buailti aca dO Dhomnaill. Ocus isé do chúaid isin forraire ar tús O Baiġill, oir do buḃ dóiġ lais co bruiġeḃ ré hrem éigin da luchd imresna ocus iomarḃáġa, a niochtar Chonnacht, ag teacht do tabairt amuis longpuirt ar an slúaiġ sin hi Dhomnaill. Ocus do ċuaiḃ muinnter Aeḋa buiḋe hi Dhomnaill a broraire mur an ceona; ocus do buaileḃ O Baiġill ocus iad fein rá ċeli a gcreapuscal na maidne moiċe; ocus do innsaiġ muinter mic hi Dhoṁnaill a gcoinne ocus a gcomairṁċir hi Bhaigill cona ṁaiscsláiġ, a sicht sroinge éigin niochtar Chonnacht. Ni ar Buġa na ar Buan teitheḋ do ġaḃ O Baiġill ċuige a ionnsoigeḋ da ergcairdiḃ, oir bá derḃ deimin leis gurab iad do bói ċuige. Acht chena sucusdar O Baiġill bann niaċra deġċaraid na gcoinne ocus na gcomairṁċir, ocus nír an ar a neinech gan dul ina mesc go nemċoiméduch, go bṙuair a oigheḋ co tṙoċaṁail tuparduch lé na sior ċairdiḃ Buḋéin; ocus is lán ṁór an uiserbuḃ do Bochtuiḃ ocus daiḋilgnechuiḃ, danbṙanniḃ ocus dollaṁnaiḃ ant écht sin .i. Niall O Baigḃill. Acht chena nír toismisc ant aiste écht sin triall na tinscedal ant

[1] *On the watch.* This second party of watchers would seem to have proceeded to the same point to which O'Baighill and his friends had gone, and without the knowledge of O'Baighill (or O'Boyle).

but remained about Maghnus O'Domhnaill, (for he did not come in this great army, because he was in discord with his father). And the Clann-Súibhne, and O'Baighill, with their warlike and valorous bands, came also in this muster of O'Domhnaill, as was the custom with them. This charmed, ready, army moved late in the day from Ath-Senaigh, and occupied a resting place and encampment between Dubh and Drobhais. And after they had eaten their food, they sent watchers and sentinels to guard the army from the danger of a camp attack being made upon them by the Sil-Conchobhair, with their muster; for they were assembled in one place in Sligech, and had promised battle to O'Domhnaill. And the first who went on the watch was O'Baighill; for he thought that he might find some of his opponents and adversaries, in Lower Connacht, coming to make a camp attack on this army of O'Domhnaill. And Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill's people went on the watch[1] in like manner; and O'Baighill and they encountered each other in the twilight of the early morning. And the people of O'Domhnaill's son advanced against, and towards, O'Baighill with his cavalry, taking them for a party belonging to Lower Connacht. It was not with fear, nor with a desire to flee, that O'Baighill received this attack of his enemies, (for he was positively certain that it was they who were approaching him); but O'Baighill made a vehement, sudden, rush towards them, and to meet them; and he stayed not under their protection,[2] but went unguardedly amongst them, so that he received his death miserably, unfortunately, by his own true friends. And a very great loss to paupers and orphans, to the infirm and to professors, was this eminent man, i.e., Niall O'Baighill. This great calamity, however, did not prevent O'Domhnaill from attempting,

A.D. [1536.]

[1] *Stayed not under their protection.* In other words, O'Baighill (O'Boyle) did not seek quarter from his supposed enemies. The construction of this entry is altogether very loose and inelegant.

ṡligeḋ ṡin um .h. nDomṁnaill, ocuṡ ṫéiḋ iaṡ tochṫ an laoi ḋá ionnṡoigeḋ co Sinoíṡ, guṡ ḟaḋ comnaiḋe ocuṡ comoiṁṡeṁ iṡin maiġin ṡin go heiṡḟe ḟreine iaṡ ná ṁáṡach. Ṫeiḋ maṡcṡluaġh mic Cathail óig, .i. muinṫeṡ Cuiṡt, ó Shligech ḋinnṡaiġheḋ Braḟaḋ Cuillíoh. Ḟaḃuiḋ cuiḋ do ṁaṡcṡluaiġ ant ṡluaiġ, ocuṡ ṫiaḟuiḋ a ġcóiṡ iomṡuaġaḋ ṗé ṡoile a mDealaċ Ḃúin iaṡuinn. Maṡḃṫhaṡ maṡcach do muinṫiṡ Cuiṡt iṡin ṫachuṡ ṡin, ocuṡ ḋealaiġiḋ ṗe ċeli. Cnuiḃ .h. Domnaill na ḟoṡlonġoṡt ṗéin an oiḋċe ṡin, ocuṡ eiṡḟiṡ iṡin maiḋin aṡ ná maṡaċ, ocuṡ ṫéiḋ co Ḟeṡṡaṫ ṡanna an liaġáin do ḃul ṫaiṡiṡ a Cúil Iṡṡa. Do ḃí O Conchobaiṡ cona ṫinól a Sligech aġ oṡḋuġhaḋ a muinṫiṡe do ḃul a ġcoinne hÍ Dhomnaill go Ḟeṡṡuiḋ ṡanḋa in liaġáin, maṡ aṡ maṡḃaḃ Liaġán laoċṁiliḃ do Ṁhoṁoṡchaiḃ le Luġ Laṁḟaḋa, aġ ṫeachṫ ḋinnṡoigeḋ ċaṫa Moiġe Tuiṡeḋ, maṡ a ṡaḃaḋaṡ Ṡomoṡuiġ aġ ṡaiġeḋ a ġcíṡ ċána ṡoṡ ḟeṡuiḃ Éṡeṁn ṗe ciaṁ ḋaimmiṡiṡ ṡoime ṡin, coniḃ uaḃa do haiṁniġheḋ an ḟeṡṡaṫ ṡin. Ocuṡ an ḟeḃ do ḃói an lán maṡa iṡin bṡeṡṡuiḋ do ḃí na ṡluaġa ṡin aġ bṡeiṫ bṡeiṫi aṡ a ċeli, ocuṡ iṡṡí comaiṡle do ṡinne O Conchobaiṡ o nach ṡaiḃe coimlion ḋaoiniḃ ṗe .h. nDomṁnaill gan ṫachuṡ ṡṡiṡ aġ an bṡeṡṡuiṫ, ocuṡ aṡ ṅoul ḋO Dhomnaill a noṡḋuġaḋ, ocuṡ aṡ ṡuiḃiuġaḋ a ġonnaḃ móṡ ṗe huchṫ na ḟeiṡṡṫe, no gu ṡaġaḋ co neaṁḟuiṡiṫe é a nionuḋ eile. Ṫeiḋ .h.Domṁnaill ṫaiṡ an bṡeṡṡaiṫ íaṡ na ṡáġḃáil gan ċoṡnaṁ gan ċoċuġaḃ, aġuṡ ṫéiḋ dṡéam do maiṫiḃ iochtaiṡ Chonnachṫ diaṡṡaḃ iomṡuaġċa aṡ ṁuinnteṡ

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[1] *The army*; i.e. O'Domhnaill's army.

[2] *Conflict.* tochuṡ, MS., for tachuṡ, as in the Annals of Connacht, and the Ann. Four Masters.

[3] *Fersad-ranna-in-liagain*; lit. "the pass of the promontory of the pillar stone;" the name of a ford on the river Gitley. The suggested derivation of the name from Liagan, a man's name, is entirely fanciful.

[4] *Lugh Lamhfada.* "Lugh of the long hand;" one of the Tuatha-de-Danaan dynasty, whose reign is referred by O'Flaherty to A.M. 2764. His exploits have been much celebrated by the Irish bards. See *Ogygia*, p. 177.

and continuing, to pass that way; and after the approach of day he goes as far as Findir; and he rested and remained in that place until the rising of the sun on the morrow. The cavalry of Cathal Og's son, viz., Muinter-Airt, advance towards Braghad-Chuillidh. They meet some of the cavalry of the army,[1] and both parties proceed to attack each other in Belach-Dúin-iarainn. A horseman of Muinter-Airt is slain in this conflict,[2] and they separate from one another. O'Domhnaill remains in his own encampment that night; and he rises in the morning following, and goes to Fersad-ranna-in-liagain,[3] to go across it into Cuil-irra. O'Conchobhair was in Sligech, with his muster, arraying his people to go against O'Domhnaill to Fersad-ranna-in-liagain,[3] (where Liagán, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, was killed by Lugh Lamhfada,[4] when coming to the battle of Magh-Tuiredh, where the Fomorians were imposing their tributes on the men of Erinn for a long time before that—so that it was from him this ford was named). And whilst the full tide was in the ford these armies were taking an estimate[5] of each other; and the resolution which O'Conchobhair adopted[6] was, since he had not as many men as O'Domhnaill, and as O'Domnaill had put his forces in order, and fixed his great gun[7] in front of the ford, not to oppose him at the ford, *but to wait* until he would find him unprepared in another place. O'Domhnaill goes across the ford, when he found it without defence, without protection; and a number of the chieftains of Lower Connacht go to demand battle from O'Domhnaill's people.

A.D. [1536.]

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[5] *Taking an estimate.* The words ag breith breithi lit. signify "giving (or bearing) judgment."

[6] *The resolution which O'Conchobhair adopted.* ⁊rí comairle do rinne O Conchobair. The literal translation of the original is "it is the counsel which O'Conchobhair made." The sentence has been partly transposed in the translation.

[7] *Great gun.* The text from the corresponding words down to the words le muinntir an Giuirtir in the entry under the year 1537 (see p. 306, note [1]) has been written by the hand that copied the entries for 1466, &c.

1 Dhomhnuill. Ni hiomchomhairreach do fhreagradh ann iarratus fin an uair do ionnsuigheadar co meanmnach micéillidh a céile. Marbthar eucht adhbul mhór do chloinn Donnchaidh ar an iomsuagadh fin .i. Maoileachluinn mac Taidhg mheic Ruaidhri; agus dursun do gonta go marbudh é. Marbthur marcach eile do mhuinntir 1 Dhomhnuill dursan do ga ann .i. Semar ballach mac Neill mheic Sean. Dealaid ré roile. Téid O Domnuill a nuáchaidh slechta Briain 1 Chonchubair, agus do bí trí hoidhche aig milleadh arbha agus ag losgudh bailtidh agar mhonaidh. Do bí O Conchubair ag bél an droichit a bhfarlongphort. Téid O Domhnaill tair traigh fiar a tir Fhiachrach Mhúaidhe, agus millidh mórán arbha agar bailedha, agus dá gach earnail maidheara archeana innte, oir do bí an tir ar a gcomus féin acht cuid da cairléndidh; agus do rug air mhóran do chaoruidheacht an tire timcheall thleidhe Gamh. Diagaid tar Múaidh fiar ar tarruing thleachta Riocaird a Burc, andiaigh dona do chaoruidheacht cloinne 1 Dhubhda. Gabthur ingen bhaitéir a Burc leó .i. bean Eoghain 1 Dhubhda maille re na creich. Do bí dá mhéd dénaluidh agus daircidh fúair O Domhnaill, co dtadhairchaoi mart nó da mart ar aon bonn ann, agus nach faghthaoi fin féin orra. Mac Diarmada agus clann Taidhg mheic Diarmada agus clann mheic Daidi do teacht do chongnamh ré hiochtar [Connacht] anagaidh 1 Dhomhnaill. Trialladh O Domhnaill tar a air iar ndénamh a thorga agus a thurus irin tir fin amhuil ba lonn lair; agus do bí a nurlaimhe ag na maithibh fin iochtair Chonnacht gu dtiobradhaoir tachus dO Dhomhnaill ag teacht tair a air do, agus ni thugadar acht liamhan iomrúagaidh, dir nir fuirigh O Domhnaill ó do fág tir Fhiachrach no go ndeachaidh co Drúim chliadh, agus do bí a gcoimidhe a gcomhnaidhe ar an gcomhfad fin. Marbthur marcach do

[1] *James Ballach*; i.e. James the Freckled [O'Domhnaill].

[2] *The strand.* The strand of Traigh-Eothuile, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo.

This demand had scarcely been responded to, when they proudly, furiously, attacked each other. A person of very great note of the Clann-Donnchaidh was killed in this conflict, i.e. Maelechlainn, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; and by a shot of a gun he was killed. Another horseman of O'Domhnaill's people was killed there by a cast of a spear, i.e. James Ballach,[1] the son of Niall, son of John. They separate from each other. O'Domhnaill goes into the country of Brian O'Conchobhair's descendants, and was three nights destroying corn, and burning towns and moors. O'Conchobhair was at Bel-an-droichit in an encampment. O'Domhnaill goes across the strand[2] westwards to Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, and destroys therein a great quantity of corn, and many towns, and much of every other kind of property; for the country was in their own power, except some of its castles; and he seized a great quantity of the herds of the country around Sliabh-Gamh. They proceed westwards across the Muaidh, at the invitation of the descendants of Richard Burk, in pursuit of some of the herds of the sons of O'Dubhda. The daughter of Walter Burk is seized by them, i.e. the wife of Eoghan O'Dubhda, together with his prey. So immense were the spoils and herds obtained by O'Domhnaill, that a beef, or two beeves, would be given there for one bonn,[3] and even this would not be got for them. Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Mac David, went to assist those of Lower [Connacht] against O'Domhnaill. O'Domhnaill turns back, after accomplishing his expedition and journey into that country as he wished; and those chieftains of Lower Connacht were prepared to give battle to O'Domhnaill on his return home; but they only made a slight attack, for O'Domhnaill rested not from the time he left Tir-Fiachrach until he went to Druim-cliabh; and he was always in battle array during that time. A

A.D. [1536.]

[3] *Bonn.* A groat, or four-penny piece.

muinntir mic Caṫail óig 1 Chonċuḃair ar an iompuagaḋ sin ag dul tar Feirsait sanna in liagain donn sluaiġ .i. Aoḋ mac Briain meic Aoḋa, ocus mac Mic Diarmata do ṫrómlot and .i. mac Eoġuin mic Taiḋg. Téid O Doṁnaill da ṫiġ gan umla gan orrain dṫaġail ó maithib iochtair Chonnacht don dul sa aṁuil ba neaṁgnáṫ. Mac Donnchada do ġairm do Dhondchaḋ mac Taiḋg meic Ruaiḋri meic Conċuḃair meic Taiḋg meic Tomaltuiġ meic Muirġeasa meic Dondchaḋa, agus gan Mac Donnchaḋa féin dég, agar sé a néarr a áoirr iar na ḃallaḋ .i. Eoġan mac Donnchaḋa meic Murchaḋa; agus cogad ac cloinn Eoghain re Mac n'Donnchaḋa san ainm sin, agus gan ní súaiṫniḋ do milleḋ eatarra sór. An Giolla duḃ mac Aoḋa mic Ruaiḋri ḃallaiġ mic 1 Chonċubair [dṫaġail ḃáir an ḃliaḋain sin. Slúaiġeḋ le .h. Conchobair Sligiġ ocus le .h. Ruairc ocus le mac Cathail óic .h. Conchobair], ar tarruing Mic Diarmata agus ċloinne Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ar Thóirrdhealḃaċ ruad anntsa Túaṫaiḋ, agus muinntir Ainliġe do ṫaḋuirt bragat dóiḃ agus gan a milleḋ dóiḃ eidir ċill ir tuaiṫ; agar a nool arrin a Maineaċuiḃ, agus gach aon sa caruid dlla Chonċuḃair ḃiḋ do milleḋ acht arainic mac 1 Ruairc, óir ní do milleḋ neaċ do chuaiḋ, acht dá ṡeċuin an bredraḋ síoṫchain do ḃénaṁ eidir Mac n'Diarmada guna braiṫriḃ agus O Cunċuḃuir ruad guna rann cogaid don dul sin. Gaḃuid an sluaġ sin cairlén an Turraic agus bruid é. Tig Donnchaḋ mac Emainn 1 Cheallaiġ ċuca do ḃraġaid deagla a ḃuthaiḋe féin do milleḋ. Trialluiḋ an sluaġ sin iar ndenaṁ a dturuis

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1 *Aedh.* Hugh. A member of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

2 *In the decline of life.* a néarr a áoirr; lit. "in the end of his age." a néarr, for a ndeiriud. See note 1, p. 258 *supra.*

3 *O'Conchobhair.* The corresponding portion enclosed within brackets in the text, apparently omitted by the scribe, has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

4 *Toirdhelbhach Ruadh.* He was the son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conor.

horseman of the people of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair's son, i.e. Aedh, the son of Brian, son of Aedh,[1] was slain in that attack, whilst the army was going across Fersat-ranna-in-liagain, and the son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, was severely wounded there. O'Domhnaill goes home without obtaining submission or homage from the chieftains of Lower Connacht on this occasion, as was unusual. Donnchadh, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh, was proclaimed Mac Donnchadha, though Mac Donnchadha himself, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, had not died; but he was in the decline of life,[2] after having been blinded; and Eoghan's sons waged a war with Mac Donnchadha concerning this title, but still nothing important was destroyed between them. The Gilla-dubh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ballach, son of O'Conchobhair, [died this year. A hosting by O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and by O'Ruairc, and by the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair],[3] at the instance of Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, against Toirdhelbhach Ruadh,[4] into the Tuatha; and Muinter-Ainlighe gave them hostages, on condition of not being injured by them both in church and territory.[5] And they went from thence[6] to the Mainechs,[7] and plundered every one of them who was the friend of O'Conchobhair, except those whom the son of O'Ruairc met; for it was not to injure any one he went, but[8] to see if he could make peace between Mac Diarmada, with his kinsmen, and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, with his allies. This army takes the castle of the Turrac, and demolishes it. Donnchadh, the son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, comes to them as a hostage, for fear his own country would be destroyed. This army proceeds, after

A.D. [1536.]

[5] *Both in church and territory*; .e. in ecclesiastical and lay possessions.

[6] *From thence.* ar ṫin; repeated in MS.

[7] *Mainechs.* The inhabitants of Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

[8] *But.* ar ṫin, MS., which is wrong.

aṁuil bá luinn leó, agus berus na bráigde sin co Sligech .i. mac 1 Ainlige agas mac 1 Cheallaiġ; agus do beiris leo comla breac an čairléin sin do ġabuḋur čunn na cus se cairlen Sligiġ. Sluaġ eile an bliaġuin si leis an ngiḃḋris tSaxanač annsa Muṁain siar, dar gaḃ carrdic O gConneall agus dar ḃur droičeat Murchaiḃ 1 Ḃhriain; agus mas siol do bi cuid do Dhonnchaḃ mac 1 Briain andsna gnioṁaiḃ sin. h.Ruairc do ġairm do Ḃhrian mac Eoġain mic Tigernáin. Cairlen an cairṫe do leagaḃ an bliaġain si lé .h.Rúairc. Mac Uilliam čloinne Riocuird .i. Sean ṁac Riocuird ṁic Emainn déġ an bliaġain si, agus cogad mór eidir čloinn Riocuird san tigernus; agus da mac Uilliam do ġairm isin tír .i. mac Uilliam do ġairm do Risdeard ḃacach ṁac Uilliam, agus mac Uilliam eile do ġairm dUilliog mac Riocuird óig; agus Uilliog na cenn ac congnaṁ le Risdeard mbacach. Donnchaḃ duḃ mac Conċuḃair mic Ruaiḋri ḃuiḋe, fear saiḃreis agus tiġe oided coitčinn, dṫaġail bair ongta agas aiṫriġe. Mag Flannchaiḃ taoiseč Dartraiġe .i. Ferdač ṁac Uilliam, sgél mór don daonnacht agus don eineč, dṫaġail ḃair. O Raiġilliġ .i. Fearġus ṁac Seuin ṁeic Cathail, ri .h. [mBriuin] mBreifne agus Conmaicne, fear sial sirinneaċ soiġideneč, déġ iar comaoin agus ṫacarbaic. Domnall mac Donnchaḋa 1 Cheallaiġ, cennsesna maiṫ agus tanuisde O Maine o Charuiḃ gu Sligeach, agus mac a dearbraṫar mailli sis .i. Eignechan mac Maoileaċluinn mic Donnchaḋa 1 Cheallaiġ, ammarḃuḋ aḃsill marsaon le

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[1] *Justiciary.* gḋḋroiṙ, for gḋuṙciṙ. The use of aspirated ḃ (ḃ) for u is rather frequent in the text of this chronicle.

[2] *Bridge.* The Annals of Connacht add that it was ar Sinainn, i.e. "on the Shannon" (O'Brien's Bridge?).

[3] *Brian.* He is called Brian "Ballach," or Brian "the Freckled," in the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Ulick-na-ceann;* i.e. Ulick of the heads; so called from the number of enemies' heads he had cut off. The name is represented by na ċeann in

accomplishing their expedition as they liked, and those hostages are taken to Sligech, viz., the son of O'hAinlighe, and the son of O'Cellaigh; and they carry with them the speckled door of the castle which they had taken, in order to put it to the castle of Sligech. Another hosting this year by the Saxon Justiciary,[1] westwards into Mumha, on which occasion he took Carraic-O'Goinnell, and broke down Murchadh O'Briain's bridge[2]; and if it be true, Donnchadh, the son of O'Briain, had a share in these acts. Brian,[3] the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernán, was proclaimed the O'Ruairc. Caislen-an-cairthe was demolished this year by O'Ruairc. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. John, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, died this year; and a great war occurred amongst the Clann-Rickard concerning the lordship; and two Mac Williams were proclaimed in the country, viz., Richard Bacagh, the son of William, was proclaimed the Mac William, and Ulick, the son of Rickard Og, was proclaimed another Mac William; and Ulick-na-cenn[4] sided with Richard Bacagh.[5] Donnchadh Dubh, the son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, a man of wealth, and keeper of a general house of hospitality, died after unction and penitence. Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, i.e. Feradach, the son of William, a great loss to humanity and hospitality, died. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Ferghal, the son of John, son of Cathal, king of the Ui-[Briuin-]Breifne[6] and Conmaicne, a generous, truthful, charitable man, died after communion and sacrifice.[7] Domhnall, the son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, a good captain, and tanist of Ui-Maine from Caradh to Grian, and his brother's son along with him, i.e. Egnechan, the son of Maelechlainn, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, were slain in treachery, together with Maelechlainn,

A.D. [1536.]

the MS.; the form in the text is supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[5] *Bacagh*; i.e. "the Lame."

[6] *Ui-[Briuin-]Breifne.* This name is written h. mOrecne in the MS. Breifne O'Raighilligh, i.e. the present co. of Cavan, is meant.

[7] *After . . . . sacrifice.* iar cracarbaic MS. gacarfic, Annals of Connacht.

Maoileačluinn mac Uilliam meic Máoileačluinn 1 Cheallaiġ ó feḋuiḃ baile Aṫa luain, ar furconġraḃ ċloinne Taiḋg mic Donnchaḋa 1 Cheallaiġ .i. clann derḃráṫar Domnaill buḋḋéin. Clann mic Uilliam ċloinne Riocuird .i. Seun ruḃ agus Rémonn ruaḋ, eḋon díar mac Riocuird mic Uilliog, do marbaḋ lé cloinn Riocuird óig mic Uilliġ ruaiḋ meic Uilliġ an fíona an Achaḋ draoiníin, ar mbreiṫ aṫorruiġechṫ forru a haiṫle ċreaċ an tíre do ċeġlomaḋ ḋóiḃ. Mac Goirḋealḃ .i. Seun mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, neaċ deirliuicteċ daonnachtaċ deiġ ċennuirreġna, do marbaḋ do fFíarfus Ma[c] Goirḋealḃ agus do ċuid do luchṫ Airtiġ in hoc anno. O Conċuḃuir Fhailġe .i. Brian mac Cathair do dibeirt ar a ḋúṫchaiḋ, agus a ċairléin uile do briseḋ, agus móran da muintir do marḃuḋ innti[ḃ] leis an ngiḋirtír tṡacranaċ .i. Loarn Linarn; agus for ṫré formut agus tre imḋeall derḃráṫar 1 Chonċuḃair fein .i. Cathair rúaḋ, do finne fin uile.

Kc[al]luinn ġénair for Luan; birech fuirri; feachṫ mbliaġna .x. ar fiċiṫ agus cúig ceḋ agus mile áir an Tiġerna. Tairech muinntire Cionaiṫ, .i. Taḋg mac Aoḋa mic Aoḋa mic Conṫṡnamha, [dṡaġail ḃair in hoc anno]. O Gaḋra .i. Eoġan mac Diarmata meic Eoġuin, tiġerna Chúil O bFinn, [dhec in hoc anno]. Mac Uilliam Ḃurc .i. Teaboid mac Uillic mic Eumainn in Crirdo quieuit, agus coṡuḋ fa na inḋe dá éir. Sluaiġeḋ leir [O Neill] .i. Conn O Neill, ar ḃrían Conġuil, dár mill agus dar ċreaċ móran don tír, agus mac 1 Néill do ġaḃail a mbél Feirrde ar deireḋ ant sluaiġ, agus O Néill do ċeachṫ dá ċiġ iarum; agus tiġerna Ḃrín Conġuil .i. Niall óg mac Néill mic Cuinn dṡaġuil ḃáir

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[1] *Fedha.* The woods, or "Fews," a district near Athlone, in the present county of Roscommon, anciently the patrimony of the Naghten family.

[2] *Justiciary.* giḃrtír, MS., for giurtír, or giúrtír, as the word is generally written in the text of this chronicle, which frequently has an aspirated b (ḃ) for u and ui.

the son of William, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, from the Fedha[1] of the town of Ath-Luain, at the instigation of the sons of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, viz., the sons of Domhnall's own brother. The sons of Mac William of Clann-Rickard, viz., John Dubh and Redmond Ruadh, viz., the two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain in Achadh-drainín, by the sons of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, who overtook them in pursuit, after they had collected the preys of the country. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John, son of the Gilla-dubh, a generous, humane man, and a good captain, was killed by Piers Mac Goisdelbh, and by some of the people of Airtech, in hoc anno. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Brian, the son of Cathair, was expelled from his country, and his castles were all demolished, and a great many of his people were killed in them, by the Saxon Justiciary,[2] i.e. Lord Leonard; and through the envy and malice of his own brother, i.e. Cathair Ruadh, moreover, he (*the Justiciary*) did all that. A.D. [1536.]

The kalends of January on Monday; after a bissextile; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-seven years. The chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Aedh, son of Aedh Mac Consnamha, [died in hoc anno].[3] O'Gadhra, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, lord of Cúl-O'Finn, [died in hoc anno].[3] Mac William Burk, i.e. Tibbot, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, in Christo quievit;[4] and a war took place respecting his property after him. A hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Conn O'Neill, to Trian-Conghail, when he destroyed and plundered a great part of the country; and O'Neill's son was taken prisoner at Bel-Ferste, in the rear of the army; and O'Neill returned home afterwards. And the lord of Trian-Conghail, i.e. Niall Og, the son of Niall, son of Conn, died suddenly about this time; and O'Neill [1537.]

[2] *Anno.* The words enclosed within brackets in the text are added from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Quievit.* quiebit, MS.

gu hobunn fón ám fin; agus O Néill do fillead arís a dtrían Congail. A mac do bí a láimh fraguil dó, agus imfergin fa éigeirtear éirín Congail. Mac I Raighilligh .i. Brían mac Fergail, eachtmór agus duine uasal maith, do marbadh le muinntir an giuirtir, ar teachta doib ar éreich a ccloinn Mhathgamhna. Mac Mic Shuibne .i. Maelmhuire do marbadh le cloinn Murchadha Mic Shuibne fa bliadhain fin. Cacadh idir Aedh Buidhe Ua Domhnaill agus Maghnarr O Domhnaill agus clann I Baighill, agus cairlen Duin na Gall fraghbail dAedh, agus a beth na buaidhriudh mor a tir Conaill; agus cuid do fliuchtain erbuic I ccallchubair do marbadh le clainn I Baighill .i. mac Toirrdhelbaigh óicc mic Briain, agus diarr mac [Eogain] ballaigh mic Briain, co tcuilleadh maille friu. Sluaigedh lasan giuirtir a nIb Failge, agus cairlen in Daingin, .i. int en baile do ba daingne ionadh agus ordughadh i nEirinn do bhrisedh dó, agus échta agus eathla móra dracchail annsin; agus bailte I Conchobair uile do beith ar a comus, agus in tir do milleadh doib. O Domhnaill .i. Aedh dub mac Aedha ruaidh, mic Néill ghairbh mic Toirrdhelbaigh in fiana, tigerna tire Conaill agus iochtair Connacht, agus fer Manach agus eineoil Moáin agus Innsi Eogain, agus do chuir a lán do tigernusaigh eile fa fmachtaibh, mar tá Mag Luirg agus machaire Chonnacht, agus Clann Conmaigh, agus tír Amalgaid agus Conmaicne cúile, agus Goirtealba agus cúil O fFinn, ocus dan taeb choir mar in cedna .i. clann Aedha buidhe acus in Rúta, occus oirechtaibh I Chathain; or ni fraidhe ein tír aca fin nár

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[1] *People.* The original text from this down to the year 1541 is in the handwriting of Donnchadh Mac-in-fhledh (Mac Nilly). See note 7, p. 297.

[2] *Aedh Buidhe;* i.e. "Yellow Hugh." He was the son of Aedh Ruadh (or Hugh Roe), the son of Niall Garbh O'Donnell. The name Aedh is written Aeth in the MS.

[3] *Sons of O'Baighill.* The Four Masters say that they sided with Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill.

[4] *O'Gallchubhair.* O'Gallagher. I ccallch., MS., the letters cc representing g.

[5] *Of Eoghan.* Eogain. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[6] *Daingen.* Daingen-Ui-Failghe,

turned back into Trian-Conghail. He obtained his son, who was in captivity; and a dispute *occurred* regarding the lordship of Trian-Conghail. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Brian, the son of Ferghal, a person much lamented, and a good gentleman, was slain by the Justiciary's people,[1] who had gone on a foray into Clann-Mathghamhna. The son of Mac Suibhne, i.e. Maelmuire, was slain this year by the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne. A war between Aedh Buidhe[2] O'Domhnaill and Maghnus O'Domhnaill, and the sons of O'Baighill;[3] and the castle of Dun-na-nGall was abandoned by Aedh. And there was great dissension in Tir-Conaill; and some of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair,[4] viz., the son of Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Brian, and the two sons [of Eoghan][5] Ballach, son of Brian, and others along with them, were slain by the sons of O'Baighill. A hosting by the Justiciary into Ui-Failghe; and the castle of the Daingen,[6] i.e. the strongest and best fortified town in Erinn, was demolished by him; and many captives[7] and spoils were found there; and all O'Conchobhair's towns were in his power; and the country was destroyed by them. O'Domhnaill died, i.e. Aedh Dubh,[8] the son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, and of Lower Connacht,[9] and Feara-Manach, and Cenel-Moain, and Inis-Eoghain. And he had placed many other lordships under his sway, such as Magh-Luirg, and Machaire-Connacht, and Clann-Conmaigh, and Tir-Amhalghaidh, and Conmaicne-Cúile, and Goisdelbha, and Cul-O'Finn; and on the eastern side,[10] in like manner, Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, and the Rúta, and Oirecht-Ui-Chathain; (for there was no country of these

A.D. [1537.]

or "the fastness [daingen=donjon, dungeon] of Offally;" now Philipstown, King's county.

[7] *Captives.* échta; lit. "deeds," but idiomatically signifying persons of great account.

[8] *Aedh Dubh.* Black Hugh. He seems to have had a brother called Aedh Buidhe (Yellow Hugh). See note [2], last page.

[9] *Lower Connacht.* iochtair Connacht. A line has been drawn through these words, as if to erase them.

[10] *Eastern side;* i.e. of Ireland.

cenduičc co minic é, maille re cíopr díoc co umal. Acur ni héidir a ríom na a fairneirr gach andernaid do crechaib ocur do madmannuib ar a erccairdib conuicci rin; ocur do raeileb gur bé ant Aeb eanccach do tairngedar fáidi ocur firrid é. Ocur ni tanuic do fliochd Gaeidil Glairr na coimaimrir neac ar mó do tinnlaic déigrib ocur dollamnaib ocur doirttaib Dé na ant Aeb rin; ocur in cuigeb lá do mí Iuil ruair fé bárr, ar ndola naibid ran Froinriar a maineirtir Duin na Gall, da toil ocur da aentaid féin maille férún maid; ocur Dardaein ar aoi laiti reachtmaine terno on[t] faeccal iar na ongad, occarr iar naitrige do molad na hEglairre; ocur a mac .i. Maccnur O Domnaill do ríccad na ionad do chett occur do comairle Chonallach acur comarbad Coluim cille, amail ra dual dó. Sluaiged Iairr O nDomnaill .i. Maccnur i miochtar Connacht, a mí meaddoin fodcmoir, dar mill mórán arda acur dar loirc accur dar imdig ichtar Connacht .i. Tír Fhiachrach acur Cairbre, occur in dá Luiccne, acur in Corann, acur tír Oilella roime anuarr. Ocur gabtur baile 1 Eghra riaduicc Iairr don dul rin, acur tuc eineach dO Eghra féin ar mbeit for a comur, cu tucc Iairr a mbraigdenur é. Mág Uidir .i. Cúconnacht mac Conconnacht mic Dhriain, tigerna fer Manach, fer dércad daennachtach, do bá mó clú láime ocur uairle ocur einech da dtainic do fliochd na cColla re cian daimrir, ocur do cuir o Chluain éir co Cael uirgi ra umla ocur ra rmacht; ocur do ba maid in

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[1] *Aedh Engack.* Aedh the Valiant. The prophesied avenger of the wrongs of Ireland. The Annals of Connacht contain a much longer, and more extravagant, eulogium on Aedh O'Domhnaill, in which it is stated that the four elements were better represented in him than in any other man, and that as he was *not* the prophesied Aedh Engach, that personage would never come. See vol. i., p. 253.

[2] *Of Gaeidhel Glas.* Gaeidil Glairr, MS.

[3] *Orders;* i.e. Religious Orders.

[4] *Northwards.* anuarr; literally "down;" the words ruar and anuar ("up" and "down") signifying relatively "southwards" and "north-

A.D. [1537.]

that had not frequently recognized him, besides submissively paying tribute). And it is not possible to enumerate or relate all the depredations he committed, and all the defeats that he inflicted, on his enemies, up to that time. And it was thought that he was the Aedh Engach[1] whom prophets and wise men had foretold. And there came not, in his time, any one of the race of Gaeidhel Glas[2] that gave more to poets, professors, and the Orders[3] of God, than this Aedh. And the fifth day of the month of July he died, (after assuming the habit of Saint Francis in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall, with his own will and consent, for a good reason); and on Thursday, as regards the day of the week, he retired from the world, after he was anointed, and after doing penance according to the decision of the church. And his son, i.e. Maghnus O'Domhnaill, was made king in his place, with the permission and counsel of the Conallachs, and of the comarb of Colum Cille, as was his due. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Lower Connacht, in the middle month of Autumn, on which occasion he destroyed much corn, and burned and traversed Lower Connacht, viz., Tir-Fiachrach, and Cairbre, and the two Luighne, and the Corann, and Tir-Oilella, on his way northwards.[4] And O'hEghra Riabhach's town is taken by him on this occasion; and he gave protection to O'hEghra himself, on condition of submitting to his power, and carried him off in captivity. Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuchonnacht, the son of Cuchonnacht, son of Brian, lord of Feara-Manach, a charitable, humane man, the most renowned for prowess, nobility, and hospitality, that had come of the race of the Collas[5] for a long while, and who placed from Cluain-Eois to Cael-uisce under obedience and government, (and this

wards." This entry would therefore seem to have been originally written by some person residing to the north of Cairbre (Carbury, co. Sligo).

[5] *The Collas.* Ancestors of the Oirghialla, or septs of Oriel, from which are descended the Maguires, O'Reillys, Mac Mahons, Mac Kennas, and their correlatives. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 361.

fínachd fín, oír ní tainic na duthaid féin re treimhe daimhin tigherna dob ferr rechd ocus fiacchail ocus arr mo do choirc bidbenuighe occus aerr uile, ocus do ghuin na dírta na fuighe co focaibh fidhchanta, ocus ar mó dár eirigh fonus ocus faidhfer re a linn. A marbad abfhoill a cCreachán for Loch Erne le flicht Tomáirr Mág Uidhir ocus le flicht Toirrdhelbaigh Méig Uidhir an bliadain fín; ocus a adhlacadh ar túrr i nDaiminiss, ocus a dócbáil a ccionn athaid iar fin leis na bráithribh mionura, ocus a tabairt co mainistir Dúin na Gall, ocus araile. Mac Aeda mic Neill mic Cuinn mic Aeda buidhe .i. Niall, adbar tigherna thin Conchail, ocus fer déghna uairli ocus einigh, ocus les cormuil lenmain luirgg a finnfer a cloi ocus a ccaithemh a leth le síl dam ocus deoraidh, égerr ocus aerr ealadna, ocus ar einech ocus ar uairle; ammarbadh le Albanchaib. O Conchobair Failge do gabail a duthaidhe féin do nemdhoil in giuirtiss ocus a bráithrech féin .i. clann I Conchobair; occus cuid da ndaeinibh do buain díbh, ocus threise a dhíri féin uile do ghabail dó amail bud cóir. Barún Dealbna .i. Richeird mac Criostoir mic Tomais, fgiath didin ocus cliath ghaeithe Ghall re Gaeidheluibh, fidhfe cródha cogadach, do dul deg na baile fein ier mbuaidh onghda ocus aithidhe; acht gerb iomda guaghacht gliadh ar ar tegnó conuicce fin. Mac I Maeleaclainn, .i. Séamus mac Murchada, do marbad le mac I Conchobair Failge, neach bud mo clú ocus caithreim na comaeir do cinel Fhiachaidh mic Néill. Mac I Raighilligh .i. Cathaer modarba, mac Seáin mic Caithail, do marbad a tródaidhechd le Saxanchaibh.

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[1] *In despite.* do nemdoil, lit. "with non-consent."

[2] *Dealbhna.* Delvin. The MS. has Dealga, which is wrong.

[3] *Wind-hurdle.* cliath ghaeithe; an epithet signifying shelter, or defence.

[4] *Warlike.* cogadach. The MS. has cogdach, which is corrupt. The correct form has been supplied from the Ann. of Connacht.

[5] *His own place;* i.e. the castle of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

[6] *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* See

government was good, for there came not in his own country for a period of time a lord whose law and rule were better, and who more repressed thieves and evil-doers, and established the territories more quietly and peaceably, and in whose time happiness and wealth increased more), was this year slain in treachery at Creachán, on Loch-Erne, by the descendants of Thomas Mag Uidhir, and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir; and he was buried at first in Daimhinis, and was disinterred some time afterwards by the Friars Minors, and conveyed to the monastery of Dún-na-nGall, &c. The son of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, i.e. Niall, heir to the sovereignty of Trian-Conghail, and a man who practised nobility and hospitality, and who was likely to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors in reputation and liberality, as regards rewarding the learned and destitute, poets and men of science, and in bounty and excellence, was killed by Albanachs. O'Conchobhair Failghe took possession of his own country, in despite[1] of the Justiciary, and of his own kinsmen, viz., the sons of O'Conchobhair; and he took some of their people from them, and assumed the supremacy of all his own country, as was right. The Baron of Dealbhna,[2] i.e. Richard, the son of Christopher, son of Thomas, the sheltering shield, and wind-hurdle,[3] of the Foreigners against the Gaeidhel, a brave, warlike[4] knight, died in his own place,[5] after the triumph of unction and penitence, although many were the dangers of battle from which he had escaped up to that time. The son of O'Maelechlainn, i.e. James, son of Murchadh, in his time the person of greatest fame and battle-career of the Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[6] was killed by the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Cathair Modardha,[7] the son of John, son of Cathal, was slain by Saxons,[8] in pursuit *of a prey.*

A.D. [1537.]

note [5], p. 500, vol. i. It has been considered necessary to alter the construction of this entry in the translation.

[7] *Cathair Modardha*; i.e. Cathair (or Charles) the Swarthy.

[8] *Saxons*; i.e. English.

Mac 1 Doċarṫaigh .i. Niall caech, mac Gerailt mic Domnaill mic Feilim, do marbaḋ a ngreigg oiġċe le Ruḋraiḋe mac Feilim 1 Docarṫaigh, a mBaile na gcananach for tesmann Doiri; ocus adeiṁ naċ maiṫ friṫ é. O Flannacain Thuaiṫ raṫa i. Giolla Iṡu, ocus a mac, do marbaḋ leigin ccuiḋ oile da cineḋ co nemmaiṫ, ocus uile iomḋa do beṫ da ndenam a brethiḋ Manach a haiṫle baigi Méig Uiḋir. Creaċa ocus loscad do denaḋ don Calbaċ O Domnaill ar claind Amlaeib, ocus cṙech eile do ḋenam ar O Caṫain dó.

Kt. Ianair for Mairt; ocht mbliadna dec ar .xx. acus cuig ceḋ acus mile aoiri in Tigerna. Cogad ar neiṁge etir Mac n'Diarmada, .i. Aeḋ mac Cormaic Mic Diarmada, ocus Ruaiḋri mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada. Ruaiḋri do ġuiḋe doirreoireḋ an baile, ocus feolaḋ dṙaġhail uaṫa ar an mbaile do gaḃáil; ocus ar amlaid do cumadar dó teachd docum in baile fan oiġċe, ocus dréimereḋa do ċur leigin ccairrdiuc; ocus do ċuadar artteċ ocus do gaḃadar Mac Diarmada ocus a mac .i. Maelruanaidh. Ocus do bádar leṫ bliaġain a laim, ocus do cuaiḋ roirm etorra, ocus ari roirm do cuaiḋ etorra .i. O Conchobair donn ocus O Beirn, ocus maiṫe na tire maille friu; ocus ar amlaid do rinnedar rin leṫ tigernair, ocus an carrdiuc co na raeiri o Aeḋ Mac Diarmada do Ruaiḋri Mac Diarmada ar fed a beṫa fein. Mac 1 Domnaill .i. Aeḋ buiḋe mac Aeḋa mic Aeḋa ruaiḋ, rigdamna tire Conaill, neaċ lán daiṫne occus deineaċ ocus deolus an

[1] *Well done.* naċ maiṫ friṫé; lit. "that it was not found good;" i.e. that the deed was not approved of. This clause is not in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Wickedly.* co nemmaiṫ; lit. unwell, MS.

[3] *O'Cathain.* o ccaṫain, MS., which is corrupt, as the c should be aspirated, and not doubled, or hardened, according to the ordinary grammatical rule. At the end of this entry the scribe has added the note meiri Donnchaḋ mac in ṁilid do ṙerid in leo beac rin, ocus ar náṁa in cerd can a ṙoġlaim agam, i.e., "I am Donnchadh Mac-in-fhilidh (M'Nilly), who wrote this little fragment, &c."

The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, was killed in a nocturnal conflict by Rudhraidhe, the son of Felim O'Dochartaigh, in Baile-na-gcananach, in the termon of Doire; and they say that it was not well done.[1] O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, i.e. Gilla-Isa, and his son, were wickedly[2] slain by the rest of his tribe; and many evils were committed in Feara-Manach after Mag Uidhir's death. Depredations and burnings were committed by the Calbhach O'Domhnaill upon the Clann-Amhlaibh, and another depredation was committed by him upon O'Cathain.[3] A.D. [1537.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-eight years. A war occurred[4] between Mac Diarmada, i.e. Aedh, the son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada. Ruaidhri solicited the doorkeepers of the place,[5] and obtained from them directions for taking it. And the plan they invented for him was, that he should go to the place in the night, and fix ladders to the Rock;[6] and they went in, and captured Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Maelruanaidh. And they were half a year in captivity, when an arrangement took place between them; and the persons who intervened[7] were O'Conchobhair Donn, and O'Beirn, and the principal men of the country along with them; and the arrangement they made was that half the lordship, and the Rock with its freedom, *should be given* by Aedh Mac Diarmada to Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada during his own life. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Buidhe, son of Aedh,[8] son of Aedh Ruadh, royal heir of Tir-Conaill, a person full of knowledge, [1538.]

[4] *Occurred.* ar neirge, lit. "after arising," MS.

[5-6] *The place—the Rock;* i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, Mac Dermot's principal residence in the county of Roscommon.

[7] *The persons who intervened.* The original text has ar roirm do cuaid eturra, lit. "the form that went between them."

[8] *Aedh.* The Four Mast. call him Aedh Dubh (Black Hugh).

galaḃanuib, occus dob fess do barántа laime a ngortaiḃ gliaḃ ocus a mbesnaḃuiḃ baeḃail, ocus ass mó do raeiled do frochtain tigernass a tíre fein do fein aisgenaḃ ocus tréḟe tigerna, da ttucaḃ dia raeḟal dó, ar braḟail bass in bliaḃain sin do galar aiṫgess a cell O dTónais, ier ccomaesin [ocus] corp Crist, in aeine ier breil Pátraic. Niall mac Cuinn mic Airt i Neill, mac rí maiṫ ar araiḃe uairle ocus eineaċ, do marbaḃ le mac Neill i Neill ar greis oiḟċi a gcairlen na Omuiḃe, ar braghail feolta cora amach air o cuid éigin da muintir féin; ocus Niall O Neill do brisiuḃ in cairlein [na diaiḃ sin, ocus beṫ andiaid [an] marbta sin ar a mac fein. Mac Meg Clanncaiḟ, aḃḃar tairiḟ Dartraiḃe .i. Caṫaeir, mac Fergalhaigh mic Uilliam Meg cClanncaiḃ, mortuus est a nDun Gairbri a mi Mai. Sloiġhed lar O Domnaill .i. Maḟnus i nichtar Connachc, dar gaḃad cairlen Sligiḃ leis co áiṫefaċ, do bi fa feol maiṫ barrdad ocus ordoṁáir, ocus do bí abrad roime sin a gaḃáil re na aṫair gan gaḃáil; ocus ar ngaḃáil in cairlein sin téid O Domnaill a Moiġ Luirg, ocus milliter in tír leis gu léir; ocus iar brilleḃ tar a airr dó, ar tteacht timcell cairlein i Gaḃra .i. Ruaiḃri mic Céin, marḃtar mac maith i Domnaill co tubuirtech durchor do ḟonna, .i. Niall garḃ, mac Maḟnusa mic Aeḃa mic Aeḃa ruaidh; ocus tángadar flán acht sin, iar milleḃ Moiġe Luirg ocus ichtair Connacht acht in cuid tánuic le umla docum i Domnuill díḃ, ocus ruc

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Dealb Muirc ro miorbuileċ do bi a mbaile Ata Truim, dar creidedar Eirennuiġ uile le cian daimsir roime sin, do flánuidhed doill ocus boḃair ocus bacaiġ, ocus gaċ ainċer aṁċena, do lorgaḃ le Samanċuiḃ;

[1] *Surest hand.* dob fess do barántа laime; lit. "the best warrant of hand."

[2] *O'Donhnaill.* The contents of three lines following this have been erased. A corresponding blank occurs in the Annals of Connacht.

bounty, and skill in sciences, and the surest hand[1] in fields of battle, and in gaps of danger, and who was most expected to reach the sovereignty of his own country, according to the characteristics and qualifications of a lord, if God would grant him life, died this year of a very short illness, in Cill-O'Tonair, after communion [and] the body of Christ, the Friday after the festival of Patrick. Niall, son of Conn, son of Art O'Neill, a good son of a king, who possessed nobility and hospitality, was killed by the son of Niall O'Neill in a nocturnal assault in the castle of the Omagh, after it had been betrayed to him by some of its own people; and Niall O'Neill demolished the castle after that, and followed up this homicide against his own son. The son of Mac Clancaigh, heir to the lordship of Dartraighe, i.e. Cathair, son of Feradhach, son of William Mac Clancaigh, mortuus est in Dun-Gairbri, in the month of May. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Lower Connacht, on which occasion the castle of Sligech, which was well defended by warders and ordnance, and which his father had been for a long time previously trying to take, without success, was triumphantly captured by him. And after capturing the castle, O'Domhnaill goes into Magh-Luirg, and the country is entirely destroyed by him. And after he had turned back, whilst going round the castle of O'Gadhra, i.e. Ruaidhri the son of Cian, O'Domhnaill's good son, i.e. Niall Garbh, the son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh, is unfortunately killed by a gun shot. And they came safely, with this exception, after destroying Magh-Luirg and Lower Connacht, save such of them as came with submission to O'Domhnaill. * * * *

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The very miraculous image of Mary which was in the town of Ath-truim, in which all the people of Erinn believed for a long time previously, which healed the blind, and deaf, and lame, and every other ailment, was burnt

A.D. [1538.]

ocus an bachall Isa, do bi a mbaile Átha cliath, ag dénamh fearta ocus miorbuile iomda i nEirinn o aimsir Phadraic gus an ré sin, ocus do bi a laim Criost féin, do lorcadh le Saxanchaib mus in cetna; ocus ni headh amáin, acht ni fuighe croch naomh na dealb Muire, ná iomáig oirrdirc i nEirinn, ar andeachaid a ccumachta, gan logadh, ocus ni mó do bí a ccumachta ar ord dona feachtaibh norduibh nar fsiriosad. Ocus in pápa ocus in eglais toir ocus abus do beth a coinnelbáthad na Saxanach trid sin, ocus gan fuim na toradh do beth aca fan air sin, ocus araile; ocus ni derb liom nach ar an mbliadhain am diaidh thúaid atá logadh na mionn sin. Brian mac Eogain mic Conchobair mic Ruaidhri buidhe dhec in bliadain se.

Kt. Enáir for Cétaein; nai mbliadna deg ar .xx.ic u. cet, mile aeir in Tigerna. O Briain, ri Tuadmuman, .i. Conchobar mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Taidg, drafáil báirr in bliadain si iar dreimsi a dtigernus Túadmuman, ocus in tír gu toicteth trom conáig le na linn; ocus Murchad mac I Briain, .i. mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Taidhg, do fighadh na hinad amail do tuill a hairilleth feisin conuige sin. O Neill .i. Conn do beith i nDun na Gall an bliadain si im cáirg, ocus caithem fochrach onórach do dénamh dUa Domnaill le a linn, amail do bud cuguidh; ocus O Néill ocus O Domnaill do denamh cach uile cengal da daingne ocus da tairisi annsin, et cetera.

Sloigedh leis O Néill .i. Conn. Slóigedh leis O nDomnaill .i. Machnus, do comairle a céile fa Midhe, ocus in tír do milleadh ocus do lorcadh leo co Temraig,

[1] *Saxons*; i.e. English.

[2] *Bachall-Isa.* Staff of Jesus. For some account of this relic, see Todd's *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*; Introd., p. viii., *sq.*

[3] *Abroad and at home.* toir ocus abus, lit. "in the east and here."

[4] *Should be.* ata, i.e. "is." The Four Masters record the events under the year 1537; but Ware under 1538. At the end of this entry Brian Mac Dermot adds—Donnchad mac in fhileadh do fsrifh fo in luan an-diaidh Domhnaigh Pasgha ar an

by Saxons;[1] and the Bachall-Isa,[2] which was in the town of Ath-cliath, working numerous prodigies and miracles in Erinn from the time of Saint Patrick to that date, and which had been in Christ's own hand, was burned by Saxons[1] in like manner; and not alone this, but there was not in Erinn a holy cross, or a figure of Mary, or an illustrious image, over which their power reached, that was not burned. And furthermore, there was not an Order of the seven Orders in their power that they did not destroy. And the pope, and the church abroad and at home,[3] were excommunicating the Saxons on account thereof; but they had neither respect nor regard for that, &c. (And I am not certain that it is not in the last year above the burning of those relics should be).[4] Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died this year.[5] A.D. [1538.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-nine years. O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, died this year, after having been a while in the sovereignty of Tuadh-Mumha; and the country was prosperous, very rich, during his time; and Murchadh, the son of O'Briain, i.e. the son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, was made king in his place, as his own merits up to that time deserved. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, was in Dun-na-nGall this year about Easter, and a munificent, honorable, entertainment was provided by O'Domhnaill during his stay, as was becoming; and O'Neill and O'Domhnaill then concluded alliances of the most firm and friendly kind,[6] &c. [1539.]

A hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Conn, and a hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, by mutual agreement, into Midhe; and the country was destroyed and burned by

gcaiptis; i.e. "Donnchadh Mac-in-filedh that wrote this, the Monday after Patrick's Sunday, on the Rock [of Loch-Cé];" which is followed by a brief observation in the handwriting of the scribe.

[5] *Year.* This event is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[6] *Kind.* Here it is added in the hand of Donnchadh, son of Mac-in-filedh (Mac Nilly), that he wrote this part of the text.

ocus nar tionóilred Gaidil co Gallaib en fluaiged ar mó leis milled do maiter na Mide na in fluaigiud sin, ocus dop aidble édála óis ocus aiscid ocus uma ocus iarsind, ocus cad uile maiter arcena; ocus co áirid in Umamá[1] ocus baile áta Fiadach do lomarcain leo, etir innmarr ocus urad ocus cac uile maiter archena. Ocus iar brillod dona fluaded sin ocus iad lán duaill ocus do diomus, do len in giustir iad .i. Loard Linard lestinól na mbailtiud mór, ocus na Mide etir cill ocus thuaith, ocus arailbe do Saxanchaib i nEirinn, ocus ambui do coblaigud ar na cuantaib cada daob dib .i. coblad fo mór do bí ar Cairlinne co airide. Ocus beirid na tinoilsin in giustir ar an fluaig Gaidhelac in Oirgiallaib .i. a bFerna do funnrad .i. a mbeol áta hOa; ocus ni rainic leisin fluad Gaidhelac dul a norduchad amail bud eoin, na ermarin ar comairle a ndeg daeine do denam le cosnam na le cothugad, acht imtecht co anorduigde, ocus mórán da nédáluib féin ocus dédalaib Gall dracbail and sin ag fluaig in giustir; ocus can a becc dechtuib oirrderca dracbail doid ge do imdigred co anorduigde; conid é Maolmuire mesced mac Eoin Mic Shuibne fcél ar mó fo fácbad do Conallchaib ann. Mag Aoncura .i. Muirchertad do gabail le cuid dOirrgiallaib, iar na bracbáil co huaite ar ndeggail le a muintir ar an fiadal sin; ocus a bed damall a laim eor iorgal, no condernad meadal fair iarum ar comairle cedd da cined fein, .i. cendac do gabáil do cinn a cosa cum báis, et cetera. Niall óc O Daigill do marbad le Conchobar mac I Daigill, et cetera.

[1] *Umamá.* in Umamá. The name of this place is written nuaćongbail (i.e. nova habitatio) in the Annals of the Four Masters. The place referred to is now called Navan, to which name the form in the text, allowing for the attraction over of the *n* of the article to the name Umama (=Numhama) would be a nearer approach than the form used by the Four Masters. The name is omitted in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Lost.* dracbail; lit. "left."

[3] *Maelmuire Mergech*; i.e. Maelmuire "the Wrinkled."

[4] *O'Baighill.* A note in the hand-

them as far as Temhair. And the Gaeidhel mustered not against Foreigners any army by which more of the property of Midhe was destroyed than this army, or which had more prodigious spoils of gold, and silver, and copper, and iron, and of all other goods besides; and particularly, the Umamá,[1] and the town of Ath-Firdiadh, were completely pillaged by them, both of treasures, apparel, and all other goods besides. And on the return of these armies, and they full of haughtiness and pride, the Justiciary, i.e. Lord Leonard, followed them with the entire muster of the large towns, and of Midhe, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the Saxons that were in Erinn, and the fleets that were in the harbours on each side of them, i.e., at least a very large fleet which was on Cairlinne. And these musters of the Justiciary came up with the Gaeidhelic army in Oirghiall, i.e. exactly in Ferna, i.e. in Bel-atha-hOa. And the Gaeidhelic army had not succeeded in getting into proper array; nor did they act on the counsel of their chieftains, to defend or sustain themselves; but they went away in a disorderly manner, and left a great quantity of their own spoils, and of the spoils of the Foreigners, to the Justiciary's army. And they lost[2] no men of note, although they went away in disorder; so that Maelmuire Mergech,[3] the son of John Mac Suibhne, was the person of greatest account lost there by the Conallachs. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Muirchertach, was taken prisoner by some of the Oirghialla, he having been left, with a few attendants, after separating from his people on this march; and he was secretly in captivity for a while, until treachery was afterwards practised upon him by the advice of some of his kindred, viz., to accept a reward in consideration of putting him to death, &c. Niall Og O'Baighill was killed by Conchobhar, the son of O'Baighill,[4] &c.

A.D. [1539.]

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writing of Brian Mac Dermot intimates that this part of the chronicle was written by Donnchadh, son of Mac-in-fhiledh (or Mac Nilly).

Ict. Enair for Dardaein, da xxtc bliadan ocus cuig ced, mile aoir in Tigerna. Diarr mac Uaitéir mic Riocaird do marbad an bliadain sin .i. Rigdend ocus Tomár. Maineirtir Cluana ramhada do tabairt dona bráithrib bochta de orrerduanrie in bliadain sin, ar solairem 1 Briain ocus maiche Tuadmumon, ocus do ched ocus do comairle uachtarán in da ord sin .i. san Sroinsiar ocus de orrerduanrie. Saxanuigh do beith a dibirt iarsma na nord sin ar sud Eirinn cach áit ar cuirset a ccumachta, ocus co airiche mainistir Muinechán do millead doib, ocus gairdian in baile maille morán dona braithrib do dithcennad doib. Cairlen Liathroma do denam in bliadain si lar O Ruairc .i. la Brian mac Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus morán cogaid cach taob air .i. a Moig Luirce ocus a muinntir Eolais, ocus a mBreithne 1 Raigilligh, ocus a mac fein ocus cuid drerduib Breithne a ccogad fris fors; ocus do sinne in cairlen re haimsir atheigis, ocus do mill mórán da moig Luirc ocus san luchd cogaid, et cetera. Diar mac 1 Baoigill .i. Niall ocus Conchobar do coimdiutim in bliadain si le céile .i. Niall do dul diarsna Conchobair a Luachair, ocus cealc oigde do denamh dó a dtempall Seancáin, ocus Conchobar do teacht ar sud na tire ier na marac le na gnothaigib fein, ocus Niall co na muinter deirge na diaid arin tempall. Ocus ro donairc Conchobar cuicce iad beit ar imdecht [do] tar tráig Luachair siar; ocus a muinter do sgarad leis, ocus Niall da lenmain co ro gér roim a cuidechta fein, ocus breth ar Conchobar da aimdeoin, ocus Conchobar drui sech le Niall; a ccoimetcar ann sin co beoda laidir, ocus bualad a

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[1] *By command.* ar solairem, MS., for ar sunailem, as in the Annals of Connacht. The Four Mast. say ar sonsonsra, which has very nearly the same meaning.

[2] *Was beheaded.* do dithcennad, for do dicennad, MS.

[3] *Breifne.* This name, the etymology of which is rather uncertain, is corruptly written Breithne in the MS.

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty years. The two sons of Walter, son of Rickard, viz., Rickard and Thomas, were slain this year. The monastery of Cluain-ramhfhada was this year given to the Poor Friars De Observantia, by command[1] of O'Briain and the nobles of Tuadh-Mumha, and by the consent and advice of the superiors of these two orders, viz., of Saint Francis and De Observantia. The Saxons, wherever they established their power throughout Erinn, were expelling the remainder of these orders; and they destroyed, especially, the monastery of Muinechan; and the guardian of the place, together with several of the friars, was beheaded[2] by them. The castle of Liath-truim was erected this year by O'Ruairc, i.e. by Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, although great wars were waged against him on all sides, viz., from Magh-Luirg, and from Muinter-Eolais, and from Breifne[3]-O'Raighilligh; and his own son,[4] and some of the men of Breifne,[3] were at war with him also. And he built the castle in a very short time, and destroyed much throughout Magh-Luirg, and against the militants, &c. O'Baighill's two sons, viz., Niall and Conchobhar, fell by each other this year;[5] viz., Niall went to seek Conchobhar in Luachrus, and lay a night in wait for him in Tempul-Senchâin; and Conchobhar passed along the country on the morrow, with his own servants, and Niall and his people went after him from the church. And when Conchobhar perceived them coming towards him, he was proceeding westwards across the strand of Luachrus; and his people separated from him; and Niall followed him very quickly, in advance of his own company, and overtook Conchobhar against his will. And Conchobhar waited for Niall; and they then encountered each other vigorously, strongly, and unsparingly struck each

A.D. [1540.]

[4] *His own son.* The Annals of Connacht give his name as Conn.

[5] *This year.* in bliadain si. Repeated in MS.

céile can coicill doiḃ, ocus Niall do marbaḋ ar in laṫair sin ar tús, ocus Conchobar do beṫ buaiṫe. Ocus muinter Neill do teacht ar in laṫair, ocus Conchobar do tuitim leo; ocus nir bo bár iar mídaoḋus etir, connaċ faiḃe da sine fein le sreiṁi roime sin diar ocmacaem do ba mó déchd ináid in clann sin i Ḋaoiġill. Forlongport dúa Domnaill fa cronnóic Loċa Beṫa fa saṁrad, ar clainn i Domnaill .i. Donnchaḋ ocus Ruḋraiḋe, ocus saoṫair iomda do ḋénaṁ ḋuca, ocus nar buaiḋiġeḃ in uair sin oṫa, et cetera. Clann Uilliam mic in erbuiġ i Gallcabair, .i. Aod gruama ocus Uilliam óc, do marbad le clainn i Paoiġill .i. le Domnall ocus le Toirrḋelbach, a ndígail marbṫa a naṫar. Sloiġeḋ leis O Domnaill .i. Maġnus a ccuiġeḃ Connacht in bliaḋain sin, dia ndeachaid a Moiġ Luirc ocus a clainn Conmaiġ, ocus dar mill ocus dar loiṫg na tíre roime .i. Mag Luirc ocus clann Conmaiġ, ocus dar in Corrsliabh, ocus toigeċt slán ier mbuaid ccoṫgair. Sloiġeḋ eile lar O Domnaill in bliaḋain ceḋna fa mac i Néill .i. Niall mac Aire óic, tanaiste tíre hEogain, ocus fa mac Domnaill na hAlban .i. Colla mac Alusdraind, maille re mórán Albanach; ocus a imteċt ar tóir a ṫerṁuiḃ Manach, ocus morán do milleḃ fa tír, ocus ġeallta dragail re na siar ierraṁ. Ocus ġaḃail tre Breiṫne i Ruairc ocus roime co Corrsliabh, ocus forlongport in Corrsleiḃe do ḋenaṁ dó no cus ġerr fé in Ḋealac buiḋe; ocus clann Maolruanaid do teacht cuige na diaid sin, ocus braiġdi ġill do tabairt dó le na breiṫ fein orin suar; ocus impo slán iarum can díbail. Clann

[1] *Death after cowardice.* The text in the Annals of Connacht is a little more explicit, in stating that "the mutual fall of the pair" was not death after cowardice.

[2] *Aedh Gruama.* Aedh (or Hugh) the Surly.

[3] *O'Baighill.* O'Boyle. i Saoiġill, for i Ḋaoiġill, MS.

[4] *Corr-sliabh.* The clause in the text, forlongport in Corrsleiḃe do ḋenaṁ dó, literally means "the encampment of the Corr-sliabh (Curlieu Hills) was made by him."

other; and Niall was first slain on that spot, and Conchobhar was wounded. And Niall's people came on the ground, and Conchobhar fell by them. And it was not death after cowardice,[1] moreover, as there were no two young men of their own kindred, for a long period before that, of greater fame than these sons of O'Baighill. O'Domhnaill had an encampment about the crannóg of Loch-Betha, in the summer, against the sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., Donnchadh and Rudhraidhe; and great exertions were made against them, but they were not vanquished this time, &c. The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, viz., Aedh Gruama[2] and William Og, were slain by the sons of O'Baighill,[3] viz., by Domhnall and Toirdhelbhach, in revenge of the killing of their father. A hosting this year by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into the province of Connacht, when he went into Magh-Luirg and Clann-Conmhaigh, and when he destroyed and burned the districts before him, viz., Magh-Luirg and Clann-Conmhaigh; and *he returned* across the Corr-sliabh, and arrived safely, after gaining spoils. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill the same year, with the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall, the son of Art Og, tanist of Tir-Eoghain, and with Mac Domhnaill of Alba, i.e. Colla the son of Alexander, accompanied by a great many Albanachs; and he went at first into Feara-Manach, and destroyed much in the country; and he afterwards received pledges of submission to him. And he proceeded through Breifne O'Ruairc, and on to Corr-sliabh; and he encamped in the Corr-sliabh,[4] until he cut down the Bealach-buidhe;[5] and the Clann-Maelruanaidh came to him afterwards, and gave him hostages for the observance of his own conditions from thenceforth. And he afterwards returned safely, without injury. The sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., A.D. [1540.]

[5] *Cut down the Bealach-buidhe.* The meaning is that O'Donnell cut down the obstructions to his passage through the Bealach-buidhe, or "Yellow Pass," a celebrated pass through the Curlieu mountains.

1 Domnaill .i. Donnchad cairbrech ocus Séan Luirgg do beth a ccogad ar O Domnaill, ocus crandóc Loca Betach do beth aca, ocus iad ac buaidrid in tire co mór aigte; ocus O Domnaill da gabail araon; ocus do gabad Eignechan mac 1 Domnaill a[m]baile na Congmala, ocus Sean O Domnaill do crochad dó, ocus Eignechan ocus Donnchad do cor a mbraigdenus fa daoiri ocus fa docar mor; ocus crannóc Loca Betach do millead dia Domnaill. O Docairtaig .i. Gerailt mac Domnaill mic Feilim, fer cu nuairle ocus co neinech ocus co ndeilb focrach, dragail baigi in bliadain sin ier gcaithem a aeiri nadura le maith ocus le daonacht conuige sin. O Baeigill do denam do Domnall mac Néill 1 Baoigill in bliadain sin. In giuistis do bi i nEirinn .i. Loarn Linard do dol a Sarain fa Cuirech rig Sarran, iar millead ord ocus oirrdonn ocus minn miorbuilig Eirend uile, ier ndenam olc niomda rud gada le a innisin, ocus giuistis eile do cor na inad .i. Hannadain Saleidech. Ri Alban ar ecor garma ar maithib na coda abus dAlbanchaib, ocus teachd Cuige ar in ecuan araide fé; ocus a dtabairt Cuige fa luing araide féin, ocus a ngabail etir Gall ocus Gaidhel; ocus a Goill do leigen amach a gcionn tamoill na diaid soin, ocus mac Mic Domnaill .i. Semus do connmáil a láim dó, ocus an méid fuair ar fognad maille frir da cineth ocus da daeinib do beth a mbraigdenus mur [an] cedna, ocus dibert ón rig ar araide fa réir aca ierum. Seáan mac Cuinn 1 Domnaill do marbad le clainn Murchada mic Mic Shuibne na dtuath in hoc anno. Una ingen Maolruanaid mic Cormaic Mic Diarmada déc.

[1] *Donnchadh Cairbrech.* Donough the Carbrian. So called from having been fostered amongst the O'Conors of Carbury, co. Sligo.

[2] *John of Lurg.* Apparently so named from having been fostered by the O'Muldoons of Lurg, in the present county of Fermanagh.

[3] *Egneehan.* Eigg, MS.; corrected from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Lord Leonard.* More correctly Leonard, Lord Grey.

Donnchadh Cairbrech[1] and John of Lurg,[2] were warring against O'Domhnaill; and they had the Crannóg of Loch-Bethach, and were disturbing the country greatly from it. And O'Domhnaill captured them both; and Egnechan,[3] the son of O'Domhnaill, was captured in the town of the Congmhail. And John O'Domhnaill was hanged by him; and Egnechan[3] and Donnchadh were placed in confinement, under great bondage and hardship; and the crannóg of Loch-Bethach was destroyed by O'Domhnaill. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Gerald, the son of Domhnall, son of Felim, a man of nobleness, hospitality, and graceful figure, died this year, after spending his natural age up to that time in *doing acts of* good and humanity. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Baighill, was made *the* O'Baighill this year. The Justiciary that was in Erinn, i.e. Lord Leonard,[4] went to Saxon-land, at the summons of the king of the Saxons, after destroying the orders, masses, and miraculous relics of all Erinn; after committing numerous evils which it would be long to relate; and another Justiciary was sent in his stead, i.e. Handalin Salesder.[5] The king of Alba sent a summons to the chiefs of the Albanachs who were here; and they went to him to the harbour in which he was; and he brought them into the ship in which he himself was, and took them prisoners, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. And he released his Foreigners in a short time afterwards, and kept the son of Mac Domhnaill, i.e. James, in confinement; and all he found serving with him, of his kindred and people, were kept in confinement in like manner; and all that were submissive to them were afterwards exiled by the king. John, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne-na-ttuath in hoc anno. Una, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac[6] Mac Diarmada, died. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Maghnus

A.D. [1540.]

[5] *Handalin Salesder.* An attempt at writing Anthony St. Leger.

[6] *Son of Cormac.* The name Tomaltach (gen. of Tomaltach), originally written in the text, instead of Cormac, has been expunged.

Taḋc mac Briain mic Maġnusa Mic Diarmada ruaiḋ do baṫaḋ ra Banna, ocus é ar sluaigheo a broċair 1 Ruairc. Cairm sgoile do tabairt do Ruaiḋri mac Taidc Mic Diarmada ocus da mnaei srótha .i. ingen Mic Uilliam, .i. Saḋḃ a Búirc, ingen Riocaird óic, ben dob ferr da cineḋ féin na do cinneḋ eile na coimaimsir, ocus ni raiḃi a barr aice o Ruaiḋri, ar dáil iolmaeineḋ imda déigrib ocus dollamnaib, ocus daoss caca elada archena; ocus tánuic docum na garma sin mac Diarmada .i. Aoḋ mac Cormaic mic Diarmada, ocus O Birn .i. Taidc mac Cairbri, ocus O Flannacain .i. Emann [mac] Uilliam, ocus Mac Diarmada ruaḋ .i. Caṫal [mac] Maġnusa, ocus clann Briain mic Maġnusa. Sliocht Conchobair mic Ruaiḋri buiḋe do teacht and .i. Ferġal mac Conchobair, ocus clann Donnchada duiḃ mic Conchobair .i. Ruaiḋri buiḋe ocus Maoileċlainn donn ocus Maġnus caoċ. Tangadar ann clann Conchobair óic mic Muircheṫaigh .i. Taidc ocus Ferċal ocus Brian. Tanuic ann clann Chaṫuil mic Aoḋa, Aod ocus Diarmaid. Tánaic clann Ruaiḋri glair mic Briain caoic, Brian caoch ocus Art. Tangadar clann Uilliam 1 Maoilenaiċe .i. in giolla duḃ ocus Diarmaid, Taidc ocus Muirġior. Tanuic ann Tomaltaċ mac Aoḋa mic Conchobair. Tanuic ann tigerna Airtiġ, Caṫal mac Taidc óic Mic Diarmada gall, co maiṫiḃ Airtiġ laiss. Tanuic Conn mac Briain mic Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus Tomaltaċ mac Taiḋc Mic Diarmada, ocus Ruaiḋri na dtolán Mac Diarmada, ocus clann Caṫail Mic Diarmada, ocus mórán oile naċ éidir innisin, oir tángadar éide ocus ollaman Eirind co ucsanfort einiġ ocus engnama cúiceḋ Connacht .i. co cairic Loċa caomsroṫaiġ Cé; ocus fuaradar caċ en drem aca toil a menman ocus a haiccenta féin do féin a uairle ocus a ealadan ra

[1] *Invitation.* cairm, for gairm, MS.

[2] *Brian Caech;* i.e. Brian the Blind [O'Conor].

[3] *Son of Brian.* mac Sriain, MS.

[4] *Mac Diarmada.* Repeated in MS.

[5] *For.* oi for oir, MS.

Mac Diarmada Ruadh, was drowned in the Banna, whilst on a hosting along with O'Ruairc. A school invitation[1] was given by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by his wedded wife, i.e. Mac William's daughter, i.e. Sadhbh Burk, daughter of Rickard Og, the best woman of her own kindred, or of any other family of her time, (and she had not the palm from Ruaidhri), for distributing various gifts to poets and ollamhs, and men of all other arts. And at this invitation Mac Diarmada came, i.e. Aedh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada; and O'Birn, i.e. Tadhg son of Cairbre; and O'Flannagain, i.e. Edmond [son of] William; and Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e. Cathal, [son of] Maghnus; and the sons of Brian, son of Maghnus. The descendants of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, came there, viz., Ferghal son of Conchobhar, and the sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar (viz., Ruaidhri Buidhe, and Maelechlainn Donn, and Maghnus Caech). The sons of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, viz., Tadhg, and Ferghal, and Brian, came there. Aedh and Diarmaid, the sons of Cathal, son of Aedh, came there. Brian Caech and Art, the sons of Ruaidhri Glas, son of Brian Caech,[2] came. The sons of William O'Maelenaigh came, viz., the Gilla-dubh and Diarmaid, Tadhg and Maurice. Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar, came there. The lord of Airtech came there, i.e. Cathal, the son of Tadhg Og Mac Diarmada Gall, accompanied by the chiefs of Airtech. There came Conn, the son of Brian,[3] son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri-na-dtolán Mac Diarmada,[4] and the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada, and many more that cannot be mentioned; for[5] the poets and ollaves of Erinn came to the seat of the hospitality and generosity of the province of Connacht, i.e. to the Rock of the smooth-flowing Loch-Cé. And every one of them obtained the desire of his own mind and nature, according to his dignity and learning, on that illustrious, honourable

A.D. [1540.]

bpéil uapail onopaiġ poin .i. pa nollaic. Ocup tabpaD caċ aen léiġpiup po beannacht ap anmain na deipi daenachtuiċc pin a dubpamap pomainn. Cond mac Briain mic Eogain 1 Ruairc do marbad appiull le cloinn mic Maġnusa Tire Tuathail, ap pupailed a aċap pein, a dTamnaiġ bó ċaoice, et cetera.

Kll. Enair por Saċarn; birix puirre; bliadain ocup da .xx^ic. ocup cuig ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna; ocup doinend dermair a dtúr na bliadna pin esir pioc ocup pneachta, nar leig dreabaD do denam i nEirinn. Tuaċal balb mac Seáin mic Ruaidri 1 Gallcoḃair, paoi duine oirechta, déġ. O Domnaill do dol a ceann in giuirdir connuige in Caban, ocup ceangal ocup piġ do denam re ceili doib, maille re onóir móir ocup robeperp dragail dUa Domnaill, et cetera. Maidm mór do tabairt do Mac Aibilin ar cloinn Aoḋa 1 Néill, dú ar marbaD Aongus mac Donnchada mic Maolmuire Mic Shuibne, ocup morán do gallocladhaib Conallach maille prir; ocup do marbaD mur in cedna córuchad gallocladh do clainn Domnuill gallocladh, ocup a lán eile ar caċ taob nač airimter annso; ocup Mac Uibilin do dul pluag pa ceno gairid na diaid pin ar cloinn Aoda 1 Neill, ocup clann Aoḋa .i. Conn ocup Domnall do marbaD leir. O Cerbaill .i. Fer can ainm mac Maolruanaid do marbad a briall ocup é dall, re clann Donnchada mic Seáin 1 Cerbaill, ocup re mac 1 Maoilmuaid .i. Séan mac Domnaill čaoiċ 1 Maoilmuaid; ocup ge do bi é dall diradairc annsin, do sinne cornam ocup cungnam, ocup láṁ maiṫ do cuaiḋ a cclú ocup a náirieṁ dó, ar luchd in marbda.

[1] *Instigation.* pulairiem, for pupailem, MS.

[2] *Tamhnagh-bó-chaich.* This name signifies "the tamhnagh (or 'fine field') of the blind cow." The scribe, Donough Mac-an-filedh, here adds the memorandum na tabrad aon da leigre ro guch in leitir sin, oir do crap in curli agam le imarcad modraine; i.e. "let no one who reads this pronounce that letter [i.e. the last letter in the word ċaoice, which is redundant], for my pulse shrank through excess of labour."

festival, i.e. at Christmas. And let every one who reads this give a blessing on the souls of the humane couple we have mentioned above. Conn, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Maghnusa of Tir-Tuathail, at the instigation[1] of his own father, in Tamhnagh-bó-chaich,[2] et cætera. A.D. [1540.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; after a bissextile;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-one years. Excessive bad weather in the beginning of this year, both frost and snow, which allowed no cultivation to be done in Erinn. Tuathal Balbh, the son of John, son of Ruaidhri O'Gallchubhair, a most eminent assembly man, died. O'Domhnaill went as far as the Cabhan to meet the Justiciary; and they concluded a compact and peace with each other; and O'Domhnaill received great honour and reverence, et cætera. A great defeat was given by Mac Aibhilin to the sons of Aedh O'Neill, in which Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire Mac[4] Suibhne, was killed, and a great number of the Conallian gallowglasses along with him; and a corps of gallowglasses of the Clann-Domhnaill Gallog-laech, and a great many more on both sides not enumerated here, were slain in like manner. And Mac Uibhilin went with an army, a short time after that, against the sons of Aedh O'Neill; and the sons of Aedh O'Neill, viz., Conn and Domhnall, were killed by him. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. Fer-gan-ainm,[5] son of Maelruanaidh, was slain in treachery, (he being blind), by the sons of Donnchadh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, and by the son of O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e. John, the son of Domhnall Caech O'Maelmhuaidh; and though he was then blind, sightless, he performed acts of defence, assistance, and vigour against the slayers, which redounded to his fame and reputation. [1541.]

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[3] *Bissextile.* bipiuc fuiiiue; lit. "a bissextile upon it," which is a very loose mode of expression.

[4] *Mac.* mc; repeated in MS.

[5] *Fer-gan-ainm*; lit., "man without [a] name," or Anonymous.

An cranndóc oirtherach ar loch Glinne Alláin do gabail do clainn Domnaill mic Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc ar Donchadh mac Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc; ocus fa cend gairid na diaid sin tucadar clann Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc .i. Domnall ocus Fer can ainm innsaidid ar in ccrannóc, ocus do lorgrad in baile can fiogr. Ocus mothaigther ied ocus lentus fa loch ied, ocus beirid clann Domnaill O Ruairc orra. Marbtar Fer can ainm mac Donnchaidh; gabtar and Domnall, ocus crochtar ierum le clainn Domnaill 1 Ruairc. Sloiged lar O Domnaill .i. Maghnus mac Aeda duib mic Aeda ruaid, agcoinne in giuistir a tir Eogain, ocus in tir do milleb leo don toisg sin. In giuistir dimdecht ar a agaid fa Midhe, ocus O Domnaill drilled tar a air co tir Connaill, ocus gan tachar na tegmáil dragail do a[g] gabáil tre tir Eogain ag teachd no ag imteachd in uair sin. O Domnaill do dul fa cend gairid na diaid sin don taob soir do loch a brethuigh Manach, ocus Cuil na noiser ocus an taob toir do loch do milleb leis do tir ocus do loch don dol sin, oir do bádar baid ocus artruidi aige ac milleb i noilén, ocus in sluag ac milleb in tiri, cus fágaid ar dioch arba co mór in bliadain sin iad. Sloiged oili lar O nDomnaill .i. Maghnus a brethuigh Manach, don taob tiar do loch Erni; .i. do cuir a báid ocus a archarde ar an loch, ocus do cadh fém a slúaigh do tir, co ro millsed accoinn a céile do loch ocus do tir, no co rancadar Innis Sgéitheland; ocus do bruidsed ocus do legadar caislen Innsi Ceitlionn don dol sin; ocus tancadar slán iar ccorgar. Domnall mac Neill gairm

[1] *Glenn-Allain.* *Recté* Glenn-Dallain (Dallan's Glen), now generally called Glencar. It is a valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosclogher, and co. of Leitrim.

[2] *O'Ruairc.* The name is written oufc in the MS.; the scribe adding the characters ti(vel i) over the ou, to signify that the proper form was I fic (or I Ruairc). At the end of the entry the scribe adds meisi Donc.: "I am Donnchadh." See note [1], p. 306 *supra*.

[3] *The.* in; repeated in MS.

[4] *The lake;* i.e. Loch-Erne.

[5] *For.* oi for oir, MS.

[6] *Inis-Sgéithland—Inis-Caithlenn.*

The eastern crannóg on the lake of Glenn-Alláin[1] was captured by the sons of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh O'Ruairc, against Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh O'Ruairc. And in a short time afterwards the sons of Donnchadh, viz., Domhnall and Fer-gan-ainm, made an attack on the crannóg, and secretly burned the place. And they are observed, and pursued into the lake; and the sons of Domhnall O'Ruairc[2] overtake them. Fer-gan-ainm, the son of Donnchadh, is slain; and Domhnall is taken prisoner there, and is afterwards hanged by the sons of Domhnall O'Ruairc. A hosting to Tir-Eoghain by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, to meet the Justiciary; and the[3] country was ruined by them on this expedition. The Justiciary advanced into Midhe, and O'Domhnaill turned back to Tir-Conaill; and he received neither battle nor encounter this time whilst passing through Tir-Eoghain, in coming or going. O'Domhnaill went in a short time afterwards along the eastern side of the lake,[4] into Feara-Manach; and Cuil-na-noirer, and the eastern side of the lake, were destroyed by him, both country and lake, on this occasion; for[5] he had boats and vessels pillaging the islands, and the army destroying the country; so that he left them greatly in want of corn this year. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Feara-Manach, along the western side of Loch-Erne; viz., he placed his boats and vessels on the lake, and he conducted his army by land, so that they conjointly destroyed both by lake and land, until they reached Inis-Sgéithlend.[6] And they broke and threw down the castle of Inis-Ceithlionn[6] on that occasion,[7] and returned safely in triumph. Domhnall, the son of Niall Garbh[8] O'Domhnaill, was killed by

A.D. [1541.]

Different forms of the name of the town at present called Enniskillen. The latter is the correct form.

[7] *On that occasion.* ᴅᴏ ᴅᴏᵢʟ ɢᵘᵢɴ, for ᴅᴏɴ ᴅᴏᵢʟ ɢᵘᵢɴ; lit. "on that going."

[8] *Garbh.* The MS. has ɢᴀɪʀᴍ for ɢᴀɪʀʙ; the sound of b when aspirated, as it should be here, being like that of aspirated ᴍ. The orthography is here very corrupt.

1 Domnaill do marbad leis O mBaigill in bliadain si, ar ndol do Domnall do congnad le Toirrdhelbach mac 1 Baigill anagharo 1 Baoicill; ocus ruaig do tabairt dO Baigill doib ar tús, ocus O Baigill drilleb orrta ran, ocus ruaig do tabairt doib, ocus brisiod orrta; ocus in mac sin Neill 1 Domnaill do marbad ar in ruaig sin. Mac in Bairdi dési Conaill .i. Conchobar ruad mac Fergail .i. gaoi fir dána a brocclaim ocus a breithemnacht dána, ocus fer dige naoidid do commail suas da cach nDae aidena, déce in bliadain sin. Hanri buide mac Dathi mic Emainn .i. tigerna cloinde Connmuig, do marbad do Toirrdhealbach ruad mac Taidg buide meic Cathail ruaid.

Ktt. Enair for bómnach; da bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Sadb ingen Ricaird oig mic Uilleg ruaid mic Uilleg an sina .i. ben Pdraic Mhic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mic Taidg mic Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri Coech, ocus machair a clainne, dragail Baigi ar cairrig na rig .i. longport oinig ocus oirrdercus clainni Maolruanaid; ocus is derc ma do cainic diarrma Uilliam cuncus riam ben a haoigea dob fer indgi dfeile ocus dionnsucus, do connla ocus do craidbidge, do deirc ocus do derlucad. Dardaoin mandáil rus deguil a hanum ocus a corp re roile iar mbúaid ongda ocus aidrige. Slóigeb do denum do mac Uilliam Chlainne Ricaird fa madaire Chonnacht, ocus ro cairrigsed clann Taidg Mic

[1] *O'Baighill.* O'Boyle; incorrectly written 1 Baoicid in the MS.

[2] *Year.* Here the scribe adds meisi Donnchad mac in filead do sgrid do Brian mac Diarmada sin; "I am Donnchadh Mac-in-fhiledh, who wrote that for Brian Mac Diarmada." The note is not in the Ann. of Connacht.

[3] *Cathal Ruadh;* i.e. Cathal the Red; one of the sept of O'Conchobhar Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe. This entry ends at the top margin of fol. 91a. The remainder of the page is occupied by an entry relating to the year 1595, in a contemporary handwriting, two entries of events belonging to the year 1636, and one to 1648, the latter written in 1652 by Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh MacDermot. These entries are

O'Baighill this year, Domhnall having gone to assist Toirdhelbhach, son of O'Baighill, against O'Baighill:[1] (they had first given an onset to O'Baighill; and O'Baighill turned upon them and gave them an onset, and routed them; and this son of Niall O'Domhnaill was slain in that onset). Mac-in-Bhaird of Tir-Conaill, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, the son of Ferghal, an eminent poet in learning and poetry, and a man who maintained a house of hospitality for all persons, died this year.[2] Henry Buidhe Mac David, the son of Edmond, i.e. the lord of Clann-Conmhaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ruadh, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh.[3] A.D. [1541.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-two years. Sadhbh, daughter of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina, i.e. the wedded wife of Mac Diarmada, i.e. of Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, and his children's mother, died on Carraig-na-righ, i.e. the abode of the hospitality and dignity of the Clann-Maelruanaidh; and it is doubtful if there ever came of the posterity of William the Conqueror,[4] a woman of her age better than she in hospitality and worth, in prudence and piety, in charity and liberality. On Maunday Thursday her soul and body separated from each other, after the triumph of unction and penitence.[5] A hosting was made by Mac William of Clann-Rickard through[6] Machaire-Connacht; and the sons of Tadhg [1542.]

printed at the end of the volume. In the lower margin of the folio the name of Dabhóc O Duibgennain (David O'Duigennain) appears in a reversed form. The rest of the MS. is in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the portion containing the events from 1170 to 1257.

[4] *William the Conqueror*; i.e. William Fitz Aldelm de Burgh.

[5] *Penitence.* Brian Mac Dermot has added the marginal note "a mbaile Átha na ríg do cuireadh í;" i.e. in the town of Ath-na-righ [Athenry, county of Galway] she was buried."

[6] *Through.* ꝑ., for ꝓa or ꝓo, against, or about. This entry is not in the Annals of Connacht.

Diarmada atimcell Bhél áda uachtair e; ocus ro brissedh an baile leó don dol sin, ocus ro marbad ann cenn giomanach Mic Uilliam, ocus a gallóglaeich cúlcoimeta. Teid Mac Uilliam tar sliaḃ sior don dol sin, ocus tuc bráigde iochtair Chonnacht lair don Eurscin .i. braigde Taiḋg óig mic Taiḋg mic Aeḋa, ocus bráigde Taiḋg mic Cathail óig, ocus iochtair Chonnacht; ocus tesda Maolmuire mac Colla Mic Shuiḃne isin mbraigdenus sin a gclainn Ricaird. O Conċobair ruaḋ .i. Toirrdhelbach ruaḋ mac Taiḋg ḃuiḋi do gabáil le Ruaiḋri mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada in hoc anno. Comorba tesmuinn Mhég Craiġ .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Aindriasa Mhég Craiġ mortuus est. Mac Conmiḋe .i. Brian donċu mac Solaim .i. saoi re dán ocus re fogluim, ocus fer toictech tromċonaiġ ṫige aoidhed coitċinn do ċaċ, dhec do galur obann aiġgerr um féil Coluim Chille do sunnrad. Cormac mac Diarmada hI Chleiriġ, .i. an bratchair minúr dob fóirre egnaide na aimsir, dhéc isin feil Coluim Cille cedna. Slóigeḋ mor leis O n'Domnaill .i. Magnus mac Aeḋa duiḃ a niochtar Chonnacht, gondersa creċa mora ar Mac n'Donnchada an Chorainn. Reitech dO Dhomnaill ocus siochtar Connacht re roile, ocus filled dUa Dhomnaill iar mbuaiḋ gcorgair, ocus iar nioc a ċiorta sis. Slóigeḋ ele leis O n'Domnaill ocus leisin gCalbach O n'Domnaill, ocus le hUa Ruairc .i. Brian mac Edgain 1. Ruairc; ocus dul doiḃ sin uile ar Mac Uiḃilin. Dá ċuid no tri do ḃenum dont sluaiġ re huchd na Banna. Mac Uiḃilin iliomad daoineḋ don taoḃ araill don Bhanna; giḃedh ċena teid O Domnaill ocus O Ruairc tar an aḃainn dia naimḋeoin.

[1] *The mountain*; i.e. Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Corrsliabh, between the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[2] *Aedh.* Hugh [O'Conor Sligo].

[3] *In that captivity.* The Four Masters, in their account of this expedition, state that Maelmuire Mac Suibhne was one of the hostages taken by Mac William.

[4] *Mortuus est.* mortuus est, MS.

[5] *The Festival of Colum Cille*; i.e. the 9th of June.

Mac Diarmada brought him to invest Bel-átha-uachtair; and the town was demolished by them on this occasion, and Mac William's chief hunter, and his rear guard of gallowglasses, were slain there. Mac William goes down beyond the mountain[1] on that occasion; and he brought the hostages of Lower Connacht with him on that journey, viz., the hostages of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh,[2] and the hostages of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, and of Lower Connacht: and Maelmuire, the son of Colla Mac Suibhne, died whilst detained in that captivity[3] in Clann-Rickard. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbach Ruadh, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, was taken prisoner by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, in hoc anno. The comarb of Termon-MagCraith, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Andrias MagCraith, mortuus est.[4] Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Brian Dorcha, son of Solomon, an eminent professor of poetry and literature, and a rich, opulent man, who kept a general house of hospitality for all, died of a sudden, brief illness, on the festival of Colum Cille[5] exactly. Cormac, the son of Diarmaid O'Clerigh, i.e. the most perfect,[6] learned, friar minor in his time, died on the same festival of Colum Cille. A great hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Aedh Dubh, into Lower Connacht, when he committed great depredations upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. O'Domhnaill and *the people* of Lower Connacht arranged with one another; and O'Domhnaill returned after gaining triumph, and after the payment to him of his rent. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, and by the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, and by O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc; and all these went against Mac Uibhilín. The army was divided into two or three parts in front of the Banna. Mac Uibhilín, with a great number of men, was on the other side of the Banna; but nevertheless, O'Domhnaill and O'Ruairc go across the river in spite

A.D. [1542.]

[6] *Perfect.* foirpe, for foirbthe, MS.

Acht chena ro baitheo Taḋg mac Briain mic Maġnusa MicDiarmada ruaiḋ, .i. fer a oerra dob arrachta oirrdercca a maiṫ ocus a laiṁ dia cinel feirrin, ocus do ṁoṙán eli. Ní heidir a fiuṁ no a áiremh a bḟuair O Domnaill co na flúaiġ daiṙgniḋ ocus déalaib ar feḋ an tire co huiliḋi, iar milleḋ ṁóṙain nach eidir daiṙeṁ. Tanic Mac Uiḃilin a ġcenn 1 Dhomnaill, ocus tuc a ḃṙeiṫ féin decham ocus déoeḋ ocus do ḃuaiḋ ḃo, ocus do niaṫ fíṫ arr a haitle, ocus tic O Domnaill iar mbúaid ġcoscair don ċur sin. Mac Uiḃilín .i. Ruġraidhe mac Ualtair do ḃul ar siubal creiċe ar Ua gCaṫain. Creċ ṁór do ġlacaḋ ḃó. O Caṫán .i. Maġnus mac Donnchaḋa do ḃreiṫ orra a toraiġecht, ocus buannaḋa móra ċlainne Suiḃne maille sir. Bṙisseḋ ḃoiḋ ar Mac Uiḃilín ocus ar Albanchuiḋ baḋar maille sir, ionnus ġur ráġbaḋ ár mór daoineḋ diḋ ra mac Alurorainn Mic Domnaill, ocus ra mac Mic tSheain, ocus ra ṁoṙán eli nach airiṁtear ro baitheḋ ocus ro marbaḋ diḋ. Maolmuire mac Eoġain Mic Shuiḃne do ṁarbaḋ le clainn Moelmuiri mic Colla, ocus e ag ioḋlucaḋ ċlainni 1 Dhuḃḋa; ocus ra cenn raiṫi na ḃiaiḋ sin iaḋ fein dionnoṙbaḋ ocus a mbailte do ḃṙisseḋ; ocus fer diḋ ṙéin do marbaḋ, ocus moran da luchd leanṁuna. Félim duḃ mac Aoḋa hi Neill do ṁarbaḋ in hoc anno. Feṙġal mac Pilip hi Dhuiḃġennain .i. roi Erenn re fenċus dhec. Dáiḃíḋ mac Aṫairni hi Dhuiḃġennáin dhéc in hoc anno. Ingen mic Daḋi .i. ben Taiḋg Meic Diarmuda dhec; ocus uaidhe derḟa ṙliocht ingeine mic Daḋi, ocus Siuḃan a hainm.

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[1] *Returned.* tic=do-ic, lit., comes.

[2] *Bonaghts.* Bodies of mercenaries.

[3] *Conveying.* ag ioḋlucaḋ. This entry is not very explicit. It does not appear whither the sons of O'Dubhda (or O'Dowd) were going.

[4] *They;* i.e. the sons of Maelmuire, son of Colla Mac Suibhne.

[5] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[6] *Slicht-inghine-Mic-David;* lit. "the posterity of Mac David's daughter." The word ṙliocht is inaccurately

of them. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e. the most famous, eminent man of his age, of his own tribe, and of many more, in goodness and in prowess, was drowned there. It is not possible to calculate or enumerate all the preys and spoils that O'Domhnaill and his army obtained throughout the entire country, after destroying much that cannot be reckoned. Mac Uibhilín came to meet O'Domhnaill, and gave him his own award of horses, and armour, and cows; and they forthwith concluded peace; and O'Domhnaill returned,[1] after gaining triumph on that occasion. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Walter, went on a predatory expedition against O'Catháin. He took a great prey. O'Catháin, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Donnchadh, along with whom were great bonaghts[2] of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them in pursuit. They defeated Mac Uibhilín and the Albanachs who were with him, so that a great many men of them were lost, including the son of Alexander Mac Domhnaill, and the son of Mac Shane, and many more of them that were drowned and killed, who are not enumerated. Maelmuire, the son of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, was killed by the sons of Maelmuire, the son of Colla, whilst he was conveying[3] the sons of O'Dubhda; and before the end of a quarter after that they[4] were themselves expelled, and their towns demolished; and one of themselves was killed, and several of their followers. Felim Dubh, the son of Aedh O'Neill, was killed in hoc[5] anno. Ferghal, son of Philip O'Duibhgennain, i.e. the sage of Erinn in history, died. David, son of Athairne O'Duibhgennain, died in hoc[5] anno. Mac David's daughter, i.e. the wife of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died; (and from her the Slicht-inghine-Mic-David[6] were so called, and her name was Sibhán).[7]

A.D. [1542.]

written ꝟlıoꝛc in the MS. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, and is not contained in the Annals of Connacht.

[7] *Sibhán*; pronounced *Shivawn*; Anglicè, Johanna.

Ict. Enair for Luan; tri bliadna ocus dá fichet ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Comairle na hErenn eoir iarla ocus Barún, ocus urmor gaoidel Connacht [ocus] a nGaill ar an gcomairle sin .i. an dá Mac Uilliam, ocus na tri Ua Conchobair, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada. Lecbaile Chluana fenmaoil, ocus lecbaile Chille na manach do gnodachad do Ruaidri Mac Diarmada ar an gcomairle sin ón airdeargob, ocus ó na hergabaid eli fo dadar ann, ocus ón ngiuirdirr; ocus tuc Ruaidri a lecbaile fein don maindir do fidir ar grad do Dhia. Mac Mic Shuibne Fhánad .i. Moelmuire mac Domnaill óig do marbad le clainn Mic Shuibne Fhánad, .i. le clainn Toirrdhelbaigh mic Ruaidri mic Maolmuiri. Mac Mic Suibne tire Bóghaine, .i. Eoin mac Neill, dragail dair a túr a aoirri ocus a imme an bliadain si. Mac I Dhaoigill, .i. Brian mac Neill mic Thoirrdelbaig, do marbad a briall le clainn Neill oig hI Dhaoigill, ocus iad ar a muinnterus ocus ar a duarusdail fein aige. Earpuc Rada bod .i. Emonn mac Briain mic in erpuic I Ghallcubair do ég ar bragail coinntinne moire a timcell a tigernuis. O Domnaill .i. Maghnus do dul docum na comairle moire, ocus a braitri do di a laim aige re fada roime sin do breith lair dó, ocus a leigion do comairle an giuirdir ocus Ghall, ocus a techt fo sídh ocus fó reitech. Conn O Domnaill do di a brad a nGalloib roime sin do réduzad re hUa nDomnaill mur an cedna; ocus Conn do dul a Sagranaid a cenn an rig iar sin, ocus O Domnaill do filled flán ar ndenum sochraidechta moire caithme don chur sin. Muirgerr mac Paidin hI Maolconaire .i. fói Erenn

[1] *His lordship*; i.e. the bishopric of Raphoe. O'Gallchubhair's name is not in the list of Bishops of Raphoe published by Ware and Harris.

[2] *Kinsmen.* The Four Masters call them Egneghan and Donough [O'Domhnaill].

[3] *O'Maelconaire.* O'Mulconry. The Maurice O'Mulconry whose obit is here recorded made a copy of the old

A.D. [1543.]

The kalends of January on Monday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-three years. The council of Erinn *met*, both earls and barons; and the majority of the Gaeidhel [and] Foreigners of Connacht were at this council, viz., the two Mac Williams, and the three O'Conchobhairs, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada. The half-bally of Cluain-senmail, and the half-bally of Cill-na-manach, were purchased by Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at this council, from the archbishop and the other bishops who were there, and from the Justiciary; and Ruaidhri gave its own half-bally again to the monastery, for love of God. The son of Mac Suibhne Fánad, i.e. Maelmuire, the son of Domhnall Og, was killed by the sons of *the previous* Mac Suibhne Fánad, viz., the sons of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire. The son of Mac Suibhne of Tir-Bóghaine, i.e. John, the son of Niall, died in the beginning of his age and estate, this year. The son of O'Baighill, i.e. Brian, son of Niall, son of Toirdhelbhach, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Og O'Baighill, who were in his own friendship and pay. The Bishop of Rath-both, i.e. Edmond, son of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, died after receiving great opposition regarding his lordship.[1] O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, went to the great council, and took with him his kinsmen[2] whom he had in confinement for a long time previously; and he released them by the advice of the Justiciary and the Foreigners; and they returned in peace and amity. Conn O'Domhnaill, who had been for a long time previously in England, made peace with O'Domhnaill in like manner; and Conn went afterwards to England, to meet the king; and O'Domhnaill returned safely, after exercising great hospitality on that occasion. Maurice, the son of Paidín O'Maelconaire,[3] i.e. the sage of Erinn in history and

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Book of Fenagh, in 1516, for Tadhg O'Rody, comarb of Fenagh. A transcript of this curious MS., made by the late Dr. O'Donovan from O'Mulconry's copy, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

re renčur ocur ṙiliġechc, ocur ṙer go dtoice ocur go dtrom conách, dhéc an bliadnai. Rí Alban do dol dhéc an bliadain ri a túr a oiġri ocur a imṁe, ar mbrirred ṁaḋma moir ar Sacranachaiḃ reimṁe rin, ocur gan oigri dráġbáil ina ḋiaiḃ achtmad aon lenam inġine a gcinn a hochc reachtṁuine; ocur ri Sacran ar ngabail neirc ar Albain a haiṫle bairr riġ Alban rein. Mac 1 Dhočairtaiġ, .i. Caṫáir mac Ġerailt mic Domnaill mic Felim, do ṁarbad le clainn 1 Dhočairtaiġ .i. Ruġraiḋi ocur Sean, clann Felim mic Conchobair čarrraiġ; ocur mac Aoḋa gruamma hi Dočairtaiġ do marbad leirin clainn ceona rin 1 Dhočairtaiġ. O Domnaill do ḋul rlúaġ mor a nInir Eogain do ḋíġuil na marḃtha rin, ocur milled mór do ġenum ḋo; ocur braiġde an tíre dráġail ina ḋiaiḃ rin dó. Slicht Eogain Mic Suiḃne ocur rlicht Cormaic Mic Donnchada do dul ar riubal creiče ar O nEġra mbuiḃe. O Conchobair .i. mac Taiḃg mic Aoḋa ocur O hEġra do breiṫ orra, ocur maiṫe na clainni Suiḃne rin do ġabail .i. Ruaiḋri mac Duḃġaill, ocur clann Maolmuire mic Eogain; ocur marbtar ann cuid do rlicht Cormaic ocur do ṁuinntir clainni Suiḃne. O Maoileaclainn .i. Félim óg do marbad le Mág Eočagáin. Mac Suiḃne na Túath ocur a mac .i. Ḃrian do ġabáil le coḃlaċ o iartar Connacht ar inrri mic Duirn, ocur a mbreṫ leo allaiṁ. Cogad mor etir ṁág Uidir ocur rlicht Toirrdhelbaiġ ṁég Uidir, ocur rlicht Toirrdhelbaiġ do ḋul a tir Chonaill, ocur milled mor do ġenum ar ṁág Uidir a huchc hi Dhomnaill dóiḃ. Mag Uidir do dul a gcend 1 Domnaill agcinn athaid iar rin, ocur rid do ḋenum ḋó rir O nDomnaill; ocur Mág Uidir dá ṫabairt rein ocur a tíre dO Dhomnaill, ocur O Domnaill do ṫabairt Tuaṫ ráṫa ocur Luirg do

[1] *Aedh Gruama*; i.e. Aedh (Hugh) the Surly.

[2] *Inis-mic-Duirn*; i.e. "the island of Dorn's son." The Four M. call it *Inis-mic-an-duirn*. It is now known as Rutland Island, and belongs to the parish of Templecrone, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal.

poetry, and a man of wealth and great prosperity, died this year. The king of Alba died this year, in the beginning of his age and estate, after having previously inflicted a great defeat on Saxons; and he left no heir behind him, except one infant daughter, in her eighth week; and the king of the Saxons assumed power over Alba after the death of the king of Alba himself. The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Cathair, the son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, was slain by the sons of O'Dochartaigh, viz., Rudhraidhe and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh; and the son of Aedh Gruama[1] O'Dochartaigh was killed by the same sons of O'Dochartaigh. O'Domhnaill went with a large army to Inis-Eoghain, to avenge these homicides, and committed great destruction; and he afterwards obtained the hostages of the country. The descendants of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, went on a predatory march against O'hEghra Buidhe. O'Conchobhair (i.e. the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh) and O'hEghra overtook them, and the chiefs of those Clann-Suibhne were captured, viz., Ruaidhri, son of Dubhgall, and the sons of Maelmuire, son of Eoghan; and some of the descendants of Cormac, and of the Clann-Suibhne's people, were killed there. O'Maelechlainn, i.e. Felim Og, was killed by Mag Eochagáin. Mac Suibhne-na-Túath and his son, i.e. Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from the West of Connacht, on Inis-mic-Duirn,[2] and carried off in captivity. A great war between Mag Uidhir and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir; and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach went to Tir-Conaill, and committed great injuries on Mag Uidhir, in the interest of O'Domhnaill. Mag Uidhir went to meet O'Domhnaill some time after that, and made peace with O'Domhnaill; and Mag Uidhir delivered himself and his country to O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill gave Tuath-rátha and Lurg, which were in his possession for

A.D. [1543.]

Mhág Uidir, ocus iad aige re fada reimi sin. Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Uilleg na gcenn mac Ricaird, dragail bairr an bliadain si, .i. tigerna go ndiomus ocus go nuabair, go draoċ ocus go ċoirbir morán do Ghaoidhealaiḃ go mámus feisin; ocus cogad mór ar neirge a gclainn Ricaird dia éis, .i. Mac Uilliam do gairm do Uilleg mac Ricaird oig, ocus a lan do tír ocus do ċoicriċ na aghaid le mac Mic Uilliam .i. Tomár mac Uilleg na gcenn. Ocus a tús na bliadna sin do ċuadar uimóir uaislib Erenn a sagsun a gcend cinn Hanorai; .i. téid O Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn i Neill, ocus mac Uilliam Chlainni Ricaird .i. Uilleg na gcenn, ocus Murchad mac Toirrdhelbaig i Bhriain .i. O Briain, ocus na tri hiarlaḃa .i. iarla Desmuman ocus iarla Urmuman ocus iarla Cille dara, ocus Donnchad mac Conċobair i Briain. Iarsin uile dragail onora moire on ri, ocus iarla do ḃenum do O Neill ocus do O Briain ocus d'Uilleg na gcend; ocus cóiced na Gaillimhe do ḃuain d'Uilleg na gcend ar an gcomairle sin, ocus é féin dragail báir a ndered na bliadna sin. Magnus mac Muircheartaig Mic Diarmada ruaid dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enáir for Mairt; ceithri bliadna ocus da fichet ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Iarla Desmuman .i. Semmus mac Seain dragail báir iar brágail a lán do ċogad ocus dimdeisin a torach a tigernuis, ocus iar corg a lucht imdesna ocus eraonta a tír ocus a coigriċ. Mac i Domnaill .i. an Calbach

[1] *Og*; i.e. "young." The entries for the year 1543 in the Trin. Coll. (Dublin) Copy of the Annals of Connacht terminate with this word, after which occurs the note mise Miolur O Maoilconaire, "I am Miles O'Mulconry;" this being apparently the name of the scribe who made the copy from which Maurice O'Gorman made his transcript. See note [2], p. 346.

[2] *Neighbourhood.* ċoicriċ. This is the concluding word of the original text on folio 92 b, after which Brian Mac Dermot has added the note—"Uilliam mac Taidg duiḃ i Cheallaig dhec, ocus ba hadbail ind echt mac ingine Mic Diarmada;" i.e. "William, the son of Tadhg Dubh O'Cellaigh, died; and the son of Mac Diarmada's daughter was a prodigious loss."

a long time previously, to Mag Uidhir. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick-na-gcenn, son of Rickard, died this year, i.e. a haughty and proud lord, who reduced and subjected a great number of Gaeidhel under his own yoke. And a great war broke out in Clann-Rickard after him; viz., Ulick, the son of Rickard Og,[1] was proclaimed the Mac William, and a great part of country and neighbourhood[2] was opposed to him, along with the son of Mac William, i.e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gcenn. And in the beginning of this year the majority of the nobles of Erinn went[3] to Saxon-land to meet King Henry, viz., O'Neill went, (i.e. Conn, the son Conn O'Neill), and Mac William of Clann-Rickard (i.e. Ulick-na-gcenn), and Murchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain (i.e. *the* O'Briain), and the three Earls (viz., the Earl of Des-Mumha, the Earl of Ur-Mumha, and the Earl of Cill-dara), and Donnchadh, the son of Conchobhar O'Briain. All these obtained great honour from the King; and O'Neill, O'Briain, and Ulick-na-gcenn, were made earls. And the province of the Gaillimh was taken[4] from Ulick-na-gcenn at that council; and he himself died in the end of this year. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died in hoc[5] anno. A.D. [1543.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-four years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. James, the son of John, died after encountering[6] much war and contention in the beginning of his lordship, and after subduing his opponents and enemies in country[7] and neighbourhood. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. the Calbhach, went to meet [1544.]

[1] *Went.* Ware (*Annals*), and also the Four Masters, have this entry under the year 1542, which is the proper date.

[2] *Taken.* This is not exactly correct. The first Earl of Clann-Rickard surrendered his vast estates into the hands of the king, who regranted them to him by letters patents bearing date the 1st of July, 1543.

[3] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[4] *Encountering.* ıαɲ bꝼαgαıb; lit., "after getting."

[5] *Country;* i.e. his own district.

do dul a gcenn an Giuirdín, ocus cairdín no dó Sagranach go ndaoineb mora do tabairt leis a tir Chonaill; ocus dul leo um Cairlén Lidber, ocus braigde flechta Aodha hi Ghallcubair do bí ag O n'Domnaill rada reimhisin do breb umon gcairlén dona Sacranachaib, .i. Cadaoir mac Tuathail, ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Felim finn; ocus marbtar Sagranach imon mbaili don ced gcathad, ocus marbuid na Sagranaig Cadair mac Tuathail ina glasraib prein; ocus tuc Aodh O Domnaill ocus an duid eli do flicht Aodha hi Ghallcubair an baile ar mac Felim finn, ocus ar mac eli Tuathail do bí a laim, ocus fágbuid na Saranaig an tír ar nic duarustail mór do Dhomnaill rú. Mac 1 Néill .i. Niall mac Airt óig ar bfagail dair an bliadain ri .i. ant én mac rig ir mo dfulaing do duad ocus do dochur cogad etir cinel Eogain ocus cinél Conaill dá dtanic do flicht Eogain mic Neill riam, ocus roibech dingnáma do rige cinil Eogain dá roiched i .i. fer lán daidne ocus dealadain leb re légdorcacht ocus re litir gaoidilge, ocus re fonn beoil ocus laime. Sluaged leis O n'Domnaill don Rúta gur gabad baili iomda do cairlénaib ocus do crannógaib lais inte, ocus go bfuair edála iomda; ocus toigecht flán dorindis. Mac Suibni Fánad .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Ruaidri mic Maolmuire .i. fer lan do beodacht ocus do croide, do marbad le clainn Domnaill óig Mic Suibni, ocus tri ar eli do clainn tShuibni do dul dim maille ris; ocus Mac Suibni do gabail do Ruaidri carrach mac Domnaill óig na diaid. Cogad etir O n'Domnaill ocus O Neill an bliadain ri. Clann Domnaill .i. Semus ocus Colla do teacht fecht

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[1] *Many.* mora; lit. "great," MS.

[2] *To besiege.* um; i.e. "about," or "around."

[3] *Tuathal;* i.e. Tuathal O'Gallchubhair [or O'Gallagher).

[4] *Felim Finn.* Felim the Fair. Another member of the family of O'Gallchubhair, or O'Gallagher.

[5] *Died.* ar bfagail dair; lit. "after obtaining death."

[6] *Experiness.* fonn. This word has

the Justiciary, and brought with him one or two Saxon captains, with many[1] men, to Tir-Conaill. And he went with them to besiege[2] the castle of Lithbher; and the hostages of Aedh O'Gallchubhair's descendants, whom O'Domhnaill had *in his power* for a long time previously, viz., Cathair, the son of Tuathal,[3] and Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn,[4] were taken about the castle by the Saxons. And a Saxon is killed before the place at the first discharge, and the Saxons kill Cathair, son of Tuathal, in his own fetters; and Aedh O'Domhnaill, and the rest of the race of Aedh O'Gallchubhair, gave the place for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of Tuathal's other son who was in confinement; and the Saxons leave the country, after the payment of great wages to them by O'Domhnaill. The son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall, son of Art Og, died[5] this year; i.e. the king's son who, of all that came previously of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall, had most experienced the success and misery of war between the Cenel-Eoghain and Cenel-Conaill; and a vessel worthy of the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain, if he attained it: i.e. a man full of knowledge and learning in regard to reading, and Gaeidhilic literature, and to expertness[6] of mouth and hand. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to the Rúta, when a great number[7] of castles and crannógs were taken by him in it; and he obtained numerous spoils, and came back safely. Mac Suibhne of Fánad, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, i.e. a man full of vigour and heart, was killed by the sons of Domhnall Og Mac Suibhne; and three more of the Clann-Suibhne fell with him; and Ruaidhri Carragh, the son of Domhnall Og, was proclaimed Mac Suibhne in succession to him. War between O'Domhnaill and O'Neill this year. The Clann-Domhnaill, viz., James

A.D. [1544.]

many other meanings, as "desire," "longing," "readiness," "harmony," "air," "land," &c.

[7] *Great number.* baili iomdá; lit., "numerous towns," or numerous places.

Albanach a nDruinn ar tairrrinz mic Uidilin, ocus milleo mor do zenum ar OzCathain do daoinib ocus dairnéir. Murchad mac Mic Shuibni na Tuath, .i. roi a neinech ocus a nuairli, dhec. Donnchad mac Mic Suibni a brathair eli dhéc, ocus cozad mor ir na Tuathaib dia néir.

Ett. Enair for Cedaoin; cuiz bliadna ocus dá ficet ocus cuiz ced ocus mile aoir an Tizerna. O Conchobair Slizig .i. Tadg óg mac Taidg mic Aeda do marbad le flicht Cormaic mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada a nAth Cinn Lacha, ocus do bui teirc Gaoideal dob oirrdercca a nenech ocus a nuairle nárr. Mac Goirdealb .i. Dhaiter mac Uilliam Mic Goirdealb do dul ar fiobal go Dun an fedáin ar clainn hi Conchobair, go gorid déir a nathar do marbad. Clann I Conchobair do breth orra, ocus cuid do clainn tShuibne, a toraigecht. Mac Goirdealb ocus a mac .i. Ruzraide do marbad, ocus maidm do tabairt orra; a rúscach na gaoithi fo bruiread forra. Sluaiged leir O Ruairc .i. Brian mac Eogain mic Tigernáin, no go rainic Dun mór Mic Fheorais, ocus gurro loirc an baile co bfuair bráiġe; ocus tuc braiġde Mic Daibid clainni Connmaid, ocus Mainech uile leir dont fluaiged sin. Báter fada a burc do marbad a bfeall le Domnall O bFhlaithbertaiġ .i. an mac riġ dob uairle áirrachta a nuirthir Erenn na aimsir féin. Teabóid riabach mac Dhátair a burc do marbad le flicht Uilleg a búrc. Maoilfechluinn mac Briain hi Cheallaiġ do marbad isin

[1] *Wednesday.* *Recte* Thursday; the Dom. Let. being D. Mistakes of this kind are frequent in the remainder of the work.

[2] *Years.* Instead of the year 1545 the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht have an entry belonging to the year 1562, containing a bombastic account of the death of Brian Ballagh O'Rourke; after which occurs the following note, in the hand of the transcriber:—iar na graifneo ar leabar aosda meathuim, ocus iar na chriochnuġad an .xxix. la don mí Octobir, aoir an Tizerna an tan sin 1764. Mise Muiris O Gormain; i.e. "written out of an old parchment book, and finished the 29th day of the month of October, the age of the Lord 1764. I am Maurice O'Gormain." See note [1], p. 342.

[3] *Their father*; i.e. O'Conchobhair

and Colla, came to Erinn with a force of Albanachs, at the invitation of Mac Uibhilín; and they committed a great depredation upon O'Catháin, both in men and cattle. Murchadh, the son of Mac Suibhne-na-Túath, i.e. a most eminent man in hospitality and nobility, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Suibhne, his other brother, died; and a great war *occurred* in the Túatha after them. A.D [1544.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[1] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-five years.[2] O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Tadhg Og, the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, was slain by the posterity of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Ath-chinn-locha; and there were few Gaeidhel more illustrious in bounty and nobility than he. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. Walter, the son of William Mac Goisdelbh, went on an expedition to Bun-an-fhedáin, against the sons of O'Conchobhair, soon after their father[3] was killed. The sons of O'Conchobhair, and some of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them in pursuit. Mac Goisdelbh and his son, i.e. Rughraidhe, were slain, and they[4] were routed: at Rúscach-na-gaithi[5] they were routed. A hosting by O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, until he reached Dun-mór-Mic-Feorais; and he burned the town until he received hostages; and he brought with him the hostages of Mac David of Clann-Connmhaigh, and of all the Mainechs,[6] on this occasion. Walter Fada[7] Burk, i.e. the noblest, bravest, son of a king in the greater part of Erinn in his own time, was killed in treachery by Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh. Tibbot Riabhach,[8] son of Walter Burk, was killed by the posterity of Ulick Burk. Maelsechlainn, the son of Brian O'Cellaigh, was killed in the Turrac by the sons [1545.]

Sligigh, whose death is recorded in the preceding entry.

[4] *They*; i.e. Mac Goisdelbh's people.

[5] *Rúscach-na-gaithi.* The "*Ruscach* (or rough pasture) of the wind." There are many places in Ireland called *Rúscach* (or Rooskey).

[6] *Mainechs.* The people of Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country.

[7] *Walter Fada*; i.e. Walter the Tall (or literally, the "Long").

[8] *Tibbot Riabhach.* Tibbot (or Theobald) the Swarthy.

Tuppac le clainn Maoileċlainn mic Uilliam hi Cheallaiġ, ocur le Moelruanaiḃ mac Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada, ocur an tir do ċrechad ḋoiḃ. Taḋg mac Ruaiḋri mic Cormaic Meic Diarmada do marḃaḋ le cloind Eogain Meic Diarmada a ceṫrṫuin na capall, ocur fa coir do Dia rin a tuitim, ir olc do ruair re O Conchobair Sligiġ do marḃaḋ a feall ag Aṫ ċinn laċa fur Loċ Tead. Fergal mac Aoḋa meic Tomaltaiġ ḋuiḃe meic Cormaic óig dhec. Brian mac Maġnusa Meic Diarmadu ruaiḋ dhec ar Inori na ruarach, ocur a aḃnacail a mainistir na Buille; ocur ba mor int echt rin.

Kal. Enair for ḋardaoin; re bliadna ocur dá ficet ocur .u. ced ocur mile aoir an Tigerna. Briġde ċlainni Maolruanaid do ḋoiġeacht o clainn Ricaird .i. Brian mac Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada ocur Taḋg mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmada, ocur ocht bficit marg do ḋul arda. Tomar farrdanta mac Uilleg na gcenn, ocur Donnchad riabach mac Taiḋg ḋuiḃ hi Cheallaiġ do ḋul ar riobal go Siol nAnmchada, ocur creċ mor do ġlacad doiḃ, ocur toir trom do ḃreiṫ orra. Marbtar Tomarr farrdanta duirchor do ġunnai, ocur do buḃ déchtaiḃ mora a fine dó. Briġter orra arr a haiṫle, ocur bentar a gcreċa díḃ, ocur tig Donnchad riabach ocur uirḿór a muintire ar éigin. Feall do ḋenum do ċlainn Aluirdrinn Mic Cába ar O Ruairc ina ḋaile féin .i. an Daile núa. An feall rin dfilled orra fréin, ocur a marbad aroen .i. Sean ocur Maoilsechlainn. Ant O Ruairc cedna rin .i. Brian mac Eogain i Ruairc do ḋul ar sgeirḿliḃ go Sligech,

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[1] *Them.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting, and very inaccurate orthography, of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Cartron-na-capall.* The "cartron (or quarter) of the horses." This was seemingly the name of some place in the county of Roscommon. It is no longer preserved.

[3] *Cormac Og.* Cormac the Younger. Apparently a member of the Mac Dermot family.

of Maelechlainn, son of William O'Cellaigh, and by Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and the country was plundered by them.[1] Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in Cartron-na-capall;[2] and it was right of God that he should fall, for he acted badly in killing O'Conchobhair Sligigh, in treachery, at Ath-chinn-locha on Loch-Teched. Ferghal, the son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach Buidhe, son of Cormac Og,[3] died. Brian, the son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died on Insi-na-suarach,[4] and was buried in the monastery of the Buill: and that was a great calamity. A.D. [1545.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-six years. The hostages of the Clann-Maelruanaidh returned from Clann-Rickard, viz., Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tadhg, the son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada; and eight score marks were paid for them. Thomas Farránta,[5] the son of Ulick-na-gcenn, and Donnchadh Riabhach, the son of Tadhg Dubh O'Cellaigh, went on an expedition to Sil-Anmchadha, and took a great prey; and a heavy pursuing party overtook them. Thomas Farránta is killed by a shot of a gun: (and he was of the great notabilities of his sept). They are afterwards routed, and their preys are taken from them; and Donnchadh Riabhach, and the majority of his people, escape with difficulty. Treachery was practised by the sons of Alexander Mac Caba against O'Ruairc, in his own town, i.e. the Baile-núa.[6] This treachery recoiled upon themselves, and they were both slain, viz., John and Maelsechlainn. The same O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, went on a scouting party to Sligech; and the [1546.]

[4] *Insi-na-suarach.* This name would signify "the island of the paltry objects." It was a second time written ınʂı na Suaċraċ, but this form was afterwards expunged.

[5] *Thomas Farránta.* Thomas the Athletic, or Powerful.

[6] *Baile-núa*; i.e. New-town; a castle in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

ocus mac hI Raighilligh, .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Fergail hI Raighilligh, do marbad don fgeimhliud fin le barrdaib Sligigh. O Conchubair donn .i. Carbri mac Eogain caoich drabail Bair.

Ict. Enair for Aoine; feachd mbliadna ocus dá fichit, cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Mac Mic Diarmada .i. Brian mac Ruaidri mic Taidhg do lott le Siurtán mbuidhe mac Seain mic Bháiter Mic Goisdealb; ocus is amlaid do finnedh fin .i. Siurtán buidhe do dhoighecht a magh Luirg ocht ndiolmhuinigh dég diarraid gada, ocus Brian do dualad uime aon feisear amháin. Do thromloitted Brian; de fin téid an Buidhen fó láimh, ocus do thromloitted an Giolla dubh mág Filip le Brian féin. Gort na tigedh do chrechadh ocus do loscad le clainn Ruaidri Mic Diarmada in Bliadain si. Clann Ruaidri Mic Diarmada mur an cedna, ocus clann Mic Dhaidhidh do dul ar fiobal a gCruthonn O Maine, ocus an tir do loscad ocus do chrechadh dóibh, ocus tóir mhór do breith orra. Ro marbad leo Hanraoi mac Seain mic Uilliam mic Emuinn, ocus Uilliam carrach mac Emuinn mic Thommáis, ocus morán eli; ocus tangadar fein ar éigin. Printra Sagsan ocus Erenn .i. cinn Hanri dragail Bair, ocus is deimin nach tanic a neired aimsire rigi dob ferr na in rigi sin, ocus do rigad a ingen na inadh .i. cinn Maria.

Ict. Enair for Fadorn; ocht mbliadna ocus dá fichit

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1 *Died.* This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who adds the note—is anoro adhur is coir bar Cinn Hanrigh do beith, ("it is here that the death of King Henry should be,") in allusion to the entry of the king's death under the year 1547.

2 *Himself.* This entry concludes folio 93 b of the MS. H. 1, 19, where the scribe adds fcuirim dfuacht, "I desist, from cold."

3 *Cruthonn-O'Maine;* Cruthonn (or Crumthann) of Hy-Many, a district in the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Killyan, and part of that of Ballimoe. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.*

4 *Thomas;* i.e. Thomas O'Cellaigh (or O'Kelly).

5 *Daughter.* a ingen This mistake, as well as the very flattering

son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, was killed on this scouting party by the warders of Sligech. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Cairbre, the son of Eoghan Caech, died.[1] A.D. [1546.]

The kalends of January on Friday, (*rectè* Saturday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-seven years. The son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, was wounded by Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh; and in this wise it was done: i.e. Jordan Buidhe came to Magh-Luirg, with eighteen followers, to seek stolen property, and Brian encountered him with only six men. Brian was heavily wounded, whereupon the band submitted; and the Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, was heavily wounded by Brian himself.[2] Gort-na-tighedh was plundered and burned by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in hoc anno. The sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada likewise, and the sons of Mac David, went on an expedition to Cruthonn-O'Maine,[3] and the country was burned and plundered by them; and a large pursuing party came up with them. Henry, the son of John, son of William, son of Edmond, and William Carragh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas,[4] and many more, were slain by them; and they returned with difficulty themselves. The prince of the Saxons and of Erinn, i.e. King Henry, died; and it is certain that there came not in later times a better king than this king; and his daughter[5] was crowned in his place, i.e. King Mary.[6] [1547.]

The kalends of January on Saturday;[7] the age of the [1548.]

encomium passed upon King Henry VIII., attracted the attention of some reader, who has added the word "perperam" in the margin.

[6] *King Mary.* Cing Maria, MS. This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. At the end he adds the note—Mer Brian mac Diarmada do sgrib sin, ocus tabrad gach aon leis-fer sin benbacht ar uanmain. Is andsa callaind sin tall is coir bas a[n] riġ; i.e. "I am Brian Mac Diarmada who wrote that; and let every one who reads that give a blessing on my soul. It is in the other kalend yonder [i.e. under the year 1546] the death of the king [Henry VIII.] should be."

[7] *Saturday. Rectè* Sunday.

ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. O Conchobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eogain čaoič, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Mic Diarmada, .i. Maelruanaid ocus Brian, iarsin uile ocus cuid do gallóglaečaib clainni Suibni ocus člainni Duibgaill, ocus morán do daoinib eli nach áirimter sunn, do dul ar siobal sluaiged a gclainn Mhuirir, ocus Ricard mac Muirir do marbad leó .i. ant ab óg, ocus caislén Mic Gerailt .i. an caislén caol do gabáil, ocus ced no bo duine do dárgabad etir an dá baile sin; ocus tucadar a noei no a .x. do cedaib bó ocus .x. neich leo; ocus tancadar sein slan. Loč na cuanradha do gabail, ocus an tir do lorcad, le hUa Ruairc ocus le Mac n'Diarmada, an mí cedna. Aongus mac Toirrdhelbaig mic Colla Mhég Dhomnaill do marbad le Maelruanaid mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ar bealač an dairín, ocus tuc srech o člainn n'Domnaill isin ló cedna. Mor ingen Maelruanaid meic Seain I Cerbaill, in ben ir ferr do bi a nen aimsir sia sein a nErinn .i. in ben do bi ag Iarla De[r]muman, dhec. Clond Taidg Buide meic I Conchobair duinn do marbad a nUaran le sliocht Feilimi člerig I Chonchobair .i. Seain ocus Feilimi.

Ictt. Enair for domnach; noi mbliadna ocus dá sičet, cuig ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. Aod mac Cormaic mic Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus ab na Duille, ocus tigerna člainni Mhaolruanaid a naon perrsuin, drabail bair comna ocus dracaribuic iar nguarachtaib iomda on sine sein ocus ó ergcaidoib eli. Acht chena nir bó ró diamad leir tigerntus Connacht, daibble a oinig ocus a uairle, ocus do néd a tiblucti ocus a čuarusdail; Dia da ioc sen anmuin. Ruaidri

[1] *Caislén-cael*; "the narrow castle;" Castlekeel, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

[2] *These two places.* There is some mistake here, as only one place is mentioned in the text.

[3] *Day.* The next two entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's hand.

[4] *Wife.* She was the wife of James, 15th Earl of Desmond. See Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland.*

Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-eight years. A.D.
O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, [1548.]
son of Eoghan Caech, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Mac Diarmada, viz., Maelruanaidh and Brian—all these, and some of the gallowglasses of Clann-Suibhne and Clann-Dubhgall, and a great many other people who are not enumerated here, went on a hosting to Clann-Maurice; and Rickard Mac Maurice i.e. the young abbot, was killed by them, and Fitz Gerald's castle, i.e. the Caislén-cael,[1] was taken; and one or two hundred men were put to death between these two places.[2] And they brought nine or ten hundred cows with them, and ten horses, and came safely themselves. Loch-na-cuanfadha was occupied, and the country plundered, by O'Ruairc and Mac Diarmada, the same month. Aenghus, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Colla Mac Domhnaill, was killed by Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on Bealach-an-dairín; and he brought a prey from the Clann-Domhnaill on the same day.[3] Mor, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, i.e. the Earl of Des-Mumha's wife,[4] died. The sons of Tadhg Buidhe, son of O'Conchobhair Donn, were slain in Uaran by the descendants of Felimy Clerech O'Conchobhair, viz., John and Felimy.

The kalends of January on Sunday;[5] the age of the [1549.]
Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-nine years. Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, abbot of the Buill, and lord of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, in one person, died after communion and sacrifice, after suffering numerous dangers from his own tribe, and from other enemies. Nevertheless, it would not be too much if the lordship of Connacht belonged to him, from the extent of his bounty and nobility, and the amount of his gifts and wages. May God repay it to his soul.

[5] *Sunday.* Should be Tuesday.

mac Taiḋg mic Ruaiḋri oig Mic Diarmada do righaro na ionaḋ; acht ger mór re hinnirin maiṫ Aoḋa nír ḃo cloiṫ an ionaḋ uiġe Ruaiḋri na ionaḋ. Ġairm rgoile do ṫabairt do Mac Diarmada .i. do Ruaiḋri a noḋluic na bliaḋna ra, ocur ni heiḋir a rioṁ ina ro áiremh ar ṫíḋluic ré deigriḃ ocur dollamnaiḃ ocur daoir ealadna Erenn, ocur da gach duine airchena. Mac maiṫ do Mac Diarmada .i. Maolruanaiḃ mac Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada do ṫabairt na garma cedna, ocur iolomaḋ do maiṫerr ant raogail do rgaoilead ar feruiḃ Erenn ar lorg a athar. Ro ṫaingniġ ocur ro ḋeġfocraiḃ an Ruaiḋri rin Mac Diarmada ro na ṫigernuib ocur ro na troim ċior moran do na tiruib a gcian ocur a bfogur, oir do ḃen ré da ced bó don da Mhag Raġnaill, ocur ced bó do Mac Donnchada an Chomuinn, ocur tri ricit bo dUa Ġhaḋra; ocht mba ocur dá ṙiċet dUa Ainliġe, ocur ocht mba ocur dá ṙiċet o Mac Branáin; ocur cetra ba ṙiċed o Ua Flannagáin, ocur cetra ba richet o Crúṫonn O Maine; ocur ceṫra ba richet ó tṙlicht Toirrdhelbaigh ṫarraigh i Conchobair, ocur ricḋe berr ḃuandachta ó tṙlicht Taiḋg mic Briain mic Donnchada, ocur ricḋe rgillinn do ċior gacha bliaḋna maille rirrin; ocur ciorr ar tṙlicht Ruaiḋri Mic Donnchada a gcúil Deġha; ocur ciorr ar tṙlicht Aoḋa buiḋe ocur ar rlicht Muirġerra; ocur cirr ar rlicht Duḃġaill gruama. Crecha móra do ḃenum do Mac Diarmada ar rlicht Donnchada hi Cheallaiġ, ocur a gcuid tire do lorcud; ocur tri ricit bo ó Mac Ġoirḋealḃ an bliaḋain cedna. Crecha móra ó Clainn Filip ina raiḋe da ced dhéc bó ocur deiċ neiċ dila maille

[1] *School invitation.* An invitation to an assembly where poets and learned men competed for prizes.

[2] *Of Erinn.* eṙ, MS.

[3] *Twenty pair of bonaghtmen.* Ricḋe berr ḃuandachta. It is not quite clear whether the word buandachta should be rendered *bonaghtmen* (i.e. military retainers) or translated "reapers;" but the first is the more probable meaning.

[4] *Aedh Buidhe.* Aedh (or Hugh) the Yellow; one of the family of Mac Donnchadha, or Mac Donough.

[5] *Slicht-Muirghesa*; i.e. "the descendants of Maurice," who was also a member of the Mac Donough family.

Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og Mac Diarmada, was made king in his place; and although Aedh's excellence was great, Ruaidhri in his place was not a stone in the place of an egg. A school invitation[1] was given by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, at Christmas of this year; and it is not possible to count or over-reckon all that he gave to the poets, and professors, and learned men of Erinn,[2] and to all men besides. A good son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, gave the like invitation, and distributed much of the world's riches to the men of Erinn, after the example of his father. This Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada secured, and firmly established, many of the neighbouring and distant territories under his government and heavy tribute, for he exacted two hundred cows from the two Mag Raghnaills, and one hundred cows from Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and sixty cows from O'Gadhra; forty-eight cows from O'hAinlighe, and forty-eight cows from Mac Branáin; and twenty-four cows from O'Flannagáin, and twenty-four cows from Cruthon-O'Maine; and twenty-four cows from the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair; and twenty pair of bonaghtmen[3] from the descendants of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, and twenty shillings rent every year therewith. And *he imposed* a tribute on the descendants of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, in Cúil-Degha, and a tribute on the descendants of Aedh Buidhe,[4] and on the Slicht-Muirghesa,[5] and a tribute on the descendants of Dubhgall Gruama.[6] Great depredations were committed by Mac Diarmada on the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh; and he burned their portion of country. And *he took* three score cows from Mac Goisdelbh the same year, and great preys from Clann-Philip,[7] in which were twelve hundred cows, and ten saddle horses along with them;

A.D. [1549.]

[6] *Dubhgall Gruama.* "Dubhgall the Surly;" ancestor of the Mac Dubhgaill, or Mac Dowalls, of Connacht.

[7] *Clann-Philip;* i.e. the sons of Philip Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costelloe.

rú; ocus iarsin uile do ṫindlucad a nen lo dollamnaiḃ ocus degrib Erenn .i. la fel Sdeṙain. Cathal óg mac Cormaic Meic Donnchada do marbad le Mac Donnchada in Chorainn, .i. le Cairbre, ar Siḋ riabaċ. Cairlen do ḃenam a Leim na girra do clainn Donnchada ḃuiḃ mic Conchobair, ocus do buḋ maiṫ in congnam Ruaḋri mac Taiḋg mic Diarmada ocus a clann, .i. Maolruanaiḃ ocus Brian, doċum in ċairlein sin do ḃe[n]aṁ.

Kll. Enáir for Luan; x. mbliadna ocus da fichet, .u. ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. O Conchobair donn .i. Aoḋ mac Eogain ċaoiċ daiṫriogad dlasta ċlainni Ricaird .i. Ricard Sacsanach, ocus tigerna do ḃenum do Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eogain ċaoiċ.

Kll. Enair for ṁairt; en bliadain dég ocus dá fichet, ocus cuig ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Iarla ċlainni Ricaird do ṫeachd co Ror Comáin diarraid Rorra Comáin ar clainn Taiḋg ḃuiḃe hi Conchobair; ocus ní bṫuair an baile; ocus ted roime co torur Aiḋe cona sluaiġ, mur araiḃe forlongport Mic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mic Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ocus ro leṫnoigsed an slúaġ sin an Iarla ar fedh forlongpuirt Mic Diarmada ḋá lo co noiḋċe. Acht chena is tesc má do ḃí a nEirinn forlongport inar lia ba ocus eiċ, eiseḋ ocus orduanárt, ceol ocus sion, ina in forlongport sin Mic Diarmada; óir ní raiḃe ó Chul ṁaoile co Sliaḃ Buiḃinn, na o ḃel Aṫa hachaid co Sionainn, aon duine nach raiḃe isin forlongport sin Mic Diarmada. Ráġḃur ant Iarla an forlongport arr a haiṫle, ocus berrt Mac Diarmada allaim leis co clainn Conmaid, ocus téd mac Dáḃiṫ .i. Uillec mac Tomáis do

[1] *And.* The remainder of the sentence is interlined in a different handwriting from that of the scribe. The last entry for the year has been added by Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Sith-riabhach.* The "swarthy *sith* (pron. *shee*)," or fairy mound. Now Sheerevagh, barony of Tirerill, co. Sligo.

[3] *Leim-na-girra*; "the leap of the *girr*," (some kind of animal—a hare?). This place has not yet been identified.

and[1] all these were given to the professors and poets of Erinn in one day, i.e. the day of Stephen's festival. Cathal Og, son of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, was killed by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, i.e. by Cairbre, on Sith-riabhach.[2] A castle was erected in Leim-na-girra,[3] by the sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar;[4] and Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and his sons, viz., Maelruanaidh and Brian, were good assistance towards erecting that castle. A.D. [1549.]

The kalends of January on Monday;[5] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty years. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Caech, was deposed by the Earl of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard Saxanach; and Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, was made lord. [1550.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday;[6] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-one years. The Earl of Clann-Rickard went to Ros-Comáin, to demand Ros-Comáin from the sons of Tadhg Buidhe O'Conchobhair; and he did not get the town. And he advances with his army to Tobur-Ailbhe, where the fortress of Mac Diarmada was, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada; and this army of the Earl was distributed throughout Mac Diarmada's fortress during two days and a night. But truly, it is doubtful if there was in Erinn a fortress in which cows and horses, armour and ordnance, music and wine, were more plentiful than that fortress of Mac Diarmada; for there was not a man from Cúl-Mhaile to Sliabh-Badhun, nor from Bel-atha-hachaidh to the Sionainn, that was not in that fortress of Mac Diarmada. The Earl leaves the fortress soon after, and takes Mac Diarmada with him, in captivity, to Clann-Conmhaigh; and Mac David, i.e. Ulick, the son of Thomas, goes [1551.]

[4] *Conchobhar;* i.e. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, or Conor Mac Dermot.

[5] *Monday.* *Rectè* Wednesday: Dom. Let. E.

[6] *Tuesday.* This should be Thursday.

bráġaid arr, ocus réidiġter gan ro díġdáil iad aroen. Muilenn Adam do ġabail do mac Mic Diarmada .i. Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus cuirir techta ar a braiġrechaib eli .i. Cormac ocus Maolruanaid, ocus do riad creča móra a gCorann; ocus tic Cormac ocus Maolruanaid lé na nedáil, ocus anur Brían irin mbaile. Ro gab an fiadrur é; do riad a muintir reachd gcreača an feid do bi fé fein na luiġe; ocus tuc Taġ carrach mac Mic Donnchada an Chorainn ced marg arr an mbaile rin do clainn Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus tangadar fein slan edalač ar. Ločlainn mac Paidin mic Ločlainn mic Maoilečlainn mic Thanaidhe .h. Mhaoilčonaire, .i. ard ollam tíre Muiredaiġ, d'fagail dair an bliadain rin, ocus a adlucad a nOilfinn, iar mbreiť buaidi o doman ocus o deman. O Briain dhéc .i. Murchad mac Toirrdhealbaiġ; ocus ni tainic do thiochd Briain mic Cinneidiġ re fada riam fgel buď mo na he. Maidm na Muinčinde uachtair do ťabairt ar ťSheanchan mbuiďe mac Sean mic Uaceir mic gCoirdealb, re sliocht Muirceartaiġ Mic Diarmada ruaid, du and ar tuit fiched no do, ocus do marbaď in la rin Domhnall O Laimin ocus Cathal O Mochain le Seanchan.

Kctt. Enair for Cedaoin; dá bliadain dhec ocus dá fiched, ocus cuig ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. O Conchobair Sligigh, .i. Taďg mac Cathail oig hi Conchobair, d'fagail báirr; ocus aderaid aroile gurab derc má ťainic do sliocht Briain Laiġniġ tigerna dob ferr féile ocus foiġide, dealď ocus denum inárr. Ruaidride mac Taiďg Buide mic Cathail ruaid do marbad le Mac Diarmada, ocus cairlén Tulča do

[1] *In redemption of.* arr; lit., "out of," MS.

[2] *Spoils.* This sentence is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The next entry has been added by the same person who wrote the addition to the text referred to in note [1], page 356. The remaining entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] *Wednesday.* This should be Friday, the Dom. Lett. for the year

security for him; and they are both reconciled without injury. Muilenn-Adam was taken by the son of Mac Diarmada, (i.e. Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada); and he sends messengers to his other brothers, viz., Cormac and Maelruanaidh, and they commit great depredations in Corann. And Cormac and Maelruanaidh return with their spoils, and Brian remains in the place. Fever seized him; and his people commit seven depredations whilst he himself was confined to bed. And Tadhg Carragh, son of Mac Donnchada of the Corann, gave one hundred marks, in redemption of[1] the place, to the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and they themselves came safely from it, laden with spoils.[2] Lochlainn, son of Paidin, son of Lochlainn, son of Maelechlainn, son of Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, i.e. arch-ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died this year, and was buried in Oilfinn, after triumphing over the world and the devil. O'Briain died, i.e. Murchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach; and there came not of the race of Brian, son of Cennedigh, for a long time previously, a person of greater account than he. The defeat of the upper Munchind was given to Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh, by the descendants of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, in which a score or two fell; and Domhnall O'Laimhin, and Cathal O'Mochain, were killed on that day by Jordan. A.D. [1551.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-two years. O'Conchobhair Sligigh i.e. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, died; and some say that it is doubtful if there came of the race of Brian Laighnech a lord of better hospitality and charity, figure and form, than he. Rughraidhe, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh,[4] was killed by Mac Diarmada, and the castle of Tulach [1552.]

1552 being CB. The criteria employed in this portion of the Chronicle are altogether wrong.

[4] *Cathal Ruadh.* Charles the Red. He was one of the sept of O'Conor Roe. See under A.D. 1553; p. 361.

bpiġġeo. Dél na muilneð do ðpiġġeo, ocuf a ðapda do ṁafbad le Mac n'Diafmada ocuf le na Élainn. Ruaidfi mac Felim mic Mhaġnufa do fiġhad a nionad hi Conchobaif .i. Thaiðg mic Cathail oig. Clann Donnchada ðuið mic Conchobaif, .i. Ruaidfi buiðe ocuf Maolečlainn donn, dfaġail ðáif an ðliadain fi. Cogad mófi do eifġe eifi O Conchobaif .i. Ruaidfi mac Félim mic Mhaġnufa, ocuf mac hi Conchobaif .i. Domnall mac Taiðg mic Cathail óig; ocuf do ðadaf clann Maolfuanaid ina dá fann anaġhaid afoile maille fif ant fiol Conchobaif fin; .i. do ði Mac Diafmada ocuf a Élann, ocuf Mac Donnchada éife hOilella, ag mac hi Chonchobaif, ag Domṁnall, ocuf do ði clann Eogain Mic Diafmada ocuf Mac Donnchada an Chofuinn ag O Conchobaif; ocuf ni heidif a fiom iná áifeṁ gach af millead af an gcogad fin. Maolfuanaiġ mac Taiðg mic Eogain ṁic Diafmada do ṁafbad duifchof do ġunna le cuid dá éineð fein .i. fliochd ingine Meg Ragnaill. Cofmac cafdaċ mac Eogain Mic Diafmada dfaġail ðaif a tiġ a muine af Cofdfliaðˊ, ocuf fa mof in fef millde ocuf uilc do ġenaṁ in fef fin, oif do maifð fe Diafmaid an iniġ mac Ruaidfi Meic Diafmada a feall af liof Aoðain. Taðg mac Taidg mic Eogain i Ruaifc do maifðað a feall a mboéaiġ i Fhialain don Dauine mac Loéluind.

Ictt. Enaif fof ðafdaoin; dfi bliadna dhéc ocuf da fichet, ocuf cuig ced ocuf mile, aif an Tigefna. O Conchobaif fuaið .i. Toifdhelbach fuaið mac Taiðg ðuiðe mic Cathail fuaið do ðafdaing ðafaṁuin Dealðna af Mhaġ Luifg, ocuf cfecha nach eidif do

[1] *O'Conchobhair*; i.e. O'Conor Sligo, whose death is the first entry under this year.

[2] *Kindred.* The remainder of the entries for this year are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[3] *Mag Raghnaill's daughter.* She was the wife of Cathal Mac Diarmada.

[4] *Tech-a-muine*; "i.e. the house of the brake." The place has not been identified, as the name seems now altogether obsolete.

was demolished. Bél-na-muilnedh was demolished, and its warders were slain, by Mac Diarmada and his sons. Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, was made king in the place of O'Conchobhair,[1] i.e. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og. The sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, viz., Ruaidhri Buidhe and Maelechlainn Donn, died this year. A great war broke out between O'Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, and the son of O'Conchobhair, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og; and the Clann-Maelruanaidh were in two divisions, opposed to one another, with this Sil-Conchobhair, viz., Mac Diarmada and his sons, and Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, were with O'Conchobhair (i.e. with Domhnall), and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, with O'Conchobhair; and it is not possible to calculate or over-reckon what was destroyed in that war. Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was killed with a gun shot by some of his own kindred,[2] viz., by the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter.[3] Cormac Carrach, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, died in Tech-a-muine[4] on Corr-sliabh: and this man was a great destroyer and evil-doer, for he killed Diarmaid-an-enigh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in treachery, on Lis-Aedhain. Tadhg, the son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, was slain in treachery in Bothach-Ui-Fhialain,[5] by the Davine,[6] son of Lochlainn.[7] A.D. [1552.]

The kalends of January on Thursday;[8] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-three years. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, brought the Baron of Delbhna upon Magh-Luirg; and innumerable preys, in [1553.]

[1] *Bothach-Ui-Fhialain.* O'Fialain's (O'Phelan's) bothy;" not identified.

[2] *Davine.* This name is probably a phonetic form of Damhín, which signifies "little ox."

[3] *Son of Lochlainn.* mac Lochlainn, MS. Lochlainn was a Christian name in the family of O'Ruairc; and the person here alluded to was perhaps one of the sept.

[4] *Thursday.* This should be Sunday; Dom. Let. A.

ṙíoṁ do ḃenum ar ṡlicht Maoilṙechlainn duinn, du ina ṙaḃadar da ceo dhec bo uel ampliur; oiḋċe ṡele croir do ṙinneḋ na crecha ṙin. Maolruanaid mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, .i. an mac riġ dob oirrdercca dher aorra doinech ocur duairle ocur doirbeirt, do ṁarḃad duṙchur do ġunna le na brathair ṙein .i. Taḋg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada, in hoc anno. Acht chena nir ḃo ró maiṫ dian dingnad an cé ṙur toṙchair annṙin, oir ni ṙaiḃe a gcoigeo Chonnacht mac athar ocur mathar dob ferr oldárr in gach uile maiṫ, do thoime ṫiḃluicṫi ocur tabairtair ocur tigernduir, dṡele ocur diocht, doinech ocur dṡoiġide .i. Ruaidri mac Taḋg mic Ruaidri óig, ocur Saḋḃ ingen Riocaird óig mic Uilleg ruaiḋ mic Uilleg an ṙiona. Acht chena do ni Mac Diarmada ṙiṫ a haiṫle ḃáir a ṁeic, acht ger ḃoilig lair a digḣuin lé na ċairdd ocur le na comṡoigriḃ ṙéin. Crech mor do ḃenum do Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar cloinn Loeirrig mic Dhuḃġaill an bliadain ṙin. Creċ eli le Siurtan mbuiḋe mac Sean mic Bháiter ó ċuid do ṁuinntir mic Mic Diarmada .i. Brian, ocur nir bo guin gan ċumaoin ṙin. O Briain dhec .i. Donnchad mac Conchobair .i. roġa Gaoidel Erenn. Cinġ Eḃdoro .i. ṙrionnṙa Sagran ocur Erenn, [do éc] iar mbeiṫ ocht la ocur ocht mí ocur re bliadna na ṫiġerna ḃó, ocur an ṙeirreḃ la do ṁí ṁeḃoin tiaṁrad ṙur dealaiġ anam ocur corp re ṙoile aige; ocur ré bliadna roime ṙin ṙur toṙchair a athair .i. cinġ Hanṙaoi; naoi mbliadna ocur ceitri ceo ó ċainic iarla O Sorangbo go hErinn, ocur ochd mbliadna dair ṙin

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[1] *Posterity of Maelsechlainn Donn.* A branch of the Mac Dermots of Moy-Lurg.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Killed.* a digh. (for a digḣuin), MS. This is not the way in which the word digḣuin is usually abbreviated; but the orthography of this portion of the MS. is very loose.

[4] *Jordan Buidhe;* i.e. Jordan the Yellow [Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costello].

[5] *A wound without retaliation.* ġuin gan ċumaoin. This expression is in the nature of a proverb. The next entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[6] *Nine years.* This calculation is

which were twelve hundred cows, vel amplius, were taken from the posterity of Maelsechlainn Donn.[1] On the night of the festival of the Cross these depredations were committed. Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, i.e. the most illustrious prince of his age for hospitality, nobility, and prowess, was killed with a gun shot by his own kinsman, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in hoc[2] anno. However, no good that the person then killed could do would be excessive, as there was not in the province of Connacht a son of a better father and mother in every good quality; for extent of munificence, generosity, and lordship; for hospitality, clemency, bounty, and charity—viz., Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruairdhri Og, and Sadhbh, the daughter of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an fhina. Nevertheless, Mac Diarmada made peace soon after his son's death, though it grieved him that he should have been killed[3] by his own friends and relations. A great depredation was committed this year by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on the sons of Laisech Mac Dubhgaill. Another prey *was taken* by Jordan Buidhe,[4] the son of John, son of Walter, from the people of Mac Diarmada's son (i.e. Brian); and that was not a wound without retaliation.[5] O'Briain died, i.e. Donnchadh, the son of Conchobhar, i.e. the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn. King Edward, i.e. Prince of the Saxons and of Erinn, [died] after having been king six years, and eight months, and eight days; and the sixth day of July his soul and body separated from one another; and six years before that his father, i.e. King Henry, died. (Four hundred and nine years[6] since Earl Strongbow came to Erinn, and eight years[7] between that and his death: and it was

A.D. [1553.]

of course inaccurate, if based on the year of Edward's demise, as Strongbow (or the Earl O'Strangbo, as his name has been written by Brian Mac Dermot), came to Ireland in A.D. 1170.

But the writer probably reckoned from the year 1579, when he may have actually penned the entry.

[7] *Eight years*; ocht mbliadna; repeated in MS.

ocus a éc; ocus irré ant iarla fin táinic le Diarmait Mac Murchada co hEirinn, ocus tuc fé a inḟen ocus cuid da buthaid dó. Tomaltach mac Mhaoilruanaid meic Cormaic Mic Diarmada do marbad le clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus le Siúrtan mbuide mac Sean meic Uatesr, a feall air Luing Airt[iḟ] uchtleathain. Taḋg mac Ruaidri i Choṁdain, .i. ollam Erenn ocus Alban re finm, deg. Inген i Domnaill .i. Siuan, .i. in ben do bí ag Taḋg mac Cathail óig, dhec.

Ict. Enair for Aine; ceithri bliadna dhec ocus dá fichet, cuig cet ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Crech mór do denum do clainn Mic Diarmada ar Siurtán mbuidi mac Sean mic Bhaiter Mic Goisdealb. Albanaig ocus gallóglaech dfarsid don cloinn ceudna fin Mic Diarmada. Dún Neill ocus an Grainsech deg do crechad do Chormac Mac Diarmada, ocus Brían do dul ar slicht Conchobair Mhég Raḟnaill, ocus crechad ocus marbta do ḟenum dó orra, ocus an tír do loscad achtmad beg. O Flannagáin cona cineḋ do tabairt innsoigid ar Bhrían mac Mic Diarmada siar go hiorchán, mur araiḋe cuid dá muintir, ocus ní tarla béodil riú acht míadra ocus taisligis Brían. Téid na sgéla sin go Brían, ocus do bí sé seḋan cruinn ar sgiaṫ na breith mun am sin. Ro len Tomaltach mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ocus Brían ocus slicht ingine Mhég Raḟnuill na miadra sin, ocus an taisligis; ocus tucadar dá fichit dhec bó o Bel Aṫa Iomdáin a ndíḟuil na taisligsi. Ro creaċrat muinter Flannagáin clainn an persúin Mic Mhuirḟerda ar buaile

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[1] *Tomaltach.* This and the two following entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[2] *Jordan Buidhe.* See note [4], p. 362.

[3] *Lung-Airtigh-uchtleathain;* lit., "the *lung* (ship) of Airtech of the wide breast;" now the river Lung, which flows through the district of Airtech [the parish of Tibohine, co. Roscommon], and discharges itself into Loch-Gara, co. Sligo. With regard to the ancient limits of the district of Airtech, see O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 1228, n. *.

this Earl that came to Erinn with Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who gave him his daughter, and a part of his territory). Tomaltach,[1] the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and by Jordan Buidhe,[2] son of John, son of Walter, in treachery, on Lung-Airtigh-uchtleathain.[3] Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Comhdhain, i.e. the ollamh[4] of Erinn and Alba in music, died. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Sivan, i.e. the wife of Tadhg,[5] son of Cathal Og, died. A.D. [1553.]

The kalends of January on Friday;[6] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-four years. A great depredation was committed by the sons of Mac Diarmada on Jordan Buidhe,[2] the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh. Albanachs and gallowglasses were retained by the same sons of Mac Diarmada. Dún-Neill and the Grainsech-beg were pillaged by Cormac Mac Diarmada; and Brian went against the descendants of Conchobhar Mag Raghnaill, and committed depredations and murders upon them, and burned nearly the entire country. O'Flannagáin, with his kindred, advanced against Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, westwards to hIorchán, where some of his people were; but they got no spoils except Brian's dishes and chess-board.[7] The news of this reached Brian, who was with a compact band on Sgiath-na-bfert at that time. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Brian, and the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter,[8] followed those dishes and the chess-board; and they brought twelve score cows from Bel-atha-Iomdháin, in retaliation for the chess-board. Muinter-Flannagáin preyed the sons of the Parson Mac Maurice on Buaile-ant-soilchéin, whilst they were under [1554.]

[4] *Ollamh*; pron. *ollave*; i.e. chief doctor, or professor.

[5] *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg O'Conor Sligo. His death is the first entry under the year 1552.

[6] *Friday. Recté*, Monday.

[7] *Chess-board.* ꝺaıplıꝛꝛ; doubtless a corrupt form of the English word "tables," and usually signifying a backgammon (or chess) board.

[8] *Mac Raghnaill's daughter.* See note [2], p. 360.

ant foilcéin, ocus iad ar cáebur hi Conchobair Buinn boi na combalta aca; ocus ro bói tri ced bó co bfailliuð irin greic fin cona ndioll capall. Tadg mac Ruaidri Buidhe, ocus Brian mac Maoilsechlainn duind, do marbad leis O Flannagain, .i. Eman mac Uilliam i Flannagaind do roinde an marbad. Baile na huamha do dionsgna le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, iar na brised roime fin dO Domnaill, oir do dain se tri ceathruna ar.

Ict. Enair for fadorin; u. bliadna dhéc ocus dá fichet, ocus cuig ced ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Clann Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do dul ar innsoiged a gCruachonn O Maine, flúag doáirimhe, .i. Cormac ocus Brian, ocus tucadar creca móra leo, ocus ro loiscset an tir go huilidhe; ocus tangadar go fuaran Mhoighe hOi a bforlongport an aghaid fin. Ro gad galur a éga Cormac mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada an oidhe fin, ocus fuair barr a gcinn tseachtmhuine arr a haithle; ocus do bud do sgélaib móra Connacht an mac fin Mic Diarmada alleith uairle ocus innsoigte, oinig ocus oirbherta. Cathal óg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada shagail Bair, ocus do bud mór an sgel fin. Cogad deisge eter Clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada ocus Mac Diarmada cona Clainn. Mainistir na Buille do gabail do Brian mac Mic Diarmada ar clainn Eogain, ocus ab na Buille do gabail ann .i. Tomaltach mac Eogain Mic Dhiarmada. Nir bo cian doid iar fin gurro loiscedh an baile cedna ar Brian le clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus rucsat seachd neic leo. Ted Brian ro na Rennaib dorisiur, ocus tuc tri fichit capall lais, ocus ro gab Muirchertach og O Maoilenaig. Ro sreg

[1] *Of horses.* capall=caballus, Fr. cheval. The next entry is in Brian Mac Dermot's hand.

[2] *Tadhg—Brian.* Members of the Mac Dermot family.

[3] *Out of it.* This entry is added at the bottom of a page, in the hand of Brian Mac Dermot, with the note "cuir fin leis an callainn fin tuas; "add this to that kalend above" [i.e. the year 1554].

[4] *The Rinns*; i.e. "the Points." This name, formerly applied to a district containing 15 quarters of land, is still preserved in that of Rinn, a townland in the parish of Ardcarne.

the protection of O'Conchobhair Donn, who was their foster-brother; and there were three hundred cows, and more, in this prey, with a proportionate number of horses.[1] Tadhg,[2] the son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, and Brian,[3] son of Maelechlainn Donn, were killed by O'Flannagain; i.e. Edmond, the son of William O'Flannagain, that committed the homicides. Baile-na-huama was begun by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, after it had previously been demolished by O'Domhnaill, for he took three quarters out of it.[3] A.D. [1554.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-five years. The sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., Cormac and Brian, went on an expedition into Cruthonn-O'Maine, with an immense army; and they brought large preys with them, and burned the country entirely. And they came to Fuaran-Maighe-hOi, where they encamped that night. His mortal illness seized Cormac, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, that night, and he died in the course of a week afterwards: and this son of Mac Diarmada was of the celebrities of Connacht as regards nobility and daring, bounty and prowess. Cathal Og, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, died; and that was a great calamity. A war broke out between the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and Mac Diarmada with his sons. The monastery of the Buill was taken by Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, against the sons of Eoghan; and the abbot of the Buill was captured there, i.e. Tomaltach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada. It was not long after that until the same place was burned against Brian, by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, who carried away seven horses. Brian went again towards the Rinns[4]; and he brought sixty horses[5] with him, and apprehended Muirchertach Og O'Maelenaigh. He plundered Coill-Feachtna in like [1555.]

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in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[5] *Horses.* cupoll. See note [1], last page.

coill Feachtna mur an ceona; ocur téid Brian mac Eogain Mic Diarmada ar láim Mic Diarmada le na breit féin do fiu ocur do feitech, a haitle ar milleo etorra diblionaib. O Flannagain do tairrsiugh clainn Oilefer mic an iarla ocur mic hi Fergail duibi .i. Loiscech O Fergail. Ant fochaide trom sin do teacht ar Mac nDiarmada, ocur fgemealta do leigion uatha no co rangadar tochur an cába. Mac Diarmada ocur a mac .i. Brian do beith a ndiaigert Núdan mun am sin. Gadáil dóib ocur na hairgde do buain amach do c. neich dóib. Drisseo ar an fliuag aga a haitle, acus marbm do beit orra ó ath marbtha Cathail go bél Atha uachtair; ár diáirmhe dfágbáil dóib um mac i Fergail .i. Loairech, ocur um mac maic i Fhlannagain .i. Emonn óg mac Emuinn mic Uilliam i Fhlannagáin, ocur um ceo fer go fuilliud maille fris. Domhnall mac Mhaoilfechluinn hi Cheallaigh dfagail dáir a gcairlén an mhaga,.i. aon rogha fleachta Maine mic Echach alleit oinig ocur adbcloga, ocur a ánocal a Ros Chomáin. Emonn buide mac Tomair bacaig a Burc do tuitim le clainn Oiliuéfur a Búrc, ocur Eoin mac Dhuibfrit do tuitim maille fris. Sean glafr mac hi Dhubda dfagail dáir an bliadain si. Sean mac an fhiora Mic Dháibit dég. Mac Goisdealb .i. Piarus do marbad do tuit dia brátharb dein a bfiolla a gcairlén Manuinne. Meadhb ingen Domnaill mic Eogain i Chonchubair dhec, in ben i[s] fesr do bith a nEirinn na hamsir sein. Aod mac Eogain mic Conchubair mic Ruaidri buide dhec.

Ictt. Enair for Domnach; fé bliadna dhec ocur da fichet .u. ceo ocur mile air an Tigerna.

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[1] *Oliver.* This was probably Oliver Fitzgerald, fourth son of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, by his second wife, and one of the five brothers executed, with their nephew, Silken Thomas, in 1536.

[2] *Ath-marbtha-Cathail*; "the ford of the killing of Cathal."

[3] *Bel-átha-uachtair*; "the mouth of upper ford." This was the name of O'Flannagain's residence, in the co. Roscommon.

manner; and Brian, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, placed himself in Mac Diarmada's hands, consenting to accept peace and an arrangement according to his own award, after all that had been destroyed between them both. O'Flannagain invited the sons of Oliver,[1] son of the Earl, and the son of O'Ferghail Buidhe, i.e. Laisech O'Ferghail. This heavy army went against Mac Diarmada; and they sent out scouting parties who went as far as Tochar-an-caba. Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, were at Disert-Nuadhan at that time. They attacked, and recovered the herds of all kinds. The army was afterwards defeated, and routed from Ath-marbtha-Cathail[2] to Bel-átha-uachtair.[3] They left a countless slaughter, including the son of O'Ferghail, i.e. Laisech, and the good son of O'Flannagain, i.e. Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of William O'Flannagain, and more than one hundred men along with them. Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e. the choicest of the race of Maine, son of Eochaidh, as regards bounty and renown, died in the castle of the Magh, and was interred in Ros-Comáin. Edmond Buidhe, the son of Thomas Bacagh Burk, fell by the sons of Oliver Burk; and John Mac Duibhsith fell along with him. John Glas, the son of O'Dubhda, died this year. John, son of the Prior Mac David, died. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. Piers, was killed by some of his own kinsmen, in treachery, in the castle of Manuinn.[4] Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, died. Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe,[5] died.

A.D. [1555.]

The kalends of January on Sunday.[6] The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-six years.

[1556.]

[1] *Mauuins.* Now Mannin, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. The two following entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[5] *Ruaidhri Buidhe.* "Ruaidhri (or Rory) the Yellow;" one of the family of Mac Dermot.

[6] *Sunday. Recté* Wednesday.

O Conċubair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri, ocus mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, ocus Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, ocus Brian mac Mic Diarmada, do dul fluag mor ar an bpopal gcaoċ; ocus ni hétir a fiom gach anderntas do creċaiḃ ocus do loiscthib, ocus a tucsad dédail léo. An coimḋinól cedna do dul ar O Ráairc .i. Brian mac Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus creċa mora do tabairt ó Mhullaċ Éair, ocus o Glend buiḋi ḋoiḃ; ocus an Breifne do loscud co huiliḃi. Diarmaid O Maeilenaiġ dhéc in hoc anno. Forlungport[t] do genaṁ [do] Domnall mac Taiḋg mic Cathail óig ar in Grainriṫ, ocus Semus mac Seaan mic Ruaidri ocus a mac do tabairt ar an mbaile, ocus braiġde trleachta Briain do breṫ ar in baile.

Ict. Enair for [Coine]; feachd mbliadna dhéc ocus dá fichet, cuig céd ocus mile, ar an Tigerna. Brian mac Eogain mic Thaiḋg Mic Diarmada do marbad le Mag Shamraḋain, ocus le cuid do flicht Tomaltaig an oinig Mic Diarmada, do ḋairing ocus do ḋórcnaḋ a nionnroigeo; ocus robud mór an ġgél an té rus torchair annsin, óir is terc ma ḃo ḃói fer a aoisa is mó fo ḋoirbir ocus fo ḋíḃluic deiscriḃ ocus dollamnaiḃ, ocus do luchd iarrata aṫċuinnge. Cogad mor deirge etir O Ceallaig .i. Donnchad mac Emuinn ocus Brian mac Mhaoilsechlainn 1 Cheallaig, ocus fo ġabsad Brian dolaiḃ .i. Rigdeird Urdáir, cetra fichit giomanach. Ro loiscedh Liss dá lon laisi .i. baile 1 Cheallaig, ocus fo marbad a ḋonsabal laisi .i. mac Duḃġaill .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Loeiriġ Mic Duḃġaill, ocus fo milled an tir o Shuca co Sionuinn. Cuirir O Ceallaig tairing ar clainn Cathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada,

[1] *Pobal-caech;* i.e. "populus cæcus;" otherwise written Pobal-in-chaich, or "populus cæci;" the name of a district lying around Clonbrock and Clogher, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Cathal Og.* O'Conor Sligo. This entry is in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[4] *James.* A member of the family O'Conor Sligo.

O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, and Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and Brian, son of Mac Diarmada, went with a great army upon the Pobal-caech,[1] and all the depredations and burnings they committed, and the spoils they brought with them, cannot be reckoned. The same assemblage went against O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and brought great preys from Mullach-thuir, and from Glenn-buidhe; and they entirely burned the Breifne. Diarmaid O'Maelenaigh died in hoc[2] anno. An encampment was made [by] Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og,[3] against the Grainsech; and he brought James,[4] the son of John, son of Ruaidhri, and his son, out of the place; and he brought the hostages of the Slicht-Briain[5] out of the place. A.D. [1556.]

The kalends of January on [Friday]; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-seven years. Brian, the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was killed by Mag Samhradhain, and by some of the descendants of Tomaltach-an-einigh Mac Diarmada, who invited and procured their advance;[6] and the person who was then slain was a great loss, for there was hardly a man of his age who gave and presented more to poets and professors, and to persons soliciting requests. A great war arose between O'Cellaigh, i.e. Donnchadh son of Edmond, and Brian son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Brian retained a band, i.e. Richard Eustace and four score mercenaries. Lis-dá-lon, i.e. O'Cellaigh's residence, was burned by him,[7] and his constable, i.e. Mac Dubhgaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Laisech Mac Dubhgaill, was killed by him,[7] and the country from the Suca to the Sinainn was injured. O'Cellaigh sends an invitation to the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac [1557.]

[5] *Slicht-Briain*; i.e. the descendants of Brian [O'Conor], the ancestor of sept of O'Conor Sligo.

[6] *Their advance*; i.e. the advance of Mag Samhradhain's forces.

[7] *By him*; i.e. by Brian O'Cellaigh.

ocus ar Ruaidri na dtulán mac Diarmada Mic Diarmada .i. a bráithrecha féin, ocus tigid don tir marcshúag mór. Ocus éirghir O Ceallaigh ocus a mac .i. Aodh a gcuinne na feadhnach, ocus tiagaid an comdháil do chnoc an Daingin ocus do dórtar na tacaltaigh. Ocus ro buailedh Brian O Ceallaigh ocus iad féin fá céli, ocus tucadar triod dáromle; ocus ro brisfedh ar Bhrian, ocus ro marbad Concobar O Nechtain ocus fiche duine maille frisin; ocus ro gabad Risdeard Ursar. Cresc mór do genum do Brián mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar mac Goisdealbh, ocus Tulach ghruthain do losgadh. Tóir mor do dhrech air, ocus a tocht flán éoalach ar eigin uatha. Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri do gabáil dia charaid féin go neamhaidh, .i. Brian mac Mhaoilechlainn hi Cheallaigh; ocus do gabad ann Toirrdhealbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus cuid dia marcshuaig maille friu. Acht chena nir bó cresc gan tóir an gabáil sin Mic Diarmada ó na charaid ocus ó na muinntir feisin. Ro len O Conchobair donn ocus Mac Dáibhidh, ocus gallóglaech clainni Dubhgaill, Mac Diarmada go Mainechaibh a gcionn tri noidhce iar ná gabáil, ocus ro bensat arr caisdlén nua Cobthaigh hi Fhallamhuin ar éigin hé; ocus do sinnedar marbdha ocus loiscthi ann, ocus tucadar trían brágad ar Mac Diarmada deghla a loisctbe ir in mbaile; ocus ni dérnadh a ndeired aimsire tóraigechta dhó fesin ina an tóraigechta sin. In Gilla Coluim O Clábaigh .i. comarba Padraicc ar Mag Aói .i. fer toictech trom chonáigh tighe aoidheadh coitchinn, dhec in hoc anno.

Actt. Enair for maisi; ocht mbliadna dhec ocus da

[1] *Ruaidhri-na-dtulán.* "Ruaidhri (Rory) of the *tulans*," (i.e. hillocks, or mounds).

[2] *Kinsmen.* bráithrecha. This word is also used to signify "brothers."

[3] *The Mainechs;* i.e. the inhabitants of Ui-Maine (O'Kelly's country), in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

[4] *New castle.* Apparently the castle of Milltown, in the parish of Dysart, barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, where Cobhthach O'Fallamhain (pron. Covagh O'Fallon) lived in the

Diarmada, and to Ruaidhri-na-dtulán,[1] son of Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, i.e. his own kinsmen;[2] and they come into the country with a large force of cavalry. And O'Cellaigh and his son, i.e. Aedh, go to meet the force; and the whole assemblage proceeds by Cnoc-an-daingin, and by Bothar-na-tachaltaigh. And Brian O'Cellaigh and they met; and they gave battle to each other, and Brian was defeated; and Conchobhar O'Nechtain was killed, and twenty men along with him; and Richard Eustace was taken prisoner. A great depredation was committed by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, upon Mac Goisdelbh; and he burned Tulach-sruthán. A large pursuing band overtook him, and he escaped safely from them, by force, loaded with spoils. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, was wickedly apprehended by his own friend, i.e. Brian, the son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner there, and some of their cavalry along with them. This capture of Mac Diarmada, however, was not a depredation without pursuit on the part of his own friends and people. O'Conchobhair Donn, Mac David, and the gallowglasses of Clann-Dubhgaill, followed Mac Diarmada to the Mainechs,[3] before the end of three nights after his capture, and forcibly took him out of Cobhthach O'Fallamhain's new castle;[4] and they committed homicides and burnings there; and they gave three hostages for Mac Diarmada, through fear of his being burned in the place: and there was no pursuit conducted in later times better than that pursuit. The Gilla-Coluim O'Clabaigh, i.e. the comarb of Patrick on Magh-Ai,[5] i.e. a rich, opulent man, who kept a general house of hospitality, died in hoc anno.

A.D. [1557.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday;[6] the age of the [1558.]

year 1585. See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19.

[5] *Magh-Ai.* The Four Mast., who have his obit under the year 1556, say that Gilla-Coluim O'Clabaigh was comarb (successor) of Patrick in "Uaran-Maighe-hOi," i.e. Oran, barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon.

[6] *Tuesday.* This is wrong; for, as the Dominical Letter for the year is B, the first of January must have fallen on a Saturday.

ficheᵭ, ocuſ cuig ceᵭ ocuſ mile, aiſ an Tigeſna. Mac Diaſmaᵭa ocuſ a mac .i. Briain ᵭo ᵭul aſ innſoigᵭ aſ Briain O Ceallaig. Mac Diaſmaᵭa ocuſ bun ant ſluaig ᵭanṁuin a mbaile an ṁuilinn. Teiᵭ Brian ocuſ an čuiᵭ eli ᵭont ſluaig taſ Bruigél arteč, ocuſ tuc creč ocuſ groiᵭ Choᵭthaigh 1 Fhallaṁain leiſ. Do chuaiᵭ ſuaſ a teiᵭheᵭ ocuſ ſo loiſc an tiſ go huiliᵭe o Bhruigél ſuaſ; ocuſ tigiᵭ ſlan éᵭalach. Baile hi Choinčenainn ᵭo črečaᵭ ocuſ ᵭo loſcaᵭ le Brian Mac Diaſmaᵭa maſ an ceᵭna .i. an Feᵭan.

Ict. Enaiſ ſoſ Ceᵭaoin; naoi mbliaᵭna ᵭhec ocuſ ᵭa ficheᵭ ocuſ u. ceᵭ ocuſ mile aiſ an Tigeſna. O Conchobaiſ ſuaᵭ, .i. Toirrᵭhealbach ſuaᵭh mac Taiᵭg ᵭuiᵭe mic Cathail ſuaiᵭh, moſtuuſ eſt; ocuſ ᵭo bu ᵭo ſgélaiᵭ moſa Eṙenn na aimſiſ é; ocuſ a mac .i. Félim ſuaᵭh ᵭo ſigaᵭ na ionaᵭ aſ čluaintiᵭ člainn mic Fhélim. Mac Diaſmaᵭa ocuſ a mac, .i. Brian, ᵭo ᵭul aſ Mac Donnchaᵭa an Choſainn, ocuſ an tiſ ᵭo loſcaᵭ leó, ocuſ tech a templa ᵭo črečaᵭ. Clann Fhuaᵭach ᵭo črečaᵭ ocuſ ᵭo loſcaᵭ le hO Conchobaiſ nᵭonn, ocuſ le Brian mac Ruaiᵭſi Mic Diaſmaᵭa. Maiᵭm Aṫa na beiṫiġe allaniaſ ᵭo Liogſ ᵭallġaile ᵭo ťaᵭaiſt le Tomaltach mac Taiᵭg Mic Diaſmaᵭa, ocuſ le Brian mac Ruaiᵭſi Mic Diaſmaᵭa, ocuſ ſo maſbaᵭ ann Eoin mac Mhaolmuiſi mic Colla Mic Shuiᵭne, ocuſ Colla Mac Suiᵭne, ocuſ ᵭaoine iomᵭa eli; ocuſ tangaᵭaſ fein flán co néᵭáil iomᵭa leó, ocuſ creč Baile na gcloč acca; ocuſ aiſ O Chončuᵭaiſ Sligiġ .i. Ruaiᵭſi mac Feiᵭlim mic mic Maġnuſa, ocuſ aſ Mac Donnchaᵭa in Choſainᵭ tugaᵭ an maoiṁ ſin.

[1] *Baile-an-mhuilinn.* "The town of the mill," or Milltown. The place referred to is probably Milltown, in the parish of Dysart, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, O'Fallon's residence, referred to in note [4], p. 372.

[2] *Wednesday.* The Dom. Letter for the year 1559 being A, the first of January fell on a Sunday.

[3] *Cluainte;* i.e. "the plains;" the name of a district in the barony and county of Roscommon, the inheritance of the sept of O'Conor Roe, which contained 72 quarters of land in the year

Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-eight years. A.D.
Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, went to make [1558.]
an attack upon Brian O'Cellaigh. Mac Diarmada, and the rear of the army, remained in Baile-an-mhuilinn.[1] Brian and the rest of the army went in past Bruighél, and he brought with him a prey, and Cobhthach O'Fallamhain's stud of horses. He retreated upwards, and burned the country entirely from Bruighél up; and he returned safely, loaded with spoils. O'Conchenainn's town, i.e. the Fedan, was plundered, and burned, by Brian Mac Diarmada in like manner.

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[2] the age of [1559.]
the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-nine years. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, mortuus est; (and he was of the celebrities of Erinn in his time); and his son, i.e. Felim Ruadh, was made king in his stead over the Cluainte[3] of the descendants of Felim's son. Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, went against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann; and the country was burned by them, and Tech-a-templa was plundered. Clann-Fhuadach was plundered and burned by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Brian son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The defeat of Ath-na-beithighe, to the east of Lis-ballghaile, was given by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and John, son of Maelmuire, son of Colla Mac Suibhne, and Colla Mac Suibhne, and many other persons, were slain there; and they came home safely themselves, with numerous spoils, and having the plunder of Baile-na-gcloch: (and on O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Fedhlim, grandson of Maghnus, and on Mac Donnchadha of the

1585. See the composition between Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy, and the chieftains of Moylurg, &c., printed for the first time in Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 354, where the district of *Cluainte*, or the *Clonties*, is called by the alias name of "Cowrine M'Brenan."

Murchadh gránna, mac Ruaidri Mic Suibne, dhec in hoc anno.

Ecl. Enair for Dardaoin; tri frichit bliadan ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. · Taðg mac Briain mic Eogain mic Tigernain 1 Ruairc do bathad ar Loč an Chločair, .i. fer a aora ir mó oirbert ocus oirrdercus, oinech ocus uairle, do frichd Tigernain re cian daimsir roime, ocus adbar síg Uá mBriúin-gan aččeo diamad cían a sé. Felim fuad O Conchobair do crochad le Tomaltach mac Taiðg Mic Diarmada, ocus le frichd Conchobair mic Ruaidri Buiðe. Ruaidri na dtulán, mac Diarmada an oinig mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, dfagail Dáir an bliadain si; ocus do buð mor an gsél sin .i. mac ingine hi Briain, ocus an dé do bui mó a méin ocus a méid, ocus a ngniom ocus a láidirechd, da dtainic do frichd Mhaoilruanaid mhóir re fada roime; ocus ro hadlucad a nothurlige a sen é .i. a mainistir na Duille. Creč mhór do denum do frichd Felim finn 1 Conchobair ar Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada. Creač eli le Brían sein o Shuirtan Buiðe mac Sean mic Dháiter Mic Goisdealb, ocus clann Hanrái hi Grádaig do marbad leis. Creč eli le Brían ó čnoc na síče, ocus creač o mhuinntir Flannagáin, ocus seachd neič. Ač gallda do brisred le hUa Conchobair ndonn, ocus lé Brían Mac n'Diarmada. Maidm ádbail a Tuadmumain ar larla Tuadmuman, ocus ar larla Clainni Ricaird, le hIarla Desmuman, ocus le Taðg mac Murchada hi Bhriain; ocus ro marbad annsin Emonn mac Ruaidri moir Mic Shuibne, ocus Emonn óg a mac, ocus Colla mac Murchada mic Ruaidri mhóir, ocus clann Murchada Mic Shuibne, ocus congabail Thúaðmuman go huilidi; ro fagbad nói mbratacha do

[1] *Inflicted.* This clause, which is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, is transposed in the MS.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Thursday.* *Rectè* Monday; the Dom. Lett. for the year being G F.

Corann, this defeat was inflicted).[1] Murchadh Gránna, son of Ruaidhri Mac Suibhne, died in hoc[2] anno. A.D. [1559.]

The kalends of January on Thursday;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty years. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, was drowned on Loch-an-chlochair: i.e. the man of his age of greatest prowess, dignity, bounty and nobility, of the race of Tighernan for a long time previously, and the intended king of Ui-Briuin, without dispute, if his life was long. Felim Ruadh O'Conchobhair was hanged by Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by the descendants of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe. Ruaidhri-na-dtulán, son of Diarmaid-an-oinigh, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died this year; (and he was a great loss, i.e. the son of O'Briain's daughter, and the greatest in mien and size, in action and strength, that had come of the race of Maelruanaidh the Great for a long time before); and he was buried in the tomb of his ancestors, i.e. in the monastery of the Buill. A great depredation was committed by the descendants of Felim Finn O'Conchobhair upon Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. Another prey *was taken* by Brian himself from Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh; and the sons of Henry O'Gradaigh were killed by him. Another prey *was taken* by Brian from Cnoc-na-síthe; and a prey, and seven horses, from Muinter-Flannagáin. Ath-gallda was demolished by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Brian Mac Diarmada. A prodigious victory in Tuadh-Mumha, over the Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, and over the Earl of Clann-Rickard, by the Earl of Des-Mumha, and by Tadhg, son of Murchadh O'Briain; and Edmond, the son of Ruaidhri Mór Mac Suibhne, and his son Edmond Og, and Colla, son of Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór, and the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and all the constables of Tuadh-Mumha, were slain there. Nine standards of the descendants of [1560.]

tʃlicht Domnaill na máṫmann, et alii multi. Hannri mac Uilliam meic Tomair mic Daibíṫ mic Emainn dhéc; ocus fa mor int echt an mac sin meic Dábíṫ a leiṫ uairle ocus iniṡ.

Ictt. Enáir [for] Aoine; bliadain ocus tri fichit, .u. ced ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Taṫg mac Cairbre I Birn .i. O Birn, dragail báir a nEṫanach, ocus is derc ma do bí a nErinn fgél dub mó inárr do ṁéid ocus do ṁairi, do beilb ocus do beṡ cuma, degna ocus dealaṫain, doinech ocus doirrderc, ocus in gach uile ṡné dub cormail do duine ṁaiṫ; bennacht lé nanam. Maoilsechlainn mac Tuathail hI Dhomnaillain dhéc .i. ollam urṁóir Connacht re dán, ocus fer ṫoiṡe aoidhed do gréss. Felim buidi mac Cairbri mic Aoda mic Fhelim finn do marbaṫ a Tuillsi le Brian mac Ruaidri ṁic Diarmada, ocus le clainn Tomaltaiṡ Mic Diarmada. Creca móraiṫble le Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taiṫg Mic Diarmada, ar Mac Donnchada an Chorainn. Brian mac Mic Diarmada ocus clann Tomaltaiṡ Mic Diarmada, ocus a gcuid slúaig, do dul go Baile an ṁúta, ocus ar noul fón mbaile ṫoiṫ mac Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada do ṁarbad duscholr do ṡunna .i. Cathal Mac Diarmada; ocus marṫur Eogan mac an fir ṫorca Mic Diarmada ruaiṫ daon uscholr do ṡá irin ló cedna. Siurtán buiṫe mac Seain ṁic Bhaiter Mic Goisdealb do ṁarbad le clainn Dáṫiṫ báin a Búrc a mbaile Loca Deala atir Aṁalgaid, ocus fa huaral aiṫmillte an fer sin. Aoṫ mac Eogain Mic Diarmada do ṁarbad do slicht ingine Mhéig Raṡnuill .i. clann Cathail Mic Diarmada a gcluain na mónaṫ. Maoilsechluinn, mac Aoda mic Thaiṫg mic Tomaltaig an oiniṡ Mic Diarmada, do

[1] *Alii.* .ali, MS.

[2] *Henry.* This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] *Friday.* Should be Wednesday.

[4] *Felim-Finn;* i.e. Felim the Fair [O'Conor Roe].

Domhnall-na-madhmann were lost there, et alii[1] multi. A.D.
Henry,[2] the son of William, son of Thomas, son of David, [1560.]
son of Edmond, died; and this son of Mac David was a great loss as regards nobility and hospitality.

The kalends of January [on] Friday;[3] the age of the [1561.]
Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-one years. Tadhg, son of Cairbre O'Birn, i.e. *the* O'Birn, died in Echanagh; and it is questionable if there was in Erinn a person more celebrated than he for stature and beauty, form and stateliness, for wisdom and learning, for hospitality and dignity, and in every other quality incident to a good man: a blessing be with his soul. Maelsechlainn, son of Tuathal O'Domhnallain, died: i.e. the ollamh of the greater part of Connacht in poetry, and a man who always kept a guest-house. Felim Buidhe, the son of Cairbre, son of Aedh, son of Felim Finn,[4] was killed in Tuillsce by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada. Enormous depredations *were committed* by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and their army, went to Baile-an-mhúta; and after they had attacked the town the son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cathal Mac Diarmada, was killed by a gun shot; and Eoghan, son of the Ferdorcha Mac Diarmada Ruadh, was killed with one cast of a spear on the same day. Jordan Buidhe, the son John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh, was killed by the sons of David Bán Burk in Baile-Locha-Deala, in Tir-Amhalghaidh; and this man was noble, destructive. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was killed by the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter, viz., the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada, in Cluain-na-mónadh. Maelsechlainn, the son of Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh Mac Diarmada, was killed by the

marbad le clainn Fhir gan ainm mic Conchobair óig Mic Diarmada, a fort Inir Dóigre. Forlongport Mic Diarmada, .i. Ruaidri mic Taidg Mic Diarmada, do deit um Sgeitin na gcenn, ocus um Fhuarán moige hOi, ag millead na gcluaintead ocus Mhainech, o Beallatoine co feil Michil, oir nir fagaid fé tec gan lorcad, ina gort gan gerradh, ó tochur Choille an cairn co hOilfinn dar den re slicht Donnchada hi Cheallaig, na re slicht Cathail ruaid i Conchobair; ocus ni heidir a fiom ina fofoillsiugad gach ar den fé dairgnid ocus dédalaid did; ocus ni foidbe a nEmann forlongport inar lia eic ocus éidead, feoil ocus fion, aor ciúil ocus oirfidig ocus ealadna, galloglaech ocus giomanaig ocus Albanaig, iná in forlongport sin Mic Diarmada. Mac Dabóc Clainni Connmaid, .i. William mac Tomáir mic Dabóc mic Emuinn, dhec in hoc anno; (a lot a Ros Chomain). Maoilsechluinn balb mac Uilliam hi Cheallaig, .i. mac ingine hi Dhálain, do marbad isin Pubal gcaoch, ocus sa mor ant écht. Naoisse mac Ciarmaid, ant aon duine ir binde do bí a nEmann, do dadad ar loch Gile, ocus a ben, ingen Mic Donnchada, ocus Aitirne mac Mada Slain; ocus sad mor in sgél mac i Duibgeannain. Maidm sligig do tabairt air Cathal óg Ua Conchubair dO Domnaill .i. dAod mac Magnusa; ocus do marbad andsa maidm sin an Dubaltach mac Taidg in sruthair Meic Donnchada, ocus Eogan mac Maoilmuire Mic Suibne,

[1] *The Cluainte.* See note [2], page 374.

[2] *The Mainechs.* See note [3], page 372.

[3] *Tochar-choill-an-chairn.* "The causeway of the cairn wood;" now probably Togher, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[4] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[5] *Ros-Comain.* The clause within parentheses is interlined in the original.

[6] *Pobal-caech.* See note [1], p. 370. The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[7] *Cithruadh.* This was apparently the Cithruadh, son of Diarmaid Caech Mac Firbisigh, who assisted in the

sons of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, in Port-Inis-Doighre. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, had an encampment about Sgeithín-na-gcenn, and about Fuaran-Maighe-Ai, pillaging the Cluainte,[1] and the Mainechs,[2] from May day to Michaelmas, for he left not a house without burning, nor a corn field without cutting down, from Tochar-choill-an chairn[3] to Oilfinn, of all that belonged to the posterity of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, or to the posterity of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and it is not possible to reckon or over-explain all the plunder and spoils that he took from them; and there was not in Erinn a camp in which horses and armour, meat and wine, musicians, minstrels, and men of science, gallowglasses, mercenaries, and Albanachs, were more numerous than that camp of Mac Diarmada. Mac David of Clann-Connmhaigh, i.e., William, the son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died in hoc[4] anno: (he was wounded in Ros-Comain).[5] Maelsechlainn Balbh, the son of William O'Cellaigh, i.e. the son of O'Briain's daughter, was killed in the Pobal-caech;[6] and it was a great calamity. Naisse, the son of Cithruadh,[7] the most eminent musician that was in Erinn, was drowned on Loch-Gilè, and his wife, the daughter of Mac Donnchadha, and Athairne, the son of Matthew Glas;[8] and the son of O'Duibhgennain was a great loss. The defeat of Sligech was given to Cathal Og O'Conchobhair[9] by O'Domhnaill, i.e. by Aedh, son of Maghnus; and the Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg-in-triubhais[10] Mac Donnchadha, and Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn Mac Suibhne, and

A.D. [1561.]

erection, in 1560, of the castle of Lecan, in Tireragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 168, 169, and 408.

[8] *Matthew Glas*; i.e. Matthew the Gray; one of the family of O'Duibhgennain, or O'Duigenan.

[9] *Cathal Og O'Conchobhair*; i.e. Charles the Younger O'Conor. He was *the* O'Conor Sligo at the time. The O' is represented by Ua (*recte* Ua) in the text.

[10] *Tadhg-in-triubhais.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the Trews."

ocus Toirrdealbach caoc mac Toirdealbaig óig, ocus Dubgall mac Emainn mic Shuibne, et alii multi.

Ett. Enair for fadorin ; da bliadain ocus tri fichit, u. ceo ocus mile, aoir an Tigerna. Clann Eogain mic Taidg Mic Diarmada d'fagdób bolaid mór anagaid Mic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, gan fir dó féin, óir tucadar clann Aluradrainn gallda Mhég Dhomnaill móra, ocus Brian óg mac Briain an choblaig Mic Shuibni, ocus ro badar tri ceo Albanach ocus gallóglaech. Ro thairrngedar an bolaid sin ar Mac Diarmada, ocus ro loiscset ocus ro crechtat ar ben re reicréid Mic Diarmada don tir ; ocus ro loiscset an longport co huilidi, ocus Baile na huama, ocus ar gach taob dé ; ocus ro marbad Murchad mac Briain Choic .i. marcach maith do muinntir Mic Diarmada leó isin Chlochair ; ocus ni heidir a fiom na innisin gach ar millred dechaib ocus do buaid, do charlib ocus dá gach uile édail airchéna. Ro bói an bolaid sin lá ocus seachtmhain ar fed an tire agá milled, ocus Mac Diarmada ar an Cairrig na comnaide ar an Breghin. Ar mochugad an tire do milled do Mac Diarmada .i. do Ruaidri, ro cuir tairring ar Domhnall mac Murchada Mic Suibni, ocus ar flicht Emuinn Mic Shuibne ; ocus tuc lair tar Coirrshliab dub chuaid a tri no a cethair do cedaib lúirech, cona ndíol giomanach léo. Dob é sin uair ocus aimsir ro badar clann Eogain Mic Diarmada cona ndolaid ag filled arr an gcenn tuarr don tir iar milled mhoráin innti, ocus do ronsat iomaide deg a mbaile Meic Murchada ; acht chena ruc sgéla orra ocus tiagaid a norougad. Deired ráirt do torach

[1] *Toirdhelbhach Caech.* Toirdhelbhach (or Turlough) the Blind [Mac Swiney].

[2] *Saturday.* The Dom. Letter for 1562 being D, the first of January fell on a Thursday.

[3] *Mac Domhnaill.* This name is followed by the word mhóra, pl. of mor, "great ;" from which it would seem that some other word had been omitted.

[4] *Brian-an-chobhlaigh ;* pronounced nearly *Brian-an-kovley ;* i.e. "Brian of the Fleet."

Toirdhelbhach Caech,[1] son of Toirdhelbhach Og, and Dubhgall, son of Edmond Mac Suibhne, et alii multi, were slain in that defeat. A.D. [1561.]

The kalends of January on Saturday;[2] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-two years. The sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, retained a large band against Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, without his own knowledge; for they brought the sons of Alexander Gallda Mac Domhnaill,[3] and Brian Og, son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh[4] Mac Suibhne; and there were three hundred Albanachs and gallowglasses. They brought this band against Mac Diarmada, and burned and pillaged all that belonged to Mac Diarmada's confidants[5] of the country; and they burned the fortress[6] entirely, and Baile-na-huamha, and on every side of it. And Murchadh, the son of Brian Caech, i.e. a good horseman of Mac Diarmada's people, was killed by them in the Clochar; and it is not possible to reckon or tell all the steeds, cows, horses, and property of every other kind they destroyed. This band was a week and a day going through the country, destroying it, and Mac Diarmada residing on the Rock[7] during that time. As soon as Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, perceived that they were wasting the country, he invited Domhnall, the son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and the descendants of Edmond Mac Suibhne; and he took with him across Corr-sliabh, northwards, three or four hundred coats of mail, with their complement of mercenaries. This was the hour and time when the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, with their band, were returning from the upper end of the country, after destroying much in it; and they made a short stay in Baile-mic-Murchadha;[8] but news reached them, and they went into array. A part of the [1562.]

[5] *Confidants.* ꝛeıcꝛéıo (= secret?), MS.

[6] *Fortress;* i.e. Mac Dermot's fortress, on the southern shore of Loch-Cé.

[7] *The Rock;* i.e. Mac Dermot's Rock, in Loch-Cé.

[8] *Baile-mic-Murchadha;* the town of Murchadh's son; probably the Domhnall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, mentioned a few lines before.

slúaig Mic Diarmada orra ag dul tar Cara an feda dóid. Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, ocus Brían mac Mic Diarmada, do écor greamma orra don taob tall do caraid, ocus brisfed orra arr a haiéle, ocus an maidm sin do déid orra no go rangadar Brattsliab. Brian óg mac Briain an cadlaig Mic Suibni drágbail annsin, maille ré dá cet fer maraen sis. Mainistir na Búille do gabál do Mac Diarmada isin ló cetna don chur sin. Cluain Muiredhaig do brisfed le Mac n'Diarmada, ocus Domnall mac Taidg óig ocus feisear dá muintir do marbad innte. Mac Eochaid ocus O Fallamain do crecad le Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada ocus le Brían Mac Diarmada. Mac Dabid .i. Uilliam mac Tomais dhec, ocus Teaboid mac Uilleag do sigad na nad, ocus a eg ga bliadain cetna sin. Tomár óg mac Tomais mic Daibid mic Emainn do sigad na ionad sin; ocus ga hadbail na hechtra sin.

Ictt. Enair for Domnach; tri bliadna ocus tri sidit, cuig cet ocus mile air an Tigerna. Slicht Felim Cleirig, ocus slicht Donnchada duib mic Conchobair, do dul ar na puirlinib, ocus ar nusnaide doib ann slicht Cathail ruaid i Conchobair ocus muinter Flannagáin do teacht rutha, ocus brisfed orra sior go Cill mic Coimsi. Diar mac Cairbri mic Briain ruaid do marbad ann .i. Felim ocus Aed, ocus Diarmaid mac Cairbri ciottaig, ocus Brian mac Donnchada duib mic Conchobair, drágbáil ann maille ris. Cred mór do denum do clainn Oilbérur a dursc a nAirtech, dú na raibe x. cet bó, ocus ro millset muintir Briain Mic Diarmada go hiomarcach don ruathar. Mác i Chonchubair duind .i. Conn mac Diarmada mic Corbri do marbad le Brian O Ceallaig, a Cluain etir dá ad.

[1] *Cara-an-fedha*; i.e. "the weir of the wood;" a weir on the Boyle river.

[2] *Sunday.* Should be Friday.

[3] *Felim Cleireach*; i.e. Felim the Cleric [O'Conor].

van of Mac Diarmada's army came up with them as they were going across Cara-an-fedha.[1] Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, hemmed them in on the other side of the weir; and they were subsequently routed; and this rout continued as far as Brad-sliabh. Brian Og, the son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh Mac Suibhne, was lost there, together with two hundred men. The monastery of the Buill was taken by Mac Diarmada on the same day, on that occasion. Cluain-Muiredhaigh was demolished by Mac Diarmada; and Domhnall, son of Tadhg Og, and six of his people, were killed in it. Mac Eochaidh and O'Fallamhain were plundered by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by Brian Mac Diarmada. Mac David, i.e. William, the son of Thomas, died; and Tibbot, son of Ulick, was inaugurated in his place; and he died in that same year. Thomas Og, the son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, was inaugurated in his place; and those were prodigious calamities. A.D. [1562.]

The kalends of January on Sunday;[2] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-three years. The descendants of Felim Clerech,[3] and the descendants of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, went upon the Publina; and whilst waiting there the descendants of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, and Muinter-Flannagáin, went against them, and they were routed down as far as Cill-Mic-Coimsi. The two sons of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, were slain there, viz., Felim and Aedh; and Diarmaid, son of Cairbre Cittach, and Brian, the son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, were lost there along with them. A great prey, in which there were ten hundred cows, was taken by the sons of Oliver Burk in Airtech; and they plundered Brian Mac Diarmada's people excessively in the foray. The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Conn, the son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, was killed by Brian O'Cellaigh in Cluain-etir-dá-ath. [1563.]

Ict. Enair for Luan; ceitri bliadna ocus tri fichit, u. ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Cogad derge eter O Conchobair ruad ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri. Ror Chomáin do gabáil do Flainn Taidg óig mic Thaidg mic Thoirrdealbaig i Conchobair ar O Conchobair ndonn, ocus tucadar an baile iar ná gabáil dO Conchobair ruad .i. Tadg óg mac Taidg duibe, ocus ro milled mórán ar feb Connacht uile iomón ngabail sin. Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, do dul a gcealgaid a timcell Rorra Comáin daoine iomda. Conchobar mac hi Chonchobair ruaid deirge amac ar an gcuirt an lá sin, ocus na cealga sin deirge dó fein ocus dá muinntir ar gach leith, ocus a cur docum na mainistrech, ocus a neich do buain re huchd an doruis síd, ocus iad féin do dul don chlogárr. Acht chena nír do díon dóib and ionad sin; ro lensad cách iad, ocus tainic Dia fo chend a saogal, oir gér daingen and ionad for a radadar do benad a gcinn uile díb. Ro marbad Conchobar mac Toirrdhelbaig ruaid hi Conchobair annsin, ocus aon duine dhec da muintir maille ris; ocus ro benad deich neich díb. Sachain domnaig Patraic do sinned na héchta sin. Téid Brian mac Mic Diarmada an Luan ina diaid sin ar Mac nDonnchada an Chosluinn, go bun an fedáin, ocus ro loisced an baile go dorus lair; ocus tuc dá ced bó ass, ocus do sinne marbta ann. O Neill .i. Sean mac Cuind do teacht sluag diarsin go sine gall, ocus Goill do cruindachad na agaid, ocus ruaig do dabairt dO Neill ar na Gallaib don taoib atuaid dArd macha Brege, ocus Ainnsiu buide Diud, ocus Brunach cille Patraig, ocus se tigernaid deg maraon

[1] *The court.* O'Conor's chief residence in Roscommon.

[2] *Patrick's Sunday*; i.e. the Sunday within the octave of St. Patrick's day (17th March).

[3] *There.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *Fell.* go dtuicim, MS., which is corrupt.

A.D.

The kalends of January on Monday, (*recte* Saturday); [1564.] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-four years. A war arose between O'Conchobhair Ruadh and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri. Ros-Comain was taken by the sons of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, from O'Conchobhair Donn; and they gave the town, after taking it, to O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe; and much was destroyed throughout all Connacht on account of this capture. Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, with many men, went into ambush around Ros-Comain. Conchobhar, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, went out from the court[1] that day, and the ambuscaders attacked himself and his people on all sides; and they were driven to the monastery, and their horses were taken from them before the door; and they themselves went into the belfry. But this place was no defence to them. All followed them, and God decreed the termination of their lives; for, though strong the place in which they were, their heads were taken off them all. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, was killed there, and eleven of his people along with him; and ten horses were taken from them. On the Saturday of Patrick's Sunday[2] these deeds were committed. Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, went on the Monday after against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, to Bun-an-fedhain; and the place was burned to the door by him; and he brought two hundred cows out of it, and committed homicides there.[3] O'Neill, i.e. John, son of Conn, came with a countless host to Finè-Gall; and the Foreigners mustered against him; and O'Neill gave an onset to the Foreigners on the northern side of Ard-Macha-Brege; and Andrew Buidhe Tuit, and Brown of Cill-Patraic, and sixteen of the principal lords of the Foreigners along with them, fell[4] there. Hubert, son of Fergus, son

ꝛiu do maiḃuiḃ Gall do tuitim and. Hoiberd mac Fergusa mic Emuind, tigearna clainni Conchobair, dhec; ocus annsa callaind so sum ata bar Hoiberd mic Fergusa.

Ictt. Enair for mairt; cuig bliadna ocus tri richit, cuig cet ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Maiḋm glenna feigg le hO Neill .i. Sean mac Cuinn hi Neill, ar clainn Mic Dhomnaill na hAlban, inar tuitsed diar mac Mic Domnaill .i. Sémus ocus Alusdrann uaibrech, et alii multi. O Conchobair donn ocus Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do dol go Moig finn a tir Mhaine, ocus siḃe ced bo do ṫabairt doiḃ ó Ard na gclog ocus ó tochus coille an cairn; ocus so loisgsed an tir go huilid; ocus so benaḋ fer bratṫaige Brian Mic Diarmada dib .i. Conn mac Brian coech. Creċ mór le clainn Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada ó Ua Conchobair ruaḋ, do sliaḃ Baḃna. Ro bói nert clainni Taiḋg Mic Diarmada ar fed urmóir Chonnacht .i. o Baile Atha an rig co só Droḃaoir, diomad a nech ocus a néidig, a ndoine ocus a nindile, ocus do dreigi a gcarad in gach ionad. Dun gar do ṫionnsena le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do toil Mic Diarmada gall ocus a ċineḋ go huilid. An Diudach .i. Ricard Diúid dhec, ocus ba mór an sgél sin. O Raġallaig .i. Maolmórḋa mac Sean mic Cathail, ant oen duine ir fer tanic dá ċineḋ fein riam, ocus ir ainminic tánic do slicht Gaoidel gliair nech ba fer inárr do rein aiḋni ocus eólus ċáig air, .i. fer dár ḃoirḃir Dia na sudáilce co hiomlán ar tús .i. buaiḋ ndealḃa ocus ndénmusa, búaid nindsi ocus nuallabra, buaid naiḋi ocus neolusa, búaid ceille ocus comairle, búaid noiniġ ocus nengnuma; ocus

[1] *Kalends under*; i.e. under the year 1565.

[2] *Should be.* ata, lit. "is," MS.

[3] *Glenn-sheisg.* The Four Masters incorrectly write the name "Glenntaisi." See O'Donovan's ed., note [k], A.D. 1566. Glensheask is the name of a valley near Ballycastle, co. Antrim.

of Edmond, lord of Clann-Conchobhair, died; (and in these kalends under[1] the death of Hubert, son of Fergus, should be[2]). A.D. [1564.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday (*rectè* Monday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-five years. The victory of Glenn-sheisg[3] by O'Neill, i.e. John, son of Conn O'Neill, over the sons of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, in which fell Mac Domhnaill's two sons, viz., James and Alexander Uaibhrech,[4] et alii[5] multi. O'Conchobhair Donn, and Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, went to Magh-Finn in Tir-Maine, and brought two thousand cows from Ard-na-clog and from Tochur-choille-an-chairn; and they burned the country entirely; and Brian Mac Diarmada's standard bearer was taken from them, i.e. Conn, the son of Brian Caech. A great prey *was taken* by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada from O'Conchobhair Ruadh, from Sliabh-Badhna. The sway of the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada was over the greater part of Connacht, viz., from the town of Ath-an-righ as far as Drobhais, owing to the quantity of their horses and armour, of their men and flocks, and the power of their friends in every place. Dun-gar was commenced by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, with the consent of Mac Diarmada Gall, and of all his kindred. The Tuit, i.e. Richard Tuit, died; and that was a great calamity. O'Raghallaigh, i.e. Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, the best man that ever came of his own sept, and than whom there seldom came of the race of Gaeidhel Glas a better person, according to the information and knowledge of all regarding him—i.e. a man to whom God granted all the virtues at first, viz., the palm of figure and shape, the palm of speech and eloquence, the palm of knowledge and learning, the palm of sense and counsel,[6] the palm of bounty and prowess; (and it would not be [1565.]

[4] *Alexander Uaibhrech.* Alexander the Haughty, the son of John Cahánagh Mac Donnell.

[5] *Alii.* ɑl̇ı, MS.

[6] *Of Sense and counsel.* ȝceıllɛ ocuſ ȝcomɑıṁlɛ, MS.

nirb ingnad fad do deid a coimlenmain fir na mbuadbrin, gur togbad do druim na nadbar sin na airdrí ar ló Ragallaig é, gur iomruir bár fair ocus é a láim ag Gallaib.

Ict. Enáir for Cedaoin; re bliadna ocus tri fichet, ocus .u. ced ocus mile, ar an Tigerna. Tomaltach mac Taidg mic Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri caoic Mic Diarmada do dul a gclainn Connmaig, ocus a mac mardén fair .i. Maolruanaid; ocus ar ndol don tír dóib fo caicthigred ó roile .i. fo an Tomaltach a n'Dún Iomdan, ocus teid Maolruanaid .i. a mac go Cill Degnad allartec do Geimir, ocus uatbad dá deg muinnter maille fris. Ar dtorgnad do Mhaolruanaid ocus dá mhuinnter ar an brion fuaradar isin mbaile, gurbrat mescda medonchaoin iad, ni ro airigred aon ni gurbo tuirlingred a nercaird ar na doirrid acu .i. Brian mac Maoilsechlainn hi Cheallaig, cona fianlach áig ocus iorgaile na hoccair. Ro éirig Maolruanaid co na uatbad deg daoineb, ocus ro brisr for a dídbadaib, ocus ro imdig ar eigin orra do nert a laime, no gur degligg a muinntir fair o iomad anbforluinn ocus o merugad na meisce; gur ro marbad Maolruanaid ann .i. fer a aoirda dob árrachta a nuaisle ocus a noinech ocus a noirrdercus, ocus is mo do cuir ar ollamnaib ocus ar aoir ealadna na aimsir; ocus do marbad ann maille fris Diarmaid riabach

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[1] *Foreigners.* The construction of this sentence is very faulty. Brian Mac Dermot adds a marginal note in the following words:—O Domnaill .i. an Calbach mac Maghnuis mic Aoda duib hi Domnaill, ocus Mag Uidir .i. Sean mac Conconnacht, dragail bas adgairid an aon thi; ocus ni fuibe do Ghaoidealaib Erenn dis do bud mó do fgeluib ina iadt: i.e. "O'Domhnaill, viz., the Calbhach, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill, and Mag Uidhir, i.e. John, the son of Cuconnacht, died within a brief period, in the same month; and there were not of the Gaeidhel of Erinn two persons of greater account than they."

[2] *People.* muinntir. This is the last word of the text on fol. 97a, on the lower margin of which Brian Mac Dermot has added the following entry:—"Maidm do tabairt ar muinntir inn Iarla .i. Riocard Sagranach, do Murchad na dtuath, du ann ar baruid Emann

wonderful that luck should attend the man of these virtues; and for these reasons he was elected chief king over the Ui-Raighilligh)—was put to death whilst detained in captivity by Foreigners.[1] A.D. [1565.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, (*rectè* Tuesday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-six years. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, went to Clann-Connmhaigh, accompanied by his son, i.e. Maelruanaidh; and on going into the country they separated from one another, viz., Tomaltach remained in Dun-Iomdhain, and Maelruanaidh, i.e. his son, went to Cill-Begnad, on the inner side of Geimhis, accompanied by a few of his chief people.[2] When Maelruanaidh and his people applied themselves to[3] the wine which they found in the place, so that they were confused, intoxicated, they observed nothing until their enemies, viz., Brian, son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, with his band of valour and conflict, appeared[4] at the doors close by them. Maelruanaidh arose, with his few good men, and defeated his enemies; and he escaped from them forcibly, by the strength of his hand, until his people separated from him, being oppressed by superior force, and through the confusion of intoxication, so that Maelruanaidh was killed there; i.e. the most distinguished man of his age in nobility, bounty, and excellence, and who conferred most on professors and men of science in his time. And there were slain along with him Diarmaid Riabhach, the [1566.]

óg mac Éamainn mic Uilleag, ocus trí céd marcach fir, taob tíar don Gaillim. Do marbad and Eremón mac Éamainn Meic Suibne, ocus Domnall óg Mac Suibne, et alii multi;" i.e. "a defeat was given to the people of the Earl (i.e. Rickard Saxanach), by Murchadh-na-tuath, in which Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, was slain, and three hundred along with him, to the west of the Gaillimh. Eremhon, the son of Edmond Mac Suibhne, and Domhnall Og Mac Suibhne, were slain there, et alii multi." This battle is not noticed in the other Irish annals.

[3] *Applied themselves to.* The actual meaning of the original is "had fallen upon."

[4] *Appeared.* gur'ro thainic; lit. "alighted."

mac Cathail mic Aeda, ocus Emonn an macaire mac Maoilsechlainn duinn mic Donnchada duib, .i. fer a aessa is mó do derlaic do dáim ocus do deórachaib na aimsir féin do mac fir Leithuna, ocus Eogan mac an daird .i. maor Mic Diarmada; ocus ro benad eich ocus édalaca iomda dib ann. Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada féin dorachail dáir adhairid an feised lá dhéc a haithle dáir a mic; ocus aderaid aroile gurab do cuma a mic ocus a muintiri torchair; dé Domnaig ocus lá féli ran Seain ar aon lá, is ann torchradar na trium échta sin. Fer gan ainm mac Briain Mic Diarmada ruaid dorachail dáir an bliadain si .i. fó duine in gach uile maith. Crech mór le Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, ocus le na mac .i. Brian, ó Brian mac Maoilsechlainn hi Cheallaig; ocus ro ragbadar marcach maith dia muinntir isin Cuirrech mbuidi durchur do gunna .i. Pelim mac Briain choich; ocus ro hadhluiced Domnach na Trinóidi é a mainistir na Trinóide fein. Brian mac Mhaoilsechlainn hi Cheallaig .i. roga duine uasail a gcennus fedna ocus a crechairechta, ocus fer isligthi a ercarad, dhéc in hoc anno. Crech mór le Brian mac Mic Diarmada ó Ath liag an bliadain si. Clann Dubgoill meic Donnchaid chaim, ocus clann Giolla erbuig mic Dubgoill mic Aillin, do marbad le iarla cloinde Riocaird; .i. le Ricard Sagsanach tugad in maidm sin, ocus do tuit and ocht gced Albanach; ocus air Risderc inn iarainn do tugad an maidm sin a Cluain i ag traig dain na neamigedh; ocus ra hadbal did Albanach andsin.

Kal. Enair for Aoine; bisex fuisse; feachd mbliadna ocus tri fichet, cuig ced ocus mile, air in Tigerna. Maidm Feirrte móire ór loch na Sáilide

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[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Richard-an-iarainn.* "Richard of the Iron;" familiarly called "Iron Dick." This entry is in the hand of Brian Mac Dermot, who writes the name of this celebrated personage Risderc ainn iarainn.

son of Cathal, son of Aedh, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire, A.D.
son of Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, [1566.]
(i.e. the man of his age who gave the most to guests and exiles in his own time, the son of a faithful pair), and Eoghan Mac-an-bhaird, i.e. Mac Diarmada's steward; and numerous horses and spoils were taken from them there. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died himself soon after, the sixteenth day after his son's death; and some say that it was of grief for his son, and for his people, he died. On Sunday, which was the day of Saint John's festival, these heavy losses occurred. Fer-gan-ainm, the son of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died this year; i.e. an eminent man in every kind of good. A great prey *was taken* by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, and by his son, i.e. Brian, from Brian son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh; and they lost a good horseman of their people in the Cuirrech-buidhe, from a gunshot, i.e. Felim, the son of Brian Caech; and he was buried on Trinity Sunday in the monastery of the Trinity. Brian, the son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e, a choice gentleman in captainship and depredation, and the humbler of his enemies, died in hoc[1] anno. A great prey *was taken* by Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, from Ath-liag, this year. The sons of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh Cam, and the sons of Gilla-esbuig, son of Dubhgall Mac Ailin, were slain by the Earl of Clann-Rickard; i.e. by Rickard Saxanagh this defeat was given; and eight hundred Albanachs fell there; and on Richard-an-iarainn[2] this defeat was inflicted, in Cluain-I, at Traigh-bhan-na-neanighedh;[3] and the destruction of Albanachs there was prodigious.

The kalends of January on Friday;[4] after a bissextile; [1567.]
the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-seven years. The victory of Fersad-mór, above

[2] *Traigh-bhan-na-neanighedh.* "The White Strand of the *eanachs* (or swamps)." It is still called the White Strand, and is about three miles to the west of Galway.

[4] *Friday.* Should be Wednesday.

ar O Néill .i. ar Shean mac Cuinn hi Neill, le hUa nDomnaill .i. Aod mac Magnais mic Aoda hi Dhomnaill; acus ni heidir a fiom ina inmirin ar fágbad ocus ar báidhed ann. O Néill .i. an Sean ceona sin mac Cuinn .i. tigerna an Éoigid Ulltaig, ocus adbar ri Erenn gan fhreagabra, ocus an fer ar mó ro tíbluic ocus ro éoiridir a nErinn, do mharbad a bhroll dAlbanachaib, iar ná dul uathad daoineb ar a mionchaib fein ina bforlongphuirt éuca. Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada do gabáil do muintir Fhlannagáin, ocus aderaid aroile gurab ar fid do finneb an gniomsin. Muinter Fhlannagáin dia fecadaib dO Conchobair ruad, ocus O Conchobair da fecadaib do Murchad mac Taidg mic Donnaill hi Fergail, go clainn Aghlaoib, dia éoimed. Nir fuilnged na gnioma sin le mac Mic Diarmada .i. le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; .i. ro gab for buaibreb ocus for bidbercad a bidbaidib, ocus ag fogail go fir arrachta for a ercairidib, andiaid a athar, gurbur creč ocus gurbur loirc Muinter Fhlannagáin go hiomlán, ocus na Cluainti co huilidi; oir ni ro fágaib gort gan gerradh ina teč gan loscad ar sliab Badna ina ar gach taob de. Ar milleb ocus ar mórargain na gcrioc ocus na gcinnedach sin do mac Mic Diarmada, ro taisiding mac hi Ruairc .i. Brian mac Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc lais ar élainn Aghlaoib. Ro loisced ocus ro crečad an tir uile léo, ocus ro marbad Cathal mac Taidg mic Donnaill hi Fergail leis, ocus mac mic 1 Fergail buide, ocus morán eli maille ris. Ro fillsed iar mbuaid docum. Agcionn adéoiridh na diaid sin tanic O Raighilligh .i. Aod mac Maolmhórda 1 Raighilligh, ar ionnsoigid ar O mBirn co hUa mBriúin na Sionna. Ro creč ocus ro loirc an tir, ocus ro

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[1] *During peace*; i.e. whilst peace existed between Mac Dermot and his captors. The words of the text, ar sid, lit. mean "upon peace."

Loch-na-Suilidhe, over O'Neill, i.e. over John son of Conn O'Neill, by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh O'Domhnaill; and it is not possible to reckon, or tell, all that were lost and drowned there. O'Neill, i.e. the same John, son of Conn, i.e. lord of the Ultonian province, and royal heir of Erinn without dispute, and the man who gave and presented most in Erinn, was killed in treachery by Albanachs, after he had gone to them to their camp, under their own protection, accompanied by a few men. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner by Muinter-Flannagain; (and some say that it was during peace[1] this act was done). Muinter-Flannagain transferred him to O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and O'Conchobhair sent him to Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, to Clann-Amhlaibh, to be detained. These acts were not endured by Mac Diarmada, i.e. by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada: i.e., he began to disturb and confound his enemies, and boldly to plunder his adversaries, on account of his father, so that he preyed and burned Muinter-Flannagain[2] entirely, and the Cluainte altogether; for he left neither a corn-field without cutting, nor a house without burning, on Sliabh-Bádhna, or on either side of it. After the destruction and pillage of these districts and septs, by the son of Mac Diarmada, he brought the son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, with him against Clann-Amhlaibh. The entire country was burned and plundered by them; and Cathal, the son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, was killed by him,[3] and the grandson of O'Ferghail Buidhe, and many more along with them. They returned with triumph. In the course of a short time after that O'Raighilligh, i.e. Aedh, the son of Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, came on an expedition against O'Birn, to Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna. He

A.D. [1567.]

[1] *Muinter-Flannagain*; i.e. the territory of Muinter-Flannagain, in the county of Roscommon.

[2] *By him*: *i.e.*, by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, or Rory Mac Dermot.

marbhrat cuid dá daoineb. Rug Brian mac [1] Ruairc ocus Brian mac Mic Diarmada a torraigecht air, ocus ro lenrat co Móin Lerc é. Do benad a creca do Raighilligh annsin, ocus do benad ced ech maille rá, ocus cuid mór dá ndaoineb. Mac Diarmada dfuarlucad dia mac fein .i. Brian, deir ar milled na timcheall isin mbliadain cedna, oir tuc sé tri ced bó arr, ocus sídh sídhuidhi, ocus do bud dairnéir na gCluainti fein led an fuarlucadh sin. Feall do denamh do Maghnus Framra, ocus do Macomair ocus do Saxranachaib, air Muirchertach O Morda ocus air a muinntir; ocus are inad andernad in feall sin a rabi mor mhullaidh Maigden; ocus do marbad andsin Muirchertach, ocus ceithre duine dhec ocus tri fichid; ocus ni dernad a nOthinn riam gnim bud ghrane na sin. Maghnus mac Cormaic mic Domnaill mhaoil [2] Laimin, .i. feadhmanntach Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, do marbad le sliocht Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus le sliocht Cormaic Mic Diarmada, a feall ar an Moloigh. Cormac mac Taidhg Mic Diarmada .i. mac Táidhg mic Ruaidri, do marbad do Cathal mac Maoilruanaidh Mic Diarmada. Droichett atha Luain for Sinuinn do denum isin mbliadain sin leisin mbainrighan Shasanach, ocus sir Handrai Sidneigh na ghiuirdir a nOthinn, ocus Gilídrabeo ainm na banrighana sin. O Conchubair Sligigh do dul go Saxranaibh .i. Domhnall.

Ecth. Enair for [Dardain]; ocht mbliadna ocus tri fichit, cuig ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Bliadain fuar ainsinech erbadach an bliadain si, ocus ar beg ant ingnad sin, oir is innti adbath Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidhri mac Taidhg mic Ruaidri óig .i. ri Mhoighe Luirg

[1] *Brian.* The rest of the entries for this year have been transposed in the MS., as appears from the context, and also from a brief marginal note in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The liberty has been taken of placing them in their proper order above.

[2] *Framsa.* Framra is by mistake for Franra, i.e. Francis Cosby.

[3] *Macomas.* This is evidently corrupt. The name intended was probably mac Thomais, or the "son of Thomas." The Annalist Dowling, who, like the Four M., records this trans-

plundered and burned the country; and they killed a number of his people. Brian, the son of O'Ruairc, and Brian son of Mac Diarmada, overtook him in pursuit, and followed him as far as Móin-lesc. His preys were there taken from O'Raighilligh; and one hundred horses were taken along with them, and a large number of his men. Mac Diarmada was ransomed by his own son, i.e. Brian,[1] after all that had been destroyed on his account in the same year; for he gave three hundred cows as his ransom, and a firm peace; (and the half of this ransom was of the cattle of the Cluainte alone). Treachery was committed by Master Framsa,[2] and by Macomas,[3] and the Saxons, on Muirchertach O'Mordha, and on his people; (and the place where this treachery was committed was in the great rath of Mullagh-Maisten); and Muirchertach and seventy-four men were slain there; and no uglier deed than that was ever committed in Erinn. Maghnus,[4] the son of Cormac, son of Domhnaill Mael O'Laimhin, i.e. Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada's servant, was killed by the descendants of Eoghan[5] Mac Diarmada, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Diarmada, in treachery, on the Molog. Cormac, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, (i.e. the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri), was killed by Cathal, son of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada. The bridge[6] of Ath-Luain, over the Sinainn, was constructed in this year by the Saxon queen; (and Sir Henry Sidney was Justiciary in Erinn, and Elizabeth was the name of this queen). O'Conchobhair Sligigh went to Saxon-land, i.e. Domhnall. A.D. [1567.]

The kalends of January on [Thursday]; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-eight years. A cold, stormy, year of scarcity was this year; and this is little wonder, for it was in it Mac Diarmada died, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, i.e. king [1568.]

action under the year 1577, mentions Robert Harpoll as Cosby's associate.

[4] *Maghnus.* This entry is added in the lower margin, in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[5] *Eoghan.* oeoḡ, MS.

[6] *Bridge.* This entry, and the following, are added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who spells Elizabeth "Eilíṡoabeo."

ocus Airtiġ ocus tire Tuathail, ocus airdtigerna ar crič Ċlainni Maolruanaiġ go huiliġi, ocus arail do criochaib ocus do caom ṫuathaib Connacht, a ġeill ocus a tuaiṫ; ri ro ċaiṫ ocus ro ċorruin Cruaċan co na caomoiresraiġ, ocus cúigeḋ Connacht airchena; ri nach bfuair aon ri dá dtanic da aicme roime riam, go Maolruanaiġ mór, oired inme ocus ard flaiṫius fur a tuaiṫ ocus a neġliġis; conaṫ dia ṁolaṫ a haiṫli a ṫár ro raiġ an fili na focail re, dfoillriugad a einiġ ocus a aiṫne ocus a erlabra fair, conebirt,

Ġeġ iocmar fíneṁna na néigius ocus na nollaman,
Craoiḃ cumra ċnuaiġe na ġcliar ocus na ġcerdbach,
Dóġe diona na ndáṁ ocus na ndeoraiḃ,
Bile buaḋa buan forcaiḃ na mbruġaiḃ ocus na mbiataċ.

Indeoin forair an engnuma ocus an einiġ; féige forórḋa na féle, an flaiṫ fial foirgliḋi fireolaċ; colaṁan coranta cirt ocus córa clainni Maolruanaiġ do reir a foċair ocus a fenleabar. Cormac ua Cuinn ceṫ cathaiġ dfiar ocus deolur ocus dealaṫnachaiḃ; Cuċulainn criċe Connacht re cornum ocus re caṫḃuaḋa ar ḃíḃḃaḋaiḃ, ocus ar ḃiṫ ḋanaraiḃ; Ġuaire duarċach deġ einiġ trlechta Muiregḣaiġ ṁuilleṫain; Laoċ Liaṫṁuine leiṫe Cuinn ar féile, ar firinne, ar oinech; fer do coiméid a ċlú ocus a ainm, ocus a áireṁ, a ḃeirc ocus a ḋaonnacht ocus a ḃeġaiṫne, o aoir naoiḃentacht go hionṁaiḃ a égа, ocus a nam an égai feirrin, gan aoir gan imdergaḋ, gan égnach

[1] *He said.* The name of the composer of the enconiums which follow is not given. They were probably the effusions of some member of the O'Duigenan family of poets and chroniclers. In addition to the extravagant laudations which encumber the text, the margin of the MS. contains thirteen lines of epithets of a like character, which it has not been considered necessary to print.

[2] *Cormac Ua Cuinn-cet-chathaigh*; i.e., "Cormac, grandson of Conn of the hundred battles."

[3] *Pirates.* ḋanaraiḃ; dative plural of ḋanar. The name of *Danar*, originally applied by the Irish to the Danes, was at a later period applied to pirates, ruffians, and desperadoes generally. See Todd's ed of *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. xxx, xxxi., and cxc.

[4] *Guaire.* Guaire Aidhne, king of Connacht (ob. A.D. 662); a prince

of Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, and chief lord over the whole territory of Clann-Maelruanaidh, and some more of the districts and fair territories of Connacht, both ecclesiastical and lay; a king who spent and defended Cruachan with its fair borders, and the rest of the province of Connacht; a king compared to whom no king that came of his sept before him, up to Maelruanaidh Mór, obtained as much wealth and high sovereignty in territory and in church. And hence it was to praise him after his death the poet uttered these words, to illustrate his bounty, his intelligence, and his generosity, when he said,[1] A.D. [1568.]

The productive vine branch of the poets and doctors;
The fragrant fruit tree of the learned and gamesters;
The sheltering tree of guests and strangers;
The triumphant ever-shady tree of the brughaidhs and biatachs;

the generating furnace of prowess and honour; the golden ridge-pole of generosity; the bounteous, decisive, truly-learned prince; the defensive column of the right and justice of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, in accordance with their privileges and old books; a Cormac Ua Cuinn-cet-chathaigh[2] in knowledge, skill, and sciences; the Cuchullainn of the territory of Connacht in contending against, and triumphing over, enemies and pirates;[3] the rewarding, generous, Guaire[4] of the race of Muiredhach Muillethain; the Laech-Liathmhaine[5] of Leth-Cuinn for generosity, truth, and bounty; a man who preserved his fame, his name, his repute, his charity, his humanity, and his good intelligence, from the age of infancy to the time of his death, and even at the hour of death, free from

whose generosity obtained for him the name of "Guaire the Hospitable."

[3] *Laech-Liathmhaine.* "Hero of Liathmhain." The name of this person was Cuan Mac Cailchin. His fort of Liathmhain, or Cloch-Liathmhaine, is no longer in existence; but the name is preserved in that of the townland of Cloghleafin, in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork.

gan ercuine, gan oirbire gan aṫromráṫ, ro ċaiṫ a ríġe ocus a ro flaiṫeb, a ġaiṫḃreb ocus a ġnoṁ inṁe, do réir ṁenman a ṁór croiḋe buḋéin. Acht chena, ger ḃáṫḃal re ġairnéir ocus ger lionmar re lánroillriugad, ocus giṫ nár ḃéidir a ríom re na ro eolchaib creitti a ṫigernair ar na criochaib ocus ar na caomṫuathaib ar reṫ urṁóir Chonnacht a cill ocus a tuaiṫ, ni ro ráġaiṫ luaṫ én duinn doiġrecht, acht aṁáin ro ṫuill bennachtain ocus buidechus érlom ocus egoilrech, fileḋ ocus ollaman, ḋocht ocus ḋaintreaḋtach, ḋeoraiḋ ocus ḋíllechtaḋ, anḃfann ocus oiliġrech, aoirra marbra ocus móriġalair, aoidhed ocus ionnoirtach, ḃó réin ocus dá iarrma ocus dá oiġredhaib. Fuair fór tabairt ocus tiḋlucaḋ tromaḋḃail on Trinóid ḋoġhaide tre perranaiġ .i. galar gan accair gan anbfhorlonn, gan ḟuairr gan gráin, a ċiall ocus a ċuimne, a serrún ocus a roṫuicri réin ar a ċommur, go bruair aiṫriġe ioḋan ocus aiṫrechur aḋḃail ina ċionaid, iar gcaiṫeṁ ochtṁoḋa bliaḋan achtmad fuaill, ocus trí ficid bliadan deiḋrin na ab ar oilén na Trinóide for loċ Cé ocus for Loċ uachtair, ocus bliaḋuin ir luġa nó ficeḋ na airdtigerna ar criochaib clainni Mhaolruanaid go huiliḃ, ocus leṫ gach aon bliadna ḋiḃrin a brorlongport ar maċaire Chonnacht, daiṁḃeoin morán do Ghalloib ocus do Ghaoiḋealaib Erenn ocus gach comarsan áirchena; nó gomad dá bliadain ocus dá ficeṫ ro ċaiṫ Mac Diarmada ar an ordugadrin; ocus irré

[1] *From satire.* Here begins the fragment in the British Museum MS., Clar. 45, which has hitherto passed for a *portion* of the MS. H. 1. 19; but as the contents of the four first pages of the Brit. Mus. fragment are also contained in the MS. H. 1. 19, it is plain that the former cannot be a part of the latter. It is rather a portion of another copy of the same annals, made about the same time as the MS. H. 1. 19, and seemingly belonging to the same owner, namely, Brian Mac Dermot, chief of Moylurg. This fragment is indicated by the title "Clar." in the following notes. Its relation to the MS. H. 1. 19 forms the subject of some observations in the Introduction.

[2] *Guests and exiles.* aoiḋeḋ ocus ionnartach, Clar., where the words are transposed.

satire[1] or reproach, censure or malediction, rebuke or envy; who spent his sovereignty and great lordship, his wealth and large property, according to the desire of his own great heart. But, though it would be excessive to relate, and copious to completely illustrate, and though the most learned could not calculate, the power of his sovereignty over the districts and fair territories throughout the greater part of Connacht, both ecclesiastical and lay, he left not the value of one groat of inheritance; but he earned the blessing of patrons and ecclesiastics, poets and doctors, the poor and widows, strangers and orphans, the infirm and pilgrims, martyrs, and victims of heavy sickness, guests and exiles,[2] for himself, and for his posterity, and heirs. He obtained, moreover, prodigious bounty and gifts from the elect Trinity, viz., illness without pain, without oppression, without anguish, without horror, and the command of his own sense, memory, reason, and understanding, until he experienced pure penance, and great penitence for his faults, after spending nearly[3] eighty years. And three score years[4] of this period he was abbot in Trinity-Island on Loch-Cé, and on Loch-uachtair, and nineteen years chief lord over all the territories of the Clann-Maelruanaidh;[5] and the half of every year of these he spent in an encampment on Machaire-Connacht, in despite of many of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn, and of all other neighbours; (or it was[6] forty-two years, perhaps, Mac Diarmada spent in that manner); and the

A.D. [1568.]

[2] *Nearly.* achtmad fuall, "but little," Clar. fuall, MS.

[4] *Three score years.* trí fichet bliadan. Doubtless a mistake for trí bliadna fichet, "twenty-three years."

[5] *Of the Clann-Maelruanaidh.* Clainni Mhaolruanaidh, MS. clomne Maoil, Clar. The Clar. fragment adds, "amail adubramar naminiaid; ocus is é an Ruaidri sin fós do chuir dá bliadain ocus dá fichet, &c.;" "as we have said further on [lit. 'after us']; and it was this Ruaidhri that spent two score and two years," &c. See next note.

[6] *Or it was.* The original of the clause in parenthesis is given in slightly altered phraseology in the Clar. fragment, where the clause is also a little transposed. The construction of the entire entry is very loose and inaccurate in style.

ionad inambiḋ a forlongport ar an bfeḋḟin go gnathaċ .i. um ṡeiṫín na gcend ocus um ṡuarán nGar, ocus um iomairle moiġe hOi, ocus ar gach taoḃ ṫíḃ. Acht chena rodiormuis an teiṫm tar nach dtíaġar, ocus ar nach eidir iomgabáil fair, co bfuair barr comna iar nairfirenn ocus iar brṫoigeṙt, Dardaoin mandáil ar caiṫiṁiġ Mic Diarmada, ocus gusrus áḃlucaḃ a corp go huaral onorach a naḋḃa na naom ocus a niomdha na nérlum .i. for oilén na Trinóide, amail ro ordaig fein a chur a naḋlucad na nab roime, do andáil ocus do foillriugad a egna ocus a eoluis, ocus do ṫiultaġad don diomus, ocus do ṁéduġad onóra na heġluisi na ṫiaiḋ. Ro arġnám a anum iarsin ar an gcaisc gcoitċinn gan ċriċ gan foiscend in récula reculorum amen; conid dó ro ráiḋ ant uċdar an rann,

Acht mbliadna fercu derḃ ḋam,
Cuig ced is míle bliadan,
O ġein Crist, oirir fada,
Dáil Ruaidri Mic Diarmada.

Acht chéna, do riġneḋ cruit gan ċéis ocus ceall gan abaḋ, ocus tír gan tigerna, do ṫír Mic Diarmada ahaiṫle ḋáil Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, óir tangadar uile iomḋa iar na ég .i. díṫ ocus dilġend Chlainni Mhaolruanaiḋ ro na nert conuige sin. Ro maolaḃ a menma ocus a meisnech; ro bochtaiġeḋ a bruġhada ocus a biatadaiġ ocus a bainṫreaḋṫhaiġh; ro hionnarbad a hérloim ocus a hollamain ocus a hoiscinniġ; ro

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[1] *Was wont to be.* inambiḋ, MS. amboiḋ, Clar.

[2] *Near.* um. im, Clar.

[3] *After mass.* iar nairfirenn. iar nairfirionn, Clar.

[4] *Thursday.* The page of the MS. H. 1. 19 (fol. 97 b) containing the rest of the entries for this year is a good deal injured, and some words have consequently been supplied from the Clar. fragment.

[5] *Of the patrons.* na nérlum; supplied from Clar.

[6] *In the sepulchre.* a naḋlucad. a niomdha, Clar.

[7] *His wisdom and knowledge.* a egna ocus a eoluis; supplied from Clar.

place in which his fortified camp was wont to be[1] during that time was near[2] Sceithin-na-cend, and near[3] Fuaran-Gar, and near[3] Imaire-Maighe-hAi, and on each side of them. But the disease from which there is no escape, and which cannot be avoided, attacked him, and he died after communion, after mass,[3] and after precept, on Maunday Thursday,[4] on Carraig-Mic-Diarmada; and his body was nobly, honourably, interred in the abode of the saints, and the bed of the patrons,[5] i.e. in Trinity-Island, as he himself had ordered that he should be buried in the sepulchre[6] of the preceding abbots, to exhibit, and manifest, his wisdom and knowledge,[7] and to renounce pride, and to magnify the honour of the church after him. His[8] soul afterwards journeyed to the general Pasch without end or limit, in sæcula sæculorum.[9] Amen. It was for him, therefore, the author[10] composed the stanza,

A.D. [1568.]

"Sixty-eight years, certain to me,
Five hundred, and a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ, a long record,
To the death of Ruaidhri MacDiarmada."

Moreover, Mac Diarmada's country was made a harp without a céis,[11] and a church without an abbot, after the death of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, for numerous evils[12] came after his decease, viz., the ruin and destruction of the power which the Clann-Maelruanaidh possessed up to that time. Their ardour and spirit were blunted; their[13] brughaidhs,[14] and biatachs,[15] and widows, were impoverished; their[13] patrons, and professors, and airchinnechs

[8] *His.* a. Omitted in Clar.

[9] *Sæculorum.* ꝛeclorum, MS. and Clar.

[10] *Author.* uċoar. uꝺoar, Clar.

[11] *Céis.* A *céis* (pron. *kaysh*) is explained in *Lebar na hUidhre* as "a small harp which accompanied a large one." See O'Donovan's *Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, v. *céis.*

[12] *Numerous evils.* uilc iomḋa; supplied from Clar.

[13] *Their.* The chronicler is here speaking of MacDermot's country; and for "their" we should probably translate "its."

[14] *Brughaidhs.* Extensive farmers.

[15] *Biatachs.* Another class of landholders.

mugharghedh ocus ro marbad morán dá macaibh fir ocus deghdaoinibh. Ro fárr cosad coitchenn etir Ghallaibh ocus Ghaoidhealaibh, Albanchaibh ocus Saxanaibh, fri Conchobair ocus clainn Maolruanaigh, taoiseachaibh ocus túatha, tarsin an aird flatha. Ro fársoigedh mag Luirg ocus mag Aoi ocus Airtech, ocus túatha Connacht co huilidhe o loch Aillinne go Camfruthán. Ro fárr, imorro, fuacht ocus frithgoirta, gaoth ocus eigion, flaith ocus fársaing, indligedh ocus édualang, fechnoin na gcrioch ocus na gcennadach. Ro hionnarbad ocus ro heirrséidhedh iad uile etir faor ocus daor a gcrichaibh ciana comaigtecha .i. a tír Mhalgaidh ocus a tir Fiacrach, a miochair Connacht ocus a Mainechaibh, a clainn Connmaidh ocus a clainn Ricaird. Aball eli .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada do fiosad ina ionad, do thoil cille ocus tuaithi, eglaisi ocus ollaman. Cundaoi clainni Ricaird .i. Mairghrég, ingen Donnchada mic Conchobair hi Briain .i. an ben ir ferr do bói a nDruinn ina haimsir féin, dhéc an bliadain sin. O Conchubair Sligigh .i. Domnall do theacht a Saxranaibh, ocus pairtes do thabairt leis ar a duthaid o in banfigan.

Ictt. Enair. Noi mbliadna ocus tri fichit, cuig cet ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Creccha aidhble oirrdercca do denum do Ruairc .i. Magnus mac Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc, ocus do Mhág Uidir .i. Cuconnacht og mac Conconnacht, ar Mac Diarmada .i. Toirrdhealbach Mac Diarmada, ... cuig mile bó cona nduol

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[1] *Annihilated and slain.* The order in Clar. is ro marbad ocus ro mugaidhedh, "were slain and annihilated."

[2] *After.* tarsin. déis, MS.

[3] *Entirely.* co huilidhe. Omitted in Clar.

[4] *Moreover.* imorro. Omitted in Clar.

[5] *Famine.* frithgoirta. frioghoirta, Clar.

[6] *Violence.* eigion; egen, Clar.

[7] *Foreign.* comaigtidh, Clar.

[8] *This year.* The phraseology of this entry is different in Clar., but the difference is not important. The next entry, which is not in Clar., is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[9] *January.* There is a blank space in the MS. for the day of the week. In Clar. dardaoin, "Thursday," has been written in the margin, and then

were expelled, and many of their princes and nobles were annihilated and slain.[1] A general war broke out between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, Albanachs and Saxanachs, the Sil-Conchobhair and Clann-Maelruanaidh, chieftains and people, after[2] the high prince. Magh-Luirg, and Magh-Ai, and Airtech, and the districts of Connacht from Loch-Aillinne to Cam-sruthan, were entirely[3] wasted. Moreover,[4] cold and famine[5], theft and violence,[6] rapine and desecration, illegality and oppression, grew throughout the districts and tribes. They were all banished and driven, both high and low, to distant, foreign[7] territories, viz., to Tir-Amhalghaidh, and to Tir-Fiachrach, to Lower Connacht, to the Mainechs, to Clann-Connmhaigh, and to Clann-Rickard. Another person, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was made king in his place, with the consent of the church and laity, of ecclesiastics and ollamhs. The countess of Clann-Rickard, i.e., Margaret, the daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, died this year.[8] O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Domhnall, came from England, and brought with him a patent for his country from the queen. A.D. [1568.]

The kalends of January.[9] The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-nine years. Enormous, splendid, depredations were committed by O'Ruairc,[10] i.e. Maghnus, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and by Mag Uidhir,[11] i.e. Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, upon Mac Diarmada, i.e. Toirdelbhach Mac Diarmada, *when they carried off*[12] five thousand cows, with a [1569.]

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expunged, the criteria bt bi† aoíe (for bliadain bisect aoine, signifying "a year [after] bissextile, Friday,") being added. But this is incorrect, as the first of January occurred on a Sunday in the year 1569.

[10] *O'Ruairc.* Ua Ruairc, Clar., which omits the pedigree above given of the person referred to.

[11] *Mag Uidhir.* His Christian name, and that of his father, are omitted in Clar.

[12] *When they carried off.* The corresponding words are obliterated in the MS. They are omitted in Clar., which also wants the additional words cuig mile bó cona noiol capall ocus da gach eodil eli.

capall ocus da gach eodáil eli, ionnus gus millead ocus gus mórdhuaidhred Connachta[1] ocus Mag Luirg go huilidhe don creich sin, ler marbadh dá noirsemnaidh[2] ocus da narrdreadhdhachaidh, ocus dá lucht fogantа. Creca-mórа eli do denum do Mac Diarmada ar O Ruairc[3] mar an cedna. Morán uile do denum an dliadain sin a nDruinn, ocus a Connachta go hairgdi. Rogg Chomain do tabairt dO Chondubair dond don giusdis, ocus are Diarmaid mac Cairbre meic Eogain dachaich int O Condubair, ocus sin hanmig sinie ainm in giusdis.

Ictt. Enáir; deich mbliadna ocus tri fichit, ocus coig cead ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Cogadh mor deirge eter dhlainn Mic Diarmada .i. clann Ruaidri mic Taidg Mic Diarmada, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada cona bhraithrechaib, gus fargaigheadh na tiri ocus na treada, na hiatha ocus na haicmedha na comhgar. Ro fordodar clann Eogain Mic Diarmada tri cead Albanach anaghaidh dhlainn Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus do cuiredh clann Ruaidri aran tir go cloinn Connmaigh, ocus go Mainechaibh. Ro millead morán a muig Luirg leis na hAlbanachuibh sin a cill ocus a tuaith; ocus an la deigenach tarsin a naimsire do tabairt dona hAlbanachuibh sin, tainic Brian mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada cona bhraithribh .i. clann Tomaltaigh mic Taidg mic Diarmada, ar cloinn Connmaigh dhrechain an tire, ocus ro leigsed sgeimealta uatha fo na negscairdibh ar gelar Albanach dimdeachta; ocus ro marbad leo Diarmaid riabach mac Eogain mic Taidg [Mic] Diarmada don reim sin; ocus ro bui mor an sgel ante doroidhcius and .i. an mac

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[1] *Connacht.* Omitted in Clar.

[2] *Ploughmen.* oirsemnaib; dat. pl. of oirsem.

[3] *O'Ruairc.* See note [10], p. 405.

[4] *Name.* This entry, (which is not in Clar.), is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who adds mor Brian, "I am Brian."

[5] *Brothers.* This clause is a little different in Clar., where the brothers are also called the sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada.

proportionate quantity of horses, and of all other kinds of spoil, so that all Connacht[1] and Magh-Luirg were injured, and greatly disturbed, by this depredation, through the number of ploughmen,[2] great farmers, and servants that were slain. Other great depredations were committed by MacDiarmada upon O'Ruairc[3] in like manner. Numerous injuries were committed this year in Erinn, and particularly in Connacht. Ros-Comain was given by O'Conchobhair to the Justiciary; and Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, was the O'Conchobhair; and Sir Henry Sidney was the Justiciary's name.[4] A.D. [1569.]

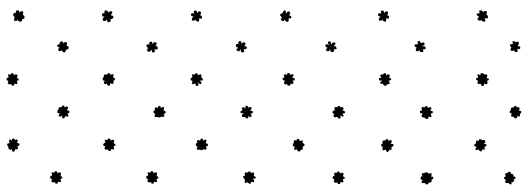
The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventy years. A great war broke out between the descendants of Mac Diarmada, viz., the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Toirdelbhach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, with his brothers,[5] so that the territories and houses, the lands and septs, in their neighbourhood were wasted. The sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada retained three hundred[6] Albanachs against the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and the sons of Ruaidhri were driven out of the country, to Clann-Connmhaigh, and to the Mainechs. Much was destroyed in Magh-Luirg by those Albanachs, in church and territory. And on the last day, after those Albanachs had completed their period of service, Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, with his kinsmen, (viz., the sons of Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada), came out of Clann-Connmhaigh to view the country; and they sent skirmishing parties against their enemies, on hearing that the Albanachs had departed; and Diarmaid Riabhach, the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg [Mac][7] Diarmada, was killed by them in that incursion; and a great loss[8] was the person [1570.]

[6] *Three hundred.* τρι cεo. Supplied from Clar. The MS. H. 1, 19 has Albanach mora ("great Albanachs," i.e. a large number of Albanachs). The next page of the MS. (H. 1. 19) is almost entirely obliterated, and the remaining entries for this year are therefore taken from the Clar. fragment.

[7] *Mac.* Omitted in MS., and also in Clar.

[8] *Loss.* scel; lit. "story."

rig [dob ferr][1] durmor dia coirrsine feirin, doinech ocus doirbert [ocus] doirrdercus. Do rignegar na hAlbanaig rin ro daoi ar fardód ag clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada creca móra a moig Luirg irin ló céona .i. an trer lá do tsamrad. In preirirdenr .i. Edbard Fetón do doigechd a Connachtaib an samrad rin, ocus armáil na bainrigna leir, maille re hérge amac Connacht an méid ra humal dó dib .i. iarla clainni Ricaird ocus slicht Uilleg an fiona uile, ocus riol gCeallaig ocus clann Domnaill ant sleibe ruaid, ocus cairtín Coiléir ocus Faidricín Ciomróg, ocus eirge amac na Gaillibe, ocus morán ele nac roic linn dáirib; ocus tiagaid rin uile do gabáil Cairléin Gruda. Mac Uilliam a Búrc cona braitrib ocus cona comrogur, ocus clann Oilbéirr a Búrc, do cruinniugad slúag moir dAlbanachuib,



Ict. Enair. En bliadain dhec ocus tri ficher, u. cet ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Preirirdenr Coigid Connacht a mbaile Atha Luain an tanra. O Conchobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eogain Coeich hi Conchobair do dul na cenn, ocus a gabail leirin preirirdenr ar a iocht fein. A mac féin .i. Aod O Conchobair, ocus Aod mac hi Chonchobair ruaid, ocus aroile do daomib

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[1] *The best.* dob ferr, Omitted in MS. and Clar.

[2] *And.* The character representing ocus is also omitted in the MS., and in Clar.

[3] *Sliabh-ruadh.* This is the name of a mountain near Blessinton, county Wicklow. The Clann-Domhnaill of Sliabh-ruadh, one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster, were seated in the present bar. of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow; their possessions, called the Clandonnell's country, lying along the mountain of Sliabh-ruadh. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1570, note [j].

[4] *Patrickin*; i.e. "little Patrick."

[5] *Albanachs.* This word concludes

who fell there, i.e. by far [the best[1]] prince of his own immediate kindred, in hospitality, energy, [and[2]] dignity. Those Albanachs, who had been retained by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, committed great depredations in Magh-Luirg on the same day, i.e. the third day of summer. The President, i.e. Edward Fitton, came into Connacht this year, accompanied by the Queen's forces, together with the rising out of Connacht, (as many of them as were obedient to him), viz., the Earl of Clann-Rickard, and all the race of Ulick-an-fhiona, and the Sil-Cellaigh, and the Clann-Domhnaill of Sliabh-ruadh,[3] and Captain Collier, and Patrickin[4] Cusack, and the rising out of Gaillimh, and many more that we cannot enumerate; and all these went to take the castle of Sruthair. Mac William Burk, with his kinsmen and relatives, and the sons of Oliver Burk, assembled a large army of Albanachs,[5] A.D [1570.]

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The kalends[6] of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred and seventy-one years. The President[7] of the province of Connacht was in the town of Ath-Luain at this time. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech O'Conchobhair, went to meet him; and he was taken prisoner by the President whilst under his own guarantee.[8] His own son, i.e. Aedh O'Conchobhair, and Aedh, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and other choice [1571.]

fol. 27b in the Clar. fragment, where a deficiency occurs. The next entry in it belongs to 1577. See note[1], p. 414 *infra*.

[6] *Kalends.* The events of this year (1571) are contained in the MS. H. 1, 19, fol. 98 *b*, the date "1561" appearing over the entries; but this date has been properly corrected to 1571. The Clar. fragment has no notice of the events of this year.

[7] *President.* Sir Edward Fitton.

[8] *Under his own guarantee.* ar a iochc fein; i.e. under his (Sir Edward Fitton's) own assurance of protection.

tosča, do dul go baile Ata Luain luchț arțțraiġ O Conchobair dr[ ]a dig órda allamuiġ don čairț dóib. Tucsat O Conchobair ar athairi ó Ghallaib leo. Ar teachț hi Conchobair ó Ghallaib amlaid sin so sardó ocht ced Albanach, ocus so cengail re fein ocus clann Eogain mic Diarmada re čeli. Tiaġair ar siobal slúaġed a nuachtar Connacht. Loiscid an popul coeč ocus Cruačon, ocus cethroma[ ], ocus tucadar creča móra leo, ocus tangadar slan. An preimdenn do teachț ar mačaire Connacht sluaġ mor. Daile an torair ocus an [cairlen sia]bach do ġabáil leis, ocus so brir an cairlén siabach, ocus so hill ar aird iarsin. O Conchobair donn ocus a Albanaiġ do deč a mad Luirg na gcoinne ag togbáil bertedn for gač [leič], ocus ar mag Luirg co hairiġli, oir do bói ced Mic Diarmada aca čuice. Ni raibe Brian mac Ruaidri, ina a braičrech, ocus OConchobair dén sgél mun am sin, ocus ni raibe a sir ag Brian, O Conchobair do deič a nanbriaț do no gur derb dein a anbriaț .i. gurro ġab Diarmaid mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach og mac Tomaltaiġ mic Diarmada, iar čaobad muinteri hi Conchobair dóib, ocus gur benad a neič ocus a neidiġe dib. Ro eloḃ Tomaltach og a gcionn athairi iarsin; so benad suarlucad arr Diarmaid. A sroiḃ ocus cuid da čaoraiġeċt do Buain do Brian mac Diarmada dona hAlbanchaib sin hi Conchobair ina diaid. Ro bói Brian dein ina luidi a tinner ar an bśeḃ sin uile. Iar neisiġe arr a luiḃe dó so den ba ocus eič dO Conchobair. Ro marbad sór le Brian don čoġad sin mac Conchobair mic Caṫaoir hi Conchobair, ocus ceṫrar da muintir maille sir. Forlongport do denum do [Brian] mac Diarmada, ocus do clann Tomaltaiġ mic Diarmada, um sáṫ Shrénuinn, ocus órin co Camsruṫan. Creča móra do denum ar ab na Duille doib, ocus creč eli ar Mac Donnchada an Chosuinn.

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1 *Cethroma*[ ]. The second member of this name is obliterated.

men, went to the town of Ath-Luain, a ship's company. O'Conchobhair [ ] a hotel for them outside the court. They brought O'Conchobhair by stealth from the Foreigners. After O'Conchobhair had thus come from the Foreigners, he retained 800 Albanachs, and he and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada combined together. They went on an expedition to Upper Connacht. They burned the Pobal-caech, and Crúthonn, and Cethroma[1][ ]; and they brought great preys with them, and returned safely. The President came upon Machaire-Connacht, with a great army. Baile-an-tobair, and the [Caislen-ria]bhach, were taken by him; and he broke down the Caislen-riabhach, and turned back afterwards. O'Conchobhair Donn, and his Albanachs, were in Magh-Luirg before them, levying tributes on every [side], and on Magh-Luirg especially, for they had Mac Diarmada's permission thereto. Brian son of Ruaidhri was not, nor were his kinsmen, acting with O'Conchobhair about that time; and Brian did not know that O'Conchobhair was acting treacherously, until he himself proved his treachery, i.e. until he apprehended Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, after they had sided with O'Conchobhair's people, and until their horses and armour were taken from them. Tomaltach Og escaped in the course of some time after that. A ransom was exacted from Diarmaid. His stud, and some of his herds, were afterwards taken from Brian Mac Diarmada, by those Albanachs of O'Conchobhair. Brian himself was lying in pain during all that time. On his recovery, he took cows and horses from O'Conchobhair. The son of Conchobhar, son of Cathair O'Conchobhair, and four of his people, were killed by Brian, moreover, in that war. An encampment was made by [Brian] Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, about Rath-Brenainn, and from that to Cam-sruthan. They committed great depredations upon the abbot of the Buill, and another

A.D. [1571.]

inis Floinn umorro, ocus inis mic Dáiri, do losccad leo isin bliadain ceona. An preisidenz do teacht co Ross Chomáin, ocus a beit reacht reachtmuine na comnaide innte. A filled tar ais dosridir, ocus ro fagaib braigde. An preisidén do techt a Connachtaib dosridir armáil mór do muintir na bainrighna, ocus dul doib a gclainn Ricaird. Iarla clainni Ricaird ocus an sluag Gall sin do dul a gCúilecha, ocus a do no tri do baltaib cairlen do gabail doib. O Domnaill, .i. Aod mac Maghnuis hi Domnaill, do teacht a niochtar Connacht, ocus clann Eogain mic Diarmada do dul na cuinne co Baile atha fada, ocus cengal re roile bóid anaghaid a nercairead diblionaid. O Domnaill do fillsiud a nUlltoib dosridir. [Cuid] mor dia muinntir [do] teacht le clainn Eogain, maille re na ndaoinib féin, ocus ro innroighset forlongport Briain mic Diarmada a gclainn Fagartaigh, ocus ro benadar sicc ceo go bfuillsiud do buaid, cona ndiol do caiplib de, ocus tangadar slán. An preisidenz do bet a gCuilech mun am sin. Teachta do dol na ceno ó Brian do corradoid na ngniom sin sis. Nir failligheo na sgela sin larin preisidenz cona Ghallaib, oir ni dernad oirisiom ina comnaide no go tanic a gclainn Chonnmaigh. Teid Brian mac Diarmada ocus clann Tomaltaig mic Diarmada na coinne a clainn Chonnmaigh, ocus do leig re Brian roime ar air a maid Luirg, do brat Mic Diarmada ocus Albanach, ocus do roighne fein comnaide na deoid a gclainn Connmaigh an aghaid sin; ocus ro gabsat ionad coinne re roile ar na márach a Rát na gcléirech. Do freagradar ant ionad coinne sin let ar let, ocus ro bói Mac Diarmada ocus a clann, ocus Tadg mac Cathail mic Diarmada a gCluain na cea[ ]a nuachtar tire. Acht chena nir failligheo le Brian cona briathrub an tairising sin, oir ro treoraighset an sluag daon uige o re[ ] macaire Connacht co bealach [na nur] mointe or cionn

depredation upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Inis-Floinn, moreover, and Inis-Mic-David, were burned by them in the same year. The President came to Ros-Comain, and was seven weeks residing in it. He turned back again, and left hostages. The President came to Connacht again, with a large armament of the queen's people; and they went into Clann-Rickard. The Earl of Clann-Rickard, and this army of Foreigners, went into Cuilecha, and took two or three castellated towns. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, came to Lower Connacht; and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada went to meet him to Baile-esa-dara, and they combined together against their enemies. O'Domhnaill returned again to Ulster. A large [number] of his people went with Eoghan's sons, along with their own people; and they attacked Brian Mac Diarmada's residence in Clann-Faghartaigh; and they took from him two thousand cows, and more, with a proportionate number of horses, and returned safely. The President was this time in Cuilecha. Messengers went to meet him from Brian, to complain to him of those deeds. These reports were not neglected by the President, with his Foreigners, for he made no stay, or delay, until he came into Clann-Connmhaidh. Brian Mac Miarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, went to meet him in Clann-Connmhaidh; and he sent Brian on before him again to Magh-Luirg, to watch Mac Diarmada and the Albanachs, and he himself remained after him in Clann-Connmhaidh that night; and they appointed to meet each other on the morrow at Rath-na-cleirech. This appointment was observed on both sides; and Mac Diarmada and his sons, and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, were in Cluain-na-cea[ ] in Uachtar-tírè. This invitation was not neglected by Brian and his kinsmen, for they guided the army, in one march, from the [ ] of Machaire-Connacht to Bealach[-na-nur]-mhointe

A.D. [1571.]

droicit mic Muanaig. Do rónrat began rcíraid ocur comnaide annrin. Teid Brian ocur Sean mac Tomair mic Ricaird [ ], ro bói na rirriam mun am rin, ocur reban dona Gaoidelaib maille rú, riar na Gallaib ar innroiged na Buille.

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Mac hI Ghadra, .i. Cian mac Diarmada mic Eogain hI Ghadra, dhec. O Conchobair donn ocur O Conchobair ruadh, ocur rlicht Toirrdhelbaig Laignig meg Dhomnaill, do dul ar ionnroiged ar Mac Donnchada an Chorainn, ocur creca mora do denam doib. Cathal og mac hI Conchobair Sligidh ocur Albanaig dia lenmain a gCoirrrliab ocur tre mag Luirg, ocur arrin co Tuillrci, ocur gan bred orra no co rangadar Clocan na rigraidi. Degan greamma do beit do marcruag na dóra orra annrin. Killed orra do dun na reðna, ocur Ruaidri glarr, mac Briain ðoeið mic Ruaidri ðlair, do ðuidim den buille ga le Brian mac hI Fhlannagain, ocur a rochtain rein rlan cona creccaib. O Conchobair Sligig ocur Brian mac Diarmada do dul a gceand cairdin Mailbie .i. tigerna Chonnacht ó Ghallaib, ar na fagail dóib a Roir Comain, ocur ra forbaoilib an cairdin rompu diblionaib; ocur ro iarrradar rluag fair do buain buna Broðoeir dO Dhomnaill. Ro fagbadar an rluag benta nandiaid. Teid O Conchobair dia ðaile rein, ocur ro fagaib Brian re hagharo ant rluaig do ðairrring ðuige. Iar dinól a rluaig imorra don cairdin, ro ðluair roime an ced lá no co ráinic cuil Cerrra an ucht Bhuille, ocur teid ar na mharach tar

[1] *Buill.* This is the last legible word in fol. 98 *b*; but it is plain that the entries for the year 1571 did not end here. The next page of the MS. H. 1, 19, (which is the last page but one of the MS.), begins, also imperfectly, with entries of events belonging to the year 1577; of which it contains several that are not to be found in the Clar. fragment.

above Droichet-Mic-Muanaigh. They made a short rest and stay there. Brian, and John the son of Thomas, son of Rickard [ ], who was sheriff at that time, accompanied by a band of the Gaeidhel, went before the Foreigners, to attack the Buill.[1] A.D. [1571.]

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The son of O'Gadhra, i.e. Cian, the son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, died. O'Conchobhair Donn, and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Laighnech Mac Domhnaill, went on a foray against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and committed great depredations. Cathal Og, the son of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Albanachs, pursued them into Corr-sliabh, and through Magh-Luirg, and from that to Tuilsce; but they did not overtake them until they reached Clochan-na-righraidhi, where the cavalry of the pursuers had them a little in check. The rear of the army turned back upon them, and Ruaidhri Glas, son of Brian Caech, son of Ruaidhri Glas, was slain with one blow of a lance, by Brian, son of O'Flannagain; and they arrived safely themselves, with their preys. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Brian MacDiarmada, went to meet Captain[2] Malbie, the lord of Connacht on the part of the Foreigners, on their finding him in Roscomain; and the captain welcomed them both; and they asked him for an army to take Bun-Drobhais from O'Domhnaill. They left the army to be assembled after them. O'Conchobhair went to his own place, and left Brian for the purpose of drawing the army to him. After his army had been mustered by the captain, moreover, he advanced the first day until he reached Cuil-Cesra, in front of Buill, and went on the [1577.]

[1] The hiatus in this latter manuscript, which begins under the year 1570 (see note 5, p. 406) terminates with the word "Dercroech," fifth line from bottom, p. 416.

[2] *Captain.* cuipin, MS.

Coippṙliab buḋḋuaiḋ no go ranic Ḃaile an ṁúta. Tanic O Conchobair Sligiġ ocur mac Uilliam Burc ċuca annṙin, ocur maiṫi Connacht uile acht O Ruairc aṁáin, ocur a coimċinél. Tiaġaiḋ rompu go bun Droḋoeir agt a haiṫle. Ro ġabaḋ an baile gan ṫuirech leo. Ro marbad mac Cathail ċleirigh dén urchur ga do mac 1 Domnaill .i. Aoḋ og mac Aoḋa ḋuiḃ 1 Dhomnaill. Ro loiscead ocur ro marbad ochtar do Sacranchaib imon mbaile rin, ocur ro ragaiḋ an cairtin an baile ag O Conchobair don dul rin. Clann Duiḃḟiṫ na hAlban .i. Domnall óg ocur Ferdorċa, cona mbraiṫriḃ, ocur cona coimċinel Albanach ocur Erennach, do ḋul ar O Conchobair ndonn ar riobal innroigid, ocur crech do buain de doiḃ. O Conchobair fein, ocur rirrriam rorra Comáin, do ḃreṫ orra began daoineḃ. Filled orra dAlbanchaib, ocur [ ] do maiṫiḃ Clainni Suiḃne do ṁarbad ann .i. Aoḋ mac Mhaolmuire, ocur Maolmuire mac Toirrdhelbaiġ ḋoiċ, [ ] mac Ruaidri ḋuiḃ mic Maolmuiri Mic Shuiḃni. Sloiġeaḃ le hUa nDomnaill .i. Aoḋ mac Maġnusa [ ] a niochtar Connacht. Creċa mora do ġenum ḃo a tir Oilella, ocur milled mor tigheḋ ocur ardḃonna do denum dO Domnaill dont rloiġeḋ rin a tír Oilella, ocur a luiġni ocur a gCairbri. Sirriam ċundae Sligiġ, .i. Ridered mac Teaboid buiḃe meg Seoinin, do ṁarbad a Sligech le hUa nDomnaill ag filled dont rloiġeḃ rin, ocur a imteachd fein rlán. Feitidech an ṁuilinn ċirr .i. Gerod dhec. Forlongport do ḋenuṁ dO Dhoṁnaill go bun Droḋoeir. O Conchobair Sligiġ do ċairrins ċairtin ċuigid Connacht go rluag mór Gall ocur Gaoidel maille rir, mar ataid riol Conchobair ocur

[1] *Petidech.* Petit, or Petty. The Clar. fragment recommences with this name, after the termination of the hiatus beginning under the year 1570, referred to in note [6], p. 408 *supra*. The text from this down to the word Gallaiḃ, line 1., page 420, has been taken from the MS. H. 1, 19, the phraseology of which is here almost identical with that of the Clar. fragment.

[2] *Garrett.* Gerod. This name

morrow across Corr-sliabh, northwards, until he reached Baile-an-mhúta. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Mac William Burk, came to them then, and all the nobles of Connacht, except O'Ruairc alone, and his kindred. They afterwards proceeded on to Bun-Drobhais. The place was captured by them without delay. The son of Cathal Clerech was killed with one cast of a spear by O'Domhnaill's son, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill. Eight of the Saxons were wounded and slain about that place; and the captain left the place to O'Conchobhair on that occasion. The Clann-Duibhsith of Alba, viz., Domhnall Og and Ferdorcha, with their brethren and kindred of Alba and Erinn, went on an expedition against O'Conchobhair Donn, and took a prey from him. O'Conchobhair himself, and the sheriff of Ros-Comain, overtook them, with a few men. The Albanachs turned upon them, and [ ] of the chieftains of Clann-Suibhne were slain there, viz., Aedh, son of Maelmuire; and Maelmuire, son of Toirdhelbhach Caech, [ ], son of Ruaidhri Dubh, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus [ ], into Lower Connacht. Great preys were taken by him in Tir-Oilella; and a great destruction of houses, and corn-fields, was committed by O'Domhnaill on that hosting in Tir-Oilella, and in Luighne, and in Cairbre. The sheriff of the county of Sligech, i.e. Richard, son of Tibbot Buidhe Mac Seoinin, was killed in Sligech by O'Domhnaill, when returning from that hosting; and he departed safely himself. Petidech[1] of the Muilenn-cerr, i.e. Garrett,[2] died. A fortified camp was established by O'Domhnaill against Bun-Drobhais. O'Conchobhair Sligigh brought[3] the captain[4] of the province of Connacht, together with a large army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel,

A.D. [1577.]

is added in the margin, in Clar., in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] Brought. do tairrinc; lit. "drew."

[4] *Captain.* Captain Malbie is meant. The word captain is frequently written cairin in the text, the t being omitted.

clann Maolruanaiḃ ocus sil gCeallaiġ. Ticiḋsin uile co mainistir na Buille a nuchd Coirpsleiḃ. Tiaġaiḃ tar sliaḃ sior ar na ḃarach, ocus ro gabad cuil Oegḋaid leo. Arsin co Baile an tocair ḋóiḃ, ocus ro ġaḃrad e mar an cedna. Arsin co bun Droḃaois doiḃ, ocus ro anrad ceithri lo con oiḋċe ag cur ċoscuis ann iar [n-aṫċur] i Dhomhnaill. Ro sillred co Sligech iarsin, ocus do reiḋiġred re hUa Ruairc. Ro creċrad cuid do ċloinn Diarmada ruaid na gcoillte, ag filled tarainis doiḃ. Ticid a mag Luirg arr a haiṫle. Baile na huama do tabairt ar iarrachd don ċairtin do Brian mac Diarmada. An cairtin da ġabail ag Eoin odhar mhaig Néill re haghaid ċogaid Albanach. Uaiṫne mac Aoḋa i Dhiomusaiġ do marbad le cuid do sil Morḋa a bhoill. Cairtin Harant ocus mac maigistir Fraṁga do ġaḃail do Rugraiḋi og O Morḋa. Ionnsoiged forlongphuirt do ṫabairt do Sagsranchaib ar Rugraiḃ og, ocus breiṫ ar Chormac mac hI Conchobair failgiġ isin forlongport sin. Diarr ċlainn Rugroiḋe oig, ocus a ben .i. ingen Aoḋa mic Sean mic Remuinn, ocus Cormac O Conchobair, do marbaḋ isin ḃforlongport le Sacsranchaib, ocus cairtin Harant do breiṫ leo ḋoiḃ ocus e leṫmarb. Fertoirċa mac Dhuiḃsiṫ .i. roġa a cinnḋ fein duairle ocus durrardus, do marbad le hEoin odhar mhaig Neill, ocus creċ mor do ṫabairt leis do. Baile an muta do ġaḃail do Sacsranchaib a ḃfhoill, ocus Mac Donnchada do ġabail leo ann .i. Aoḋ mac Cairbri mic Taiḋg, tigerna an ḃaile fein, ocus Cormac mac Taiḋg an triuḃair .i. Mac Donnchada tire hOilella. Sean salaċ mac

[1] *Sil-Conchobhair.* The Clar. fragment specifies the Irish chieftains who formed part of this army, as O'Conchobhair Ruadh, the son of O'Conchobhair Donn, Aedh O'Cellaigh, and Brian Mac Diarmada.

[2] *Coillte.* Coillte-Conchobhair, in the north of the county of Roscommon.

[3] *Magh-Luirg.* It is stated in the Clar. frag. that they rested one night at Baile-an-dúin, on their return.

[4] *Master Francis.* maigistir Fraṁga; i.e. Francis Cosby, the person engaged in the horrid massacre of Mullach-Maisten, or Mullaghmast. See under the year 1567.

such as the Sil-Conchobhair,[1] the Clann-Maelruanaidh, and Sil-Cellaigh. All these came to the monastery of the Buill, in front of Corr-sliabh. They went down across the mountain, on the morrow, and Cuil-Deghaidh was taken by them. From thence they went to Baile-an-tochair, and they took it likewise. They proceeded from thence to Bun-Drobhais, and they remained four days and nights feasting there, after [the expulsion] of O'Domhnaill. They returned to Sligech afterwards, and arranged with O'Ruairc. They plundered some of Clann-Diarmada Ruadh of the Coillte,[2] when returning. They came after this to Magh-Luirg.[3] Baile-na-huama was given as a loan to the captain, by Brian Mac Diarmada. The captain left it to John Odhar Mac Neill, for the purpose of warring against Albanachs. Uaithne, son of Aedh O'Dimusaigh, was killed by some of the Sil-Mordha in treachery. Captain Harant, and the son of Master Francis,[4] were captured by Rughraidhe Og O'Mordha, A camp assault was made by Saxons upon Rughraidhe Og, and they captured Cormac, the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, in that camp. Rughraidhe Og's two sons, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Aedh,[5] son of John, son of Redmond, and Cormac O'Conchobhair, were slain in the camp by Saxons; and they carried off Captain[6] Harant with them, and he half dead.[7] Ferdorcha Mac Duibhsith, i.e. the choice of his own kindred for nobility and guarantee, was killed by John Odhar Mac Neill, who carried off a great prey. Baile-an-muta was taken by Saxons in treachery; and Mac Donnchadha[8] was captured by them there, i.e. Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Tadhg,[9] the lord of the place itself, and Cormac, son of Tadhg-an-triubhais, i.e. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella. John Salach, son of

A.D. [1577.]

[5] *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh (or Hugh) O'Byrne, the father of the celebrated Fiagh Mac Hugh.

[6] *Captain.* cuipin, MS.

[7] *Half dead.* The Clar. frag. states that the son of Master Francis (the son of Francis Cosby, called Alexander by O'Sullivan) was killed by Rughraidhe Og, who escaped himself.

[8] *Mac Donnchadha.* Mac Donough of Corann.

[9] *Tadhg.* This Tadhg was the son of Ruaidhri Mac Donough, according to the Clar. fragment.

Aoδa mic Seain mic Remuinn do [marδaδ] le Gallaiδ. Conchobar carrach mac 1 Chaṫain do marδaδ leir OCaṫain. Daile an muta do gabail le fliocht Tomaltaig Meic Donnchada, ocus le fliocht Dubgoill gruamga eir Sagranachaib. Cend maiṅistreaċ na Trinoide, ocus obair bagbuin Duna gar, do beṫ ar fiubal anaoinfechṫ eig Briain mac Ruaδri Meic Diarmada, oir dob e in Brian fin uachtaran na maiṅistreċ, ocus tigerna na carrge. Taδg mac Murchada meic Toirrdelbaig 1 Bhriain, ocus Toirdelbaċ mac meic Maṫgamna, dragail dair a ndeired na bliadnara; ocus ni roiδe a nEirinn na namrir fein fleasgaiδ buδ mo in fgel na iad and gaċ uile ċail. Robert Saδuir .i. ruḃrirriam cuindae Sligig do marδaδ, ocus feisfer da muinntir maraon fir, le Mac Donnchada in Chorainn. Eumand mac Murchada 1 Fergail ocus Conchobar og Mag Ranaill dragail dair.

Kll. Enair for ċeidin, ocus ari aoir in Tigerna in tanra ocht mbliadna deg ocus tri ficet, cuig ced ocus mile. Mac 1 Néill do marδaδ daon urchor do ga le mac 1 Gallċoδair .i. Enri O Neill, ocus rao mor int eaċt fin mac Toirdelbaig Loinig mic Neill ċonallaig. Uasal fagart oilein na Trinoide .i. Sean buiδe O Sergoid do δadhad ar loċ Ce la carg. Tigerna Luδa .i. Criδoir Fluingeδ do le[n]muin Meg Maṫguna a torraigechṫ, ocus a creċ roime. Mag Maṫuna do ṫaδairt ruaga doiδ, ocus tigerna Luδa, ocus mac Meg Conġarra .i. Brian, do marδaδ don ruaig fin, ocus cuigeр marcaċ maraon riu; ocus ra mor int eaċt fin do roinne in la fin. Seaṫan mac Donnchada meg Uidir do ċrochad le na derδraiṫriб fein .i. le Brian ocus

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[1] *Foreigners.* Gallaiδ. This is the last word legible in the MS. H. 1, 19, the page which follows (the final one) being totally defaced. The remainder of the text is therefore altogether taken from the Clar. fragment, in which this entry, and the three next, are added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Against.* eir (for air); lit. "upon."

[3] *By.* eig; which is corrupt. The more usual form is ac or ag.

[4] *The Rock;* i.e. Mac Dermot's Rock, in Loch-Cé.

Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond, [was killed] by Foreigners.[1] Conchobhar Carragh, the son of O'Cathain, was killed by O'Cathain. Baile-an-muta was taken by the descendants of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, and by the descendants of Dubhgall Gruamach, against[2] Saxons. The head (roof?) of the monastery of the Trinity, and the erection of the bawn of Dun-gar, were in progress at the same time by[3] Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; for this Brian was the superior of the monastery, and lord of the Rock.[4] Tadhg, the son of Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, and Toirdhelbhach, son of Mac Mathghamhna, died at the close of this year; and there were not in Erinn, in their own time, two youths of greater account than they in every way. Robert Savage, i.e. the sub-sheriff of the county of Sligo, was killed, and six of his people along with him, by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Edmond, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, and Conchobhar Og MagRanaill, died.[5] A.D. [1577.]

The kalends[6] of January on Wednesday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and seventy-eight years. O'Neill's son, i.e. Henry O'Neill, was killed with one cast of a spear by O'Gallchubhair's son; and he was a great loss, that son of Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Conallagh. The chief priest of Trinity-Island, i.e. John Buidhe O'Sergoid, was drowned in Loch-Cé on Easter-day. The Lord of Louth, i.e. Christopher Plunket, followed Mac Mathguna[7] in pursuit, who had his prey before him. Mac Mathuna[8] gave them an onset; and the Lord of Louth, and MagAenghusa, i.e. Brian, were killed in that onset, and five horsemen along with them: and that was a great deed he performed that day. John, the son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, was hanged by [1578.]

[5] *Died.* The writer, who adds mepi Opian mac Diapmada, "I am Brian Mac Dermot," had written part of another entry, which was afterwards expunged.

[6] *Kalends.* The entries for this year are all in the handwriting, and incorrect orthography, of Brian Mac Dermot.

[7-8] *Mac Mathguna—Mac Mathuna.* Corrupt forms of the name of Mac Mathghamhna, now Mac Mahon.

le Donnchad óg, ar tegarg Meg Uidir .i. Cuconnacht. Siarrriam connaoe Muige béo do marbad le Emann a Burc, mac Tomair in macire .i. Muiliprre mac Uatesr; ocus fa mor in fgeal frin; ocus a caislen na hEille do roinde int ecit frin. O Conchobair Sligig .i. Domnall mac Taidg meic Cathail oig, ocus mac mic Dhiarmada .i. Brian mac Ruaidri mic Dhiarmada, do dul go baile Atha cliath ar in comairle moir, ocus beit doib cuig fechtmaine ar in gcuirt frin, ocus onoir mor dragail doib o comairle na hErenn, ocus a teachd slan. Liatrouim muinntire hOilair do gabail le Saxanachaib ar Brian mac Briain 1 Ruairc, ocus cuigfir deg do marbad innte, ocus iumad da gach uile édail do bred erte. Mac 1 Ruairc .i. Brian do dul a gcend in giurtir, ocus réud dó re Gallaib, ocus a baile dragail dó .i. Liatrouim Rudraig og O Morga do marbud le Brian og mac Giollaphadraig ocus le Gallaib, ocus ni roibe a nEirinn fer millte eir Ghalluib bud mo na in fer frin; ocus fa fo mor int eacht he. Dun Droduir do cabairt do Uad Domnaill don giurtir, ocus da ced deg marg do buain de ar uel ampliur; ocus adeirmuid gurab olc do fri baile fleachta Briain Luighnig do reic fir O nDomnaill da leiged inn egla duinn a indirin. Rigtegh mor na carrige do tinnrgna do Brian mac Ruaidri Meic Diarmada, ocus dobi frin ocus cenn mainistrech na Trinoide, ocus baduan Duna gar ar friudal anaoinfecht aige; ocus ni roibe tigernus na tanaistrecht aige an uair frin. Uasal fagart Bhaile na cille a cloind

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[1] *Magh-eó.* "Plain of the Yew;" now Mayo. The name is corruptly written Muige [nom. Mag] béo by Mac Dermot.

[2] *Caislen-na-hEille.* The "castle of the Eill," now the Neale, in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo.

[3] *Muinter-Eolais.* The form of the name in the text, "Liatrouim muinntire Oilias," is very corrupt. But the same may be said generally of Brian Mac Dermot's orthography.

[4] *O'Mordha.* O'More. O Morga in the text; which is incorrect.

[5] *Against.* eir (*rectè* ar); lit. "upon."

[6] *O'Domhnaill.* This name is also written corruptly Uad Domnaill.

[7] *Brian Luighneach's descendants;* i.e. the sept of O'Conor Sligo.

his own brothers, viz., by Brian and Donnchadh Og, through the advice of Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuconnacht. The sheriff of the county of Magh-eó,[1] i.e. Meiler, the son of Walter, was killed by Edmond Burk, son of Thomas-an-Machaire; (and that was a great calamity; and in Caislen-na-hEille[2] he committed that deed). O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, and Mac Diarmada's son, i.e. Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, went to Baile-atha-cliath, to the great council; and they were five weeks at that court, and received great honour from the council of Erinn; and they returned safely. Liatruim of Muinter-Eolais[3] was taken by Saxons against Brian, the son of Brian O'Ruairc; and fifteen men were killed in it; and a great quantity of all kinds of spoil was taken out of it. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, went to meet the Justiciary; and he made peace with the Foreigners, and obtained his town, i.e. Liatruim. Ruaidhri Og O'Mordha[4] was killed by Brian Og MacGillapatraic, and by the Foreigners; and there was not in Erinn a greater destroyer against[5] Foreigners than that man; and he was a very great loss. Bun-Drobhais was given to O'Domhnaill[6] by the Justiciary, who exacted twelve hundred marks from him for it, vel amplius; and we would say that it was wrong to sell the residence of Brian Luighnech's descendants[7] to O'Domhnaill, if fear allowed us to say it. The great, regal, house of the Rock was begun by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and he had this work, and the head (roof?) of the monastery of the Trinity, and the bawn[8] of Dun-gar, in progress together; and he had neither lordship nor tanistship[9] at that time. The chief priest of Baile-na-cille in Clann-Connmhaigh, i.e. Tadhg

A.D. [1578.]

[8] *Bawn.* baḃuan. A very corrupt form of the word, which is also incorrectly written baġóun under the year 1577.

[9] *Tanistship.* tanuiṙtecht. This is also bad orthography, the correct form of the word being tanaiṙtecht. Under the previous year Brian Mac Dermot is said to have been lord of the district, and abbot of Trinity Island, when the "head" of the monastery was in process of construction.

Chonnmuiġ ḋraġail ḃair, .i. Taḋg O Tonaiṙe, etir da ṡeil Muiṙe ṙan oḃur. Mac 1 Conchobair ḋuinn .i. Taḋg buiḋe mac Conchobair 1 Chonċuḃair, ocus a ḋiar mac .i. Feilim ocus in Duḃaltach, do ṁarḃaḋ le Tomar Uoir a ṙiolł eir caiṙṙeall na hOiliḋe, ar bru čuṙṙaiḋ čino eitte. Doiłḋ mac Duḋ́aiġ 1 Dhuiḋgennain .i. O Duiḋgennain ḋraġail ḃair. Mag [F]lannčaiḋ .i. Cathal duḃ ḋraġail ḃair.

Kłł. Enair ṙor ḋairdaoin; noi mbliadna dhec ocus tri ṙichet, ocus u. ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. Sean O Maoliṁočeirġe .i. comṡorba droma Oirġialla .i. ṙó Ereann a noinech ċiġe aoidhed coitčinn dreraiḃ Ereann ocus an domain, an ṁeid no roiched é ḋíḃ, dhéc. O Gadra .i. Diarmaid mac Eogain hi Ghadra, ocus an Gilla duḃ ṁáiġ Phiłip .i. tigerna na Litri, dhec a naon ṁí ocus an comarba. Creča moraiḃḃle do ġenum a maġ Luirg ar Bhrian mac Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada do čloinn Donnchada Mhég Uiḋir, .i. dia čairdiḃ bunaiḃ feirin, ocus dAlbanchaib .i. Eoin mac Aongusa mic Gille ergaib ḃáin ṁég Doṁnaill, ocus do člainn Duiḃ́ŕíč. Aoḃ mac Sean mic Remuinn [o] ġlionn Maluṙa do éc in hoc anno; ocus do buḃ do ṙgélaiḃ mora Ereann dó alleič uairle ocus einiġ. Rolond Iurtair draġail ḃair mur an cedna, ocus ra déchtuiḃ móra čoiced Laigen an diar rin. Eoin oḃar ṁaiġ Neill do ṁarbad la clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada a lathaiġ Brendruman a nuchd Choirrṙleiḃ, ocus móran da muinter do marbad a toir an loi cedna la Gallaiḃ Roṙa Comáin ar maċaire Connacht. Saḃḃ ingen Tomairr mic

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[1] *Two festivals of Mary*; i.e. the festivals of the Assumption and Nativity, or the 15th of August and 8th of September.

[2] *In the autumn.* ṙan oḃur; oḃur being a wrong form of the word roġṁar.

[3] *Udis.* This name is written Oidis, or Odis, under the year 1581.

[4] *Died.* The writer adds mer Brian, "I am Brian." This is the conclusion of the second folio of the Clar. fragment (fol. 28 of the vol.), both of which folios are paper. The four succeeding leaves are vellum, not so thick as the vellum in the MS. H. 1, 19, and not ruled for writing as the vellum in the latter MS. is.

O'Tonaire, died between the two festivals of Mary[1] in the autumn.[2] The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe, the son of Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, and his two sons, viz., Felim and the Dubhaltach, were killed by Thomas Udis,[3] in treachery, on Caisel-na-hOilidhe, on the margin of Curragh-cinn-eite. Dolbh, the son of Dubhtach O'Duibhgennain, i.e., *the chief* O'Duibhgennain, died. Mac [F]lannchaidh, i.e. Cathal Dubh, died.[4] A.D. [1578.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventy-nine years. John O'Maelmocheirghe, i.e. comarb of Druim-Oirghialla,[6] the most eminent man in Erinn for keeping a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn, and of the world, (as many of them as he could supply), died. O'Gadhra, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, and the Gilla-dubh MacPhilip, i.e. the lord of the Leitir, died in the same month as the comarb. Immense depredations were committed in Magh-Luirg, upon Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, by the sons of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, viz., by his own relatives, and by Albanachs, viz., John, the son of Aenghus, son of Gillaespuig Bán Mac Domhnaill, and the Clann-Duibhsith. Aedh,[7] the son of John, son of Redmond, [from] Glenn-Malura, died in hoc anno; and he was of the great woes[8] of Erinn, as regards nobility and bounty. Roland Eustace died likewise: and these two were of the great losses of the province of Laighen. John Odhar Mac Neill was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in Lathach-Brendruma, in front of Corr-sliabh; and several of his people were slain in the beginning of the same day, by the Foreigners of Ros-Comain, on Machaire-Connacht. Sadhbh, daughter of Thomas, son of Richard Og Burk, i.e., [1579.]

[5] *Kalends.* This part of the Clar. fragment has been written by the scribe who copied the portion of the MS. H, 1, 19, containing the events of 1568, &c.

[6] *Druim-Oirghialla.* The correct form is Druim-Oirbhelaigh, as the name is elsewhere written.

[7] *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh (or Hugh) O'Byrne.

[8] *Woes.* ᵭo ɣɛɬaıb; lit. "of stories."

Ricaird óig a Burc, .i. ben porda Taidc mic Uilliam hi Cheallaig, .i. an ben dob ferr ocus dob foigidhe na haimsir fein, mortua est, ocus a hadnacal a Cill Conaill. Mac Muirir duib mic Iarla Thermuman do doigeacht i nErinn isin mbliadain sin, ocus began Spainteach maille fris. Do gabsat dun in oir isin Mumain; ocus o ro cuala giuistis na hErenn sin ro cinoil sluag mor .i. Iarla Chilli dara ocus caiptin Malbie .i. tigerna Coigeadh Connacht mun am sin, ocus morán do Ghaoidelaib Connacht, ocus coigeadh Laigen cona armáil, ocus morán do Mhuinnechaib. Orro cuala, imorro, clann Iarlai Thermuman .i. Sean mac Semuis, ocus Sémus na tinól a bratchair eli, Semus mac Muirir duib do doigeacht co hErinn, ocus na Sbainnig maille fris, ro dogbadar comfuarma cogaid fria Gallaib Muman, ocus ro marbad preistenn da doigeadh Muman, ocus ochtar do maidib na nGall maille fris ina noisechd fein. Semus mac Muirir duib do deachd ar siubal a gcrich Clainni Uilliam. Clann Uilliam na Siuire .i. iarsma an Iarla suaid do breith fair. Tadar fria foile dóib. Mac Muirir duib do duitim ann, ocus triar do Clann Uilliam do duitim fris. Acht chena ba mor do anfod marra ocus tire fuair conuigi sin sechnóin na Spainne ocus na Fraince, ac denum imdill ar a ercaidib, ocus ba mor do gairced ocus do gniom dilsiuntis do rigne isna coicsichaib sin, tar cenn a crice ocus an creidimh. Teid in giuistis an tinól adbail sin asdubromar don Mhumain, ocus ni heidir a fiadh no áirem gach ar milled isin Mumain don dol sin do baitsiu, ocus dardonnuib, ocus dairsneir. Int espuc.h.Heliabe .i. fói egnai ocus crabaid in domuin uile, ocus mac hi Ruairc .i. Connbrathar mac Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc, do doigeacht arran doman anoir tarsir a leithi ocus a tuaisir. Giuistis na hErenn do breith orra, ocus a

[1] *Shemus-na-tinol.* "James of the musters."

the wedded wife of Tadhg, son of William O'Cellaigh, i.e., the best and most patient woman in her own time, mortua est; and she was buried in Cill-Conaill. The son of Maurice Dubh, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, came to Erinn in this year, and a few Spaniards along with him. They occupied Dun-in-óir in Mumha; and when the Justiciary of Erinn heard this he assembled a large army, viz., the Earl of Cill-dara, and Captain Malbie, i.e. the governor of the province of Connacht at that time, and a great number of the Gaeidhel of Connacht, and the province of Laighen, with its armament, and a great number of Muimhnechs. When the sons of the Earl of Des-Mumha, viz., John, the son of James, and Shemus-na-tinol,[1] his other brother, heard that James, the son of Maurice Dubh, had come to Erinn, accompanied by the Spaniards, they raised an insurrection of war against the Foreigners of Mumha; and the president of the two provinces of Mumha, and eight of the principal Foreigners along with him, were killed in their own territory. James, the son of Maurice Dubh, went on an expedition into the country of Clann-William. The Clann-William of the Suir, i.e. the posterity of the Red Earl, overtook him. They fought with each other. The son of Maurice Dubh fell there; and three of the Clann-William fell with him. And he endured much hardship by sea and land up to that time, throughout Spain and France, making preparations against his enemies, and performed great bravery, and warlike deeds, in those foreign countries, for the sake of his own land, and of the faith. The Justiciary went to Mumha, with this large army which we have mentioned, and it is not possible to reckon or calculate the towns, corn-fields, and property, destroyed in Mumha on that occasion. The Bishop O'hElidhe, i.e. the paragon of learning and piety of the whole world, and the son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Connbrathar, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, came from the east, after their education and tour. The Justiciary of Erinn

A.D. [1579.]

gcrochad aradon dar farugad Dé ocus daoine; ocus ba druag an gniom sin .i. ersuc onórach arrogaidbtech, ocus brátharr mionúr dsuil úarail, do dárgugad mar nár čubaid. Acht čena do roigne Día risd riadnach rollur ar an ngiusdís .i. ro gad doigh a čend an la ro crochad an diar sin, ocus ní ro healaig an doig sin sis co brúar barr di a cinn begain aimsera. Tadg mac Cuinn čiotaig mic Aeda mic Egain dheg. Rigdéro Urtáir ocus Rigdero Bris, co nimad sluaig maille frú, do dul ar siubal ar clainn in larla ina ndaingnibid brein. Clann in larla ocus daoine mic Muirir duib, a haitle a dáir féin, do breit forra. In dá Rigdero sin do marbad, ocus dá ced eli maille frius, uel amplius. Rigdero Domnall dragail dáir; ocus frá mór an oít do Goidelaib Erenn na tri Rigdero sin do marčain. Treisiréir na hErenn .i. Edord Fitón, dragail dáir a mbaile Aša cliad an la deigsionach do mi medoin int samrad, ocus ní čánic re rada do Gallaib Saxan sél bud mó inárr, alleč uairle ocus oirrdercuis. Mac Donnchada čire hOilella do marbad le Maolruanaid mac Cathail mic Egain mic Donnchada, ocus an tir co himbresnech na deoid etir clainn nDonnchada. O Briain .i. Domnall mac Chončubair 1 Briain dragail dair, ocus fa mor in sél sin. Onorra ingen Donnchada mic Chončubair 1 Briain dragail dair. Tomar mac in Basuin Nuindsenn deg. Maisgres ingen Briain meic Diarmada ruaid, an ben do bi ag Cathal mac Egain meic Donnchada, deg. Rig Portigel do marbad leis an Turcač a cač, ocus da fichet mile fer maraon sis, ocus la lunara tugad in cač sin. Rig na Peirse do teacht ar in Turcač sluag diaisme,

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[1] *Tadhg.* One of the family of O'Conor. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Citach;* i.e. left-handed.

[3] *Bris.* The name of this officer was Price.

[4] *Earl.* The Earl of Desmond.

[5] *Richard, son of Domhnall.* The names "Richard Domhnall," are both written in the nom. case in the MS., and it is to be apprehended that there is some omission, which

apprehended them; and they were both hanged, to the profanation of God and men. And that was a pitiful deed, i.e., to put an honourable, most pious bishop, and a friar minor of noble blood, to death in an unbecoming manner. But God performed a plain, manifest miracle on the Justiciary; i.e. a burning attacked his head the day these two were hanged, and this burning did not leave him until he died of it in the course of a short time. Tadhg,[1] the son of Conn Citach,[2] son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died. Richard Eustace, and Richard Bris,[3] accompanied by a large army, went on an expedition against the sons of the Earl,[4] into their own fastnesses. The Earl's sons, and the people of Maurice Dubh's son, after his own death, overtook them. These two Richards were slain, and two hundred persons along with them, vel amplius. Richard, *son of* Domhnall,[5] died; and the existence of these three Richards was a great injury to the Gaeidhel of Erinn. The treasurer of Erinn, i.e. Edward Fitton, died in Baile-atha-cliath, the last day of the middle month of summer; and there came not of the Saxon Foreigners, for a long time, one more to be lamented than he, as regards nobility and dignity. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella was killed by Maelruanaidh, the son of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha; and the country was in a disturbed condition after him, between the Clann-Donnchadha. O'Briain,[6] i.e. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died; and that was a great calamity. Honora, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died. Thomas, son of the Bâron Nugent, died. Margaret, daughter of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, the wife of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, died. The king of Portugal was killed by the Turk[7] in a battle, and forty thousand men along with him; and on Lammas Day this battle was given. The king of Persia went against the Turk,[7] with a countless

A.D. [1579.]

renders it difficult to identify the person meant.

[6] *O'Briain.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot

[7] *Turk.* Τυρας, Clar.

anoíġail a ḃarad ríġ Portugel do tuit leis, ocus do cuiredh cath etorra, ocus do tuit fiche mile do muinntir in Turcaid, ocus do ḟégnaiġ ríġ na Turcach arin cath slan taréis a muinntiri do ṁarbadh. Donn Seon Augustine .i. deghbrathair cinn Filip ríġ na Sbainne, int aon ḃuine uasal is ferr tainic fan Cruaidhaoiġeacht riam, dfaġail ḃais in cuigedh lá don céd mí don fogmar. Oiġhe cinn Filip dfaġail ḃais in dara mi. Maidhm an aonaiġ ḃeg do ḟadhairt ar Shemus na tinol, ocus ar ḟSean mac Semais, le captin Malbie, dú atoiṡiuis Eogan mac Emainn meic Sithiġ, ocus moirṡeiṫṫer da ḟeineḋ duaisle ḟlainne Siḋiġ, ocus fiched no do maraon friu.

Oct. Ennair for Coine, ocus dob e aois in Tiġerna .i. M. ocus cuicc ced ocus ceḋra .xx. Mac Uilliam Burcc .i. Seḋán mac Oilberuis, cenn uairli ocus oinig ocus oirrdercais coicciḋ Connacht, do éucc isin bliadain se. Int erbucc a Burc, .i. Rolont mac Remainn do eug, cenn ecailseḋ Connacht. Maidm glenda Molura do tabairt ar Saxanchaib, inar báṫaiġhed .ix. captin, ocus ced maille friu in caiptin aca, do cloinn Roloin Iúrtáir ocus dFiacha mac Aeda mic Seḋain mic Remainn. Eogan mac Felim ruaiḋ mic Airtt mic Aoḋa hi Néill, diarba comainm fuaṫ an airgid, dfaġail bais a mbaili Ata cliaṫ. Maelruanaiġ mac Caṫail mic Eoġain mic Donnchada, aidbsi riġdamna O nOilella gan impherain, dfaġáil bais a Cul maeile, iar mbreiṫ buada o doman ocus o deamon; ocus fa fsel foċair ocus fuilbireachta dia erccairdiḋ in bár frin mic Mic Donnchada, ocus fá mana mordṫuaṫaḋ dia cairdiḃ. Baili loca Riaṫ do gabail do cloind an iarla ar

[1] *Between them.* aoorra, Clar., which is corrupt. The correct form of the word is etorra.

[2] *Of the Turks.* Turaiḋ, Clar., in mistake for Turcaḋ.

[3] *Month.* The word la (day) was first written, but subsequently expunged by the writer, who added mesi Brian, "I am Brian."

[4] *Kalends.* The handwriting here seems the same as that in the specimen page prefixed to vol. i.

army, to avenge his friend the king of Portugal, who had fallen by him; and a battle was fought between them,[1] and twenty thousand of the Turk's people fell; and the king of the Turks[2] escaped safely from the battle, after his people had been slain. Don John of Austria, i.e. the brother of king Philip, king of Spain, the best nobleman that ever came into Christendom, died the fifth day of the first month of autumn. The heir of king Philip died the second month.[3] The defeat of Aenagh-beg was given to Shemus-na-tinol, and to John son of Shemus, by Captain Malbie, in which Eoghan, the son of Edmond Mac Sithigh, and seven of his kindred, of the noblest of the Clann-Sithigh, were slain, and one or two score along with them. A.D. [1579.]

The kalends[4] of January on Friday; and the age of the Lord was one thousand, and five hundred, and eighty. Mac William Burk, i.e. John,[5] the son of Oliver, head of the nobility, honour, and dignity of the province of Connacht, died in this year. The Bishop Burk,[6] i.e. Roland, son of Redmond, head of the ecclesiastics of Connacht, died. The defeat of Glenn-Malura, in which nine captains were slain, and one hundred men along with each captain, was inflicted on Saxons by the sons of Roland Eustace, and by Fiacha, son of Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond. Eoghan, son of Felim Ruadh, son of Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, who was called Fuath-an-airgid,[7] died in Baile-atha-cliath. Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, undisputed royal heir of Ui-nOilella, died in Cul-mhaile, after triumphing over the world and the devil; and this death of the son of Mac Donnchadha was happy, joyful, news to his enemies, and the cause of great sorrow to his friends. Baile-Locha-Riach was taken by the sons of the Earl[8] from [1580.]

[1] *John.* Corruptly written Seóán in the text.

[2] *Bishop Burk.* Bishop of Clonfert.

[3] *Fuath-an-airgid*; lit., "hate of money."

[4] *Earl*; i.e. of Clann-Rickard.

Saxanchaib. Morán milli do denaṁ do Brian O Ruairc ar muig Luirg, ocus Brian Mac Diarmada do denaṁ in cedna ar tigernus hi Ruairc. Mac Uilliam do gairm do Rigdeird an iarainn.[1] Séumar na tinól, mac iarla Desmuman, do bádugad don giúistis a Corcaiġ. Áṫ sceittin[2] do gabáil don ġiúistis cedna, ocus barda do cor ann. Carruicc an puill do gabail don fhior cedna, ocus aroiḃe and do marḃaḋ, ocus an baile do brisfeḋ. O Birn .i. Taḋg occ mac Taiḋg i Beirn dragail ḃair a mí ṁarta, ocus fa mor int eċt sin. Mouḃda Dioluin, ben i Fherġail, dhec. Sbainidh do teachd go hEirinn a cuig no sé do ċedoiḃ go Dun an oir, ocus a tuitim uile leis in giuistis. Rossa mac Conola Meg Eochagain do marḃaḋ le na derbrathair fein go nemmaiṫ, ocus ba mor int eċt sin. Taḋg riaḃach O Duḃda do tuitim do ḃarr cairlein Conchobair, ocus a marḃaḋ go timpeisteaċ. Loch an sguir do gabail le Cathal ruḃ mac Briain Mic Diarmada, ocus Maolseċlainn mac Meg Ranaill do marḃaḋ and. Creċ do genaṁ do Brian Mac Diarmada air Mag Ranaill, ocus losgaḋ sór.

Ált. Enair for ḃoṁnaċ, ocus isi aeir an Tigerna in tan so bliadain ocus cetra .xx. ocus cuig ced ocus mile. Iarla Tuaḃmuṁan .i. Concuḃar mac Doinchada i Briain, dhéc an bliadhain si. Máoileċlainn mac in aba i Cheallaiġ, ocus Seaan mac Uilliam oig mic Uilliam mic Concubair, ocus Diarmaid O Mainnín, do ṁarbad le Domnall mac an aba i Cheallaiġh .i. a derbrathair fein, ocus le hEmann dorċa mac Domnaill Mic Shuiḃne. Creaċ do ḃénaṁ do Sharanchaib ar Taḋg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada. Gerailt mac Oilerin mic an Iarla dhéc. Domnall mac in Gilla

[1] *Richard-an-iarainn.* "Richard of the Iron," or Iron Dick.

[2] *Ath-sceittin.* This is a corrupt form of the Irish name of Askeaton (county Limerick). The correct form is ar Gebtinne, or the "cataract of Gebhtinne."

[3] *Man.* The remainder of the entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

Saxons. Great injuries were committed by Brian O'Ruairc on Magh-Luirg; and Brian Mac Diarmada committed the like on O'Ruairc's lordship. Richard-an-iarainn[1] was proclaimed Mac William. Shemus-na-tinol, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, was put to death in Corcach by the Justiciary. Ath-sceittin[2] was taken by the same Justiciary, who placed warders therein. Carraic-an-phuill was taken by the same man;[3] and all who were there were killed, and the place was demolished. O'Birn, i.e. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg O'Birn, died in the month of March; and that was a great calamity. Maude Dillon, O'Ferghail's wife, died. Spaniards came to Erinn, five or six hundred, to Dun-an-oir[4]; and they all fell by the Justiciary. Rossa, son of Connla Mac Eochagain, was wickedly killed by his own brother; and that was a great calamity.[5] Tadhg Riabhach O'Dubhda fell[6] from the top of Caislen-Conchobhair, and was unfortunately killed. Loch-an-scuir was taken by Cathal Dubh, son of Brian Mac Diarmada; and Maelsechlainn, son of MagRanaill, was killed there. A depredation was committed by Brian Mac Diarmada upon MagRanaill, and burnings besides. A.D. [1580.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-one years. The Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh O'Briain, died this year. Maelechlainn, son of the Abbot O'Cellaigh, and John, the son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, and Diarmaid O'Mainnin, were killed by Domhnall, son of the Abbot O'Cellaigh, i.e. his own brother, and by Edmond Dorcha, the son of Domhnall Mac Suibhne. A depredation was committed by Saxons upon Tadhg, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada. Gerald, son of Oliver, son of the Earl,[7] died. Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh, son of Eoghan [1581.]

[4] *Dun-an-oir.* Gold-fort. Corruptly written Duan an oir, in Clar.

[5] *Calamity.* eċc. eṙċc, Clar.

[6] *Fell.* do ṫuiṫim, Clar.

[7] *Son of the Earl;* i.e. the son of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare.

duib mic Eogain caoič, o Lečur, draġail bair co teimperteach a Sligech, ocur a aḋnacal ann. Coḃḃach ruaḋ Mag [S]aṁraḋain on Lerġain draġail bair in bliaḋain ri. Daile an tobair do bi ag Saxanchaib do tabuirt don Dubaltach mac Tuathail 1 Concubair. Tadg og mac Caṫuil oig hI Conċubair do marbad le hAlbanchaib an bliaḋain ceona. Semus mac Uateir Nuinnsenn, o ḋún uabuir, draġhail bair an bliaḋain se. Ailin mac Briain Mic Suiḃne .i. consabal 1 Conċubair ḋuinn dég. An Calḃaċ mac Domnaill mic Taidg mic Cathail oig hI Conċubair, oiġre Sligiġ ocus ichtair Connaċt gan imreasain, draġail bair in aoine roir da cáirc na bliaḋna so, ocus ir do sgélaib mora na hEirenn ant én ṁac sin Domnaill 1 Conċubair ocus Moire ingine 1 Ruairc; ocus ni táinic do ṡlicht Briain Luiġniġ riaṁ fer a aora buḋ mo do scel na é, ocus ni doig co tiasa; ocus do ċráiḋ in sgel sin croiḋeḋa Connacht, ocus co hairiċe do ċráiḋ se éigsi ocus ollumhain cuigeḋ Connacht, ocus do coṁroinn se mo croiḋe féin na da ċuid. Uch, uch, ir druaġ mar taim a ndeoiġ mo ċeile ocus mo companaiġ, ocus an ti ba doča ocus do ba tairisi lem ar biṫ. Misi Brian mac Diarmada do sgriḃ sin ar cairdius Mic Diarmada, ocus ir saṁalta me anoir re hOilioll olom anḋiaiḃ a cloinne, ar na marbad a broċair Airt einsir mic Cuinn ced cathaiġ a caṫ ṁuiġe Mucruiṁe le Mac Con mac Maicniaḃ mic Luiġeċ, no se Deisbe tairis cloinne hUisnech do marbad a ḃsreall a nEamuin Maċa, le Concubar mac Fachtna fathaiġ, mic Rosa ruaiḃ mic Ruḃraidhe. Oir atáim gu dubaċ doḃronach diḃragoideċ doṁenmnach, a ndudaiġe ocus a ndoġaillsi; ocus ni hedir a fíoṁ na a innisin mar atáim aniu andiaiḃ

[1] *Brian Mac Diarmada.* This entry, which professes to have been made by Brian Mac Dermot, does not appear to be in his own handwriting. It would rather seem to be a transcript made from Brian's autograph, by the person who has copied the brief entry in deeper coloured ink represented in the specimen page prefixed to vol. i.

Caech, from Lethrus, died unfortunately in Sligech, and was interred there. Cobhthach Ruadh Mag Samhradhain, from the Lergan, died this year. Baile-an-tobair, which the Saxons had, was given to the Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conchobair. Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, was killed by Albanachs the same year. James, the son of Walter Nugent, from Dun-uabhair, died this year. Ailín, the son of Brian Mac Suibhne, i.e., O'Conchobhair Donn's constable, died. The Calbhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, the undisputed heir of Sligech and Lower Connacht, died the Friday between the two Easters of this year; and the death of this only son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and of Mor, daughter of O'Ruairc, is one of the great woes of Erinn; and there never came of the race of Brian Luighnech a man of his years a greater loss than he, and it is not likely that there will come. And this loss has grieved the hearts of Connacht, and it has especially grieved the poets and doctors of the province of Connacht; and it has divided my own heart into two parts. Alas! alas! wretched is my condition, after my comrade and companion, and the person who was the choicest and dearest to me in the world. I am Brian Mac Diarmada,[1] who wrote this on Carraig-Mic-Diarmada; and I am now to be compared to Oilill Olum[2] after his sons, when they had been slain along with Art Enfhir, son of Conn Ced-chathach, in the battle of Magh-Mucraimhe, by Maccon, the son of Macniadh, son of Lughaidh; or to Deirdre, after the sons of Uisnech had been killed in treachery in Emhain-Macha, by Conchobhar, the son of Fachtna Fathach, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Rudhraidhe; for I am sad, sorrowful, distressed, dispirited, in grief and anguish. And it is not possible to reckon or describe how I am this day, after the

A.D. [1581.]

1 *Oilill Olum.* A king of Munster, who lived in the third century, and whose grief for the loss of his sons, slain in the battle of *Magh-Mucraimhe*, forms the subject of a very ancient poem alleged to have been composed by himself, and contained in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 105, b 2.

mo companaiġ do ḃul uaim .i. an Calbach, ocus an la deigenaċ do mí márta do haḃlaiceḃ a Sligech é. Fer caogad O Duiḃgennáin .i. mac Ferġail mic Philip draġail ḃáir a gcluain i Bhriáoin. Brian caoċ O Coinneagain, raoi cleiriġ ocus fer tiġe aoiḋeḃ coitċinn, draġail ḃáir, ocus iri roimh annlaicte do ḃoġ re fein dó .i. a aḃlucaḃ ag duma Baile an tobair, ocus iré mermaid nach o droch creidemh do rinne Brian caoċ an toġa rin, acht mar naċ bracaiḃ ré feirḃir De da ḋénamh a néin eaglais na fochair ran aimsir ri. O Cerḃaill, .i. Uilliam oḃar mac rig gan ainm mic Maolruanaiḃ mic Seain i Cerḃuill, do marbad le gil Conċubair failġe ag teacht o Baile áta cliaṫ do. Tomar ant sléiḃe mac Rigdeird Mic Goisdelḃ dragail ḃáir. Mac iarla Ċlonne Ricaird, .i. Uilliam Burc, do ḃul go Gaillimh do ḋénamh síṫe re Gallaiḃ, ar cor ocus ar slanaiḃ in maord ocus an baile moir aréena; ocus do bí roimhe airiġ fer uile ocus urḃuiḃe do ḋenamh ar cloinn Ricaird .i. Uilliam og Mairtín, ocus da ḃanna saiġdiuir mairaen sir; ocus tareir mic an iarla do ḃul arteaġ do seall Uilliam og Mairtín ocus na Saranaiġ air, ocus do gabadar é sein, ocus do sročaḃ fer ocus ochtar da muinntir, ocus do cuired e sein a prisún do neamhtoil an méra ocus an baile moir. Ocus ni rabad na diaiḃ rin an úair do sročaḃ mac an iarla ocus Toirrdelbach mac Donncaiḃ hi Bhriain; ocus ir Dardáoin áluinn do srochad mac an iarla, ocus ar na máruċ do srochaḃ mac hi Briain. Ar teuitim síġ Foirtchgél annsa caṫ ro rémráiḃrem, do ċuir cing Philip .i. rí na Sbáinne a oide sein ocus armáil maraon sir gu Lirbúinn, ocus ni raiḃe

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[1] *At the mound.* ag duma. The chronicler doubtless meant "in the mound" E. This entry is not contained in any other Irish chronicles of the period. It is of some interest in connexion with the subject of interments in pagan tumuli.

[2] *Want of religion;* droch creidemh; lit. "bad faith."

[3] *Because.* nár, Clar.

[4] *Corpus Christi.* Dardáoin áluinn; lit., "beautiful Thursday." The Four Masters state that Turlough

departure of my companion from me, i.e. the Calbhach: and the last day of the month of March he was interred in Sligech. Fer-caogad O'Duibhgennain, i.e. the son of Ferghal, son of Philip, died in Cluain-Ui-Brian. Brian Caech O'Coinnegain, an eminent cleric, and keeper of a general house of guests, died; and the place of sepulture which he selected for himself was, i.e. to be buried at the mound[1] of Baile-an-tobair. And we think that it was not through want of religion[2] Brian Caech made this selection, but because[3] he saw not the service of God practised in any church near him at that time. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. William Odhar, the son of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, was killed by the Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe, as he was coming from Baile-átha-cliath. Thomas-ant-sleibhe, son of Richard Mac Goisdelbh, died. The Earl of Clann-Rickard's son, i.e. William Burk, went to Gaillimh to make peace with the Foreigners, on the engagement and guarantees of the Mayor, and of the town besides; and there was within before him a perpetrator of injury and destruction upon the Clann-Rickard, i.e. William Og Martin, and two bands of soldiers along with him. And after the Earl's son went in, William Martin and the Saxons acted treacherously towards him; and they apprehended himself; and nine of his people were hanged, and he himself was put in prison, in despite of the mayor, and of the town. And not long after that the Earl's son, and Toirdhelbhach, the son of Donnchadh O'Briain, were hanged; and on Corpus Christi[4] the Earl's son was hanged, and O'Briain's son was hanged on the morrow. After the fall of the king of Portugal in the battle we have before mentioned,[5] king Philip, i.e. the king of Spain, sent his own guardian, with an army, to Lisbon; and

A.D. [1581.]

O'Brien was hanged on the 26th of May, which day coincided with Corpus Christi in the year 1581, and William Burk on Saturday, "the third day after."

[4] *Mentioned.* See above, p. 421.

oiġre ar riġ Foirtengéil acht deribráthair barrainn, ocus Donn hAnnluaine ba hainm dó; ocus do cuired cath idir Donn hAnnluaine ocus diúice o Dalbuiġe .i. oide ríġ na Sbáinne; ocus do bruired in cath ar Dhonn hAnnluaine, ocus do marbad atrí nó a ceithir do mhílidh fer fa don hAnnluaine; ocus do imthiġ fé féin aran cath; ocus do gabuth Lirbuinn air; ocus tainic cing Philip gu Lirbuinn, ocus ata in chathair aige ocus a riġachd. Armáil mhor Albanach do thar do cairtaein Malbie a nichtar Connacht .i. clann Domnaill ballaig Mhég Domnaill. O Conchubair Sligiġ ocus Cathal og O Conchubair do chuinnigad rompa, lion a tsinóil do mharcshlúaġ ocus do galloglachaib ocus do ġímánchaibh; ocus na hAlbanaiġ do beth a gCorrann ag Loch na bfiadhnach a bforlongport, ocus iad féin ocus O Concubair do beth ar adhaidh a chéile; ocus do cuireadar na hAlbanaiġ sgiath tar lorg oirrtha on loch suas docum chúile O bFinn, no gu sangadar móin in doire dharaiġ; ocus do thairling Cathal óg ar an mónaiġ sin, ocus na maithe sin maraon ris .i. Maolruanaidh mac Toirdelbaiġ Mic Dhíarmuda, ocus Maolmórra mac Maoilmuire Mic Suibhne, ocus O hOthra buidhe .i. Conn mac Ruaidhri hi Eathra, ocus mac Tomaltaiġ (.i. Tomaltach óg) mic Maolruanaidh Mic Díarmada, ocus mac Briain mic Eimhéin Mic Suibhne; ocus do ráġbadh Cathal óg O Concubair ocus na maithe sin uile araon ris, ocus morán eile nach áireamhthar annsa, le hAlbanchaibh an lá sin; ocus is mór an díth ocus an dílġenn do Ġaoidhealaibh Eirenn, ocus gu hairithe do Ġaoidhealaibh Chuigidh Connacht, in bar sin Cathuil i Conchubair. Aodh mac Diarmada mic Cairbre hi Conchubair .i. mac hi Conchobair dhuinn, ocus adbur hi Conchobair, do anocol ann; a breith a laim agus an

[1] *Duke of Alva.* diúice o Dalbuiġe (Duke O'Dalbhaigh), Clar.

[2] *Executed a retreat.* do cuireadar . . . sgiath tar lorg oirrtha; lit., "they placed a shield across the track upon them."

[3] *Móin-in-daire-daraigh*; i.e. "the bog of the oak wood." See Index.

the king of Portugal had no heir except a bastard brother, whose name was Don Antoine. And a battle was fought between Don Antoine and the Duke of Alva,[1] the king of Spain's guardian, and the battle was gained against Don Antoine; and three or four thousand men were slain under Don Antoine, but he escaped himself from the battle; and Lisbon was taken against him. And king Philip came to Lisbon; and he has the city and the kingdom. A great army of Albanachs was sent by Captain Malbie to Lower Connacht, viz., the sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, mustered before them all their force of cavalry, gallowglasses, and servants. And the Albanachs were in Corrann, at Loch-na-fidhnach, in an encampment; and they and O'Conchobhair were face to face. And the Albanachs executed a retreat[2] from the lake up to Cul-O'Finn, until they reached Móin-in-daire-daraigh.[3] And Cathal Og arrived on this bog, and these other chieftains along with him, viz., Maelruanaidh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Diarmada; and Maelmóra, son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne; and O'hEdhra Buidhe, i.e. Conn, son of Ruaidhri O'hEdhra; and the son of Tomaltach (i.e. Tomaltach Og), son of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada; and the son of Brian, son of Eremhon Mac Suibhne. And Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and all these chieftains along with him, and many more who are not enumerated here, were killed by Albanachs on that day. And this death of Cathal O'Conchobhair is a great loss and destruction to the Gaeidhel of Erinn, and especially to the Gaeidhel of the province of Connacht. Aedh, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of O'Conchobhair Donn,[4] the intended O'Conchobhair,[5]

A.D. [1581.]

[4] *Donn.* This concludes fol. 30 b of the Clar. fragment, the succeeding three pages of which are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the earlier portion of the MS H. 1. 19.

[5] *Intended O'Conchobhair.* aṫbaṙ hi Conchobaṙ; i.e. the *materies* of the O'Conchobhair, or the intended chief of the sept of O'Conchobhair Donn.

maidm sin. Caislén Maige hi Gnadsa do losced hAlbanchaib isin lo cedna, ocus Diarmaid óg mac Cein hi Gnadsa do dárgabad ann, ocus Tadg Mág Ruaidsi, et alii multi. Baile núa hi Ruairc, ocus Druim dá eidiár .i. longport gnatach hi Ruairc, do coimbrised a noen aimsir le .h. Rúairc fein degla Shacsanach do fuide iondtá. Sluaiged la caistín Mailbie .i. tigerna Éogsed Connacht go hiochtar Chonnacht, go raibe tri hoidche a Sligech ocus dá oidche a nDruim dá eidiár; ocus braigde hi Conchobair Sligig ocus ichtar Connacht do tabairt lair don dol sin dá Sloigsed eli laran caistín cedna sin a nUlltoib no go ranic Leidbir, ocus do brised an baile sin lair. Act Srait Bán do brised la .h. Neill degla Sacsanach do fuide ann; drusdachd hi Dhomnaill do cuadar na Saxanaig sin a nUlltoib don dula sin. Maidm la .h. Neill fos .h.nDomnaill isin mbliadain cedna sin, dú andorchair Mac Suibne Bánach ocus a diar mac, ocus diar mac Aeda mic Neill óig, ocus Niall modarrda mac Néill óig, ocus inas gabad Mac Suibne na tuad ocus mac Murchada maill Mic Shuibne, ocus inas marbad dá ced no trí go tuilled; ocus bá doáirsiu ar tuit isin maidm sin la .h. Neill, ocus is iméalt re síom iad bérr. Toirrdhealbach Luinech mac Neill Chonallaig ant .h. Neill sin. Acht chena ra hadbail re innisin uile ocus égaoine na bliadna sin a rann na hEorpa uile, ocus a nEirinn co háiridhe. Mac Diarmada Gall .i. Eogan caoc mac Cathail mic Thaidg óig dhéc in lá sia bfeil Muire mór. Brian mac Gillaparraic, .i. Mac Gillapadraic, dhec a mBaile átha cliath, ocus fé a laim ag an nginsidir; ocus do bui déchtuid móra Erenn dó. Sirriam cundáe Sligig .i. Brian mac Tadg

[1] *Alii.* ali, Clar.

[2] *O'Ruairc's new town.* A place situated near the village of Druimdha-eithiar, Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

[3] *The Mac Gilla-Patraic.* A brief marginal note, in a handwriting not unlike that of Sir James Ware, adds "Baro de Upper Ossory. Br. McGilpatrick obiit Dublini in carcere."

was saved there, and was borne off a prisoner from this defeat. The castle of Magh-O'Gadhra was burned by the Albanachs on the same day; and Diarmaid Og, son of Cian O'Gadhra, was put to death there, and Tadhg, the son of Ruaidhri, et alii[1] multi. O'Ruairc's new town,[2] and Druim-dhá-eithiar, i.e., O'Ruairc's usual residence, were broken down at the same time by O'Ruairc himself, for fear the Saxons would occupy them. A hosting by Captain Malbie, i.e., the governor of the province of Connacht, to Lower Connacht; and he was three nights in Sligech, and two nights in Druim-dhá-eithiar; and he brought with him the hostages of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and of Lower Connacht, on that occasion. Another hosting by the same Captain to Ulster, as far as Leithbhir; and that town was demolished by him. The Srath-bán was broken down by O'Neill, for fear the Saxons would occupy it. (In aid of O'Domhnaill these Saxons went to Ulster on that occasion.) A victory by O'Neill over O'Domhnaill in the same year, in which fell Mac Suibhne Bághanagh, and his two sons, and the two sons of Aedh, son of Niall Og, and Niall Modardha, son of Niall Og; and in which Mac Suibhne-na-tuath, and the son of Murchadh Mall Mac Suibhne, were taken prisoners; and in which two or three hundred, and more, were slain. And it would be difficult to count all that fell in that victory by O'Neill, and also tedious to enumerate them. The O'Neill referred to was Toirdhelbhach Luinech, son of Niall Conallach. But truly, the evils and lamentations of that year throughout all Europe, and in Erinn especially, would be excessive to relate. Mac Diarmada Gall, i.e. Eoghan Caech, the son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Og, died the day before the great festival of Mary. Brian Mac Gilla-Patraic, i.e. the Mac Gilla-Patraic,[3] died in Baile-átha-cliath, whilst imprisoned by the Justiciary; and he was one of the most lamented of Erinn. The sheriff of the county of Sligo, i.e. Brian, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan

A.D. [1581.]

mic Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc, do dul ar innroigeo co Breifne hi Ruairc, ocus Erendruig ocus drong do Shacsanchaib do dul lair. Creċ mór do ċabairt do na Saxonchaib leo, ocus breiċ ar na Gaoidelaiḃ ar dereḃ na nGall, ocus brisseḃ ar na Gaoidelaiḃ, ocus marbad mór do ḃenum orra. Priór Baile Aṫa an rí .i. Uilliam .h. Cinaoda mortuus est. Aimsir mór do dul ó ṫigerna Cúigid Chonnacht .i. cairdin Mailbie, a nichtor Chonnacht re hagaid Eogan an tuaiscert ocus hi Ruairc; ocus isiad so dob ferr don airmáilrin, dia mac Domnaill Ballaiġ mic Domnaill dAlbanchaiḃ, ocus Tomár Oiḋr .i. cairdin uasal do Shasranchaiḃ, ocus Uilliam Cliṫḃard, ocus cair[d]in Morna, ocus risiam Cunnae Sligigh .i. Brian mac Taiḋc hi Ruairc; ocus a cúig no a sé do ceduiḃ Albanach maille re cloinn Domnaill Ballaiġ mic Dhoṁnaill; ocus inamboi do Shasranchaiḃ maille fris na cairdiniḃ sin do dul a connaċe Sligigh uile. h.Conchobair Sligiġ dia lecad ar an connaċe. Gairid ina diaiḋ sin an tan do ġaiḃ .h.Conchobair Sligiġ ambói do cairdiniḃ Sacsanach annsin docum a mbeiṫ ar aon sceil fris fein. Maṫe ocus mortuairle iochtair Connacht uile, maille re .h.Conchobair Sligiġ ocus fir na Saxonchaiḃ sin, doinnsaiged Albanach ocus clainne Domnaill Ballaiġ, ocus Aluisdair mac Domnaill Ballaiġ Mic Domnaill .i. an mac Albanach is dóċuisiḋi Saxanaċlaiḋe, ocus dob oirdercaiġi usraṁanta, tánic a Connachtaiḃ re cian daimsir, do ṁarbaḋ ann a mbun an sceáin la .h. Conchobair Sligiġ ocus lá Saxonchaiḃ, a noiġiul Chathail óig hi Conchobair, ocus a noiġiul ar marbaḋ maille fris Gairid roime sin. Acht chena torcradar ceo no ḋó go tuilleḋ dona hAlbanchaiḃ don breisiom sin, in gach ionad ambádar ar sceoh na connaċe; ocus ro imḋiġ Domnall gorm mac Domnaill Ballaiġ air

[1] *Were killed.* The literal translation of the words of the text, marbad mór do ḃenum orra, is "a great killing was committed on them."

O'Ruairc, went upon an expedition to Breifne-Ui-Ruairc, and Irishmen, and a number of Saxons, went with him. The Saxons brought a great prey with them; and the Gaeidhel were caught in the rear of the Foreigners; and the Gaeidhel were routed, and a great many of them were killed.[1] The prior of the town of Ath-an-righ, i.e., William O'Cinaedha, mortuus est. A great army was sent to Lower Connacht by the governor of the province of Connacht, i.e. Captain Malbie, to take part in the war between the North and O'Ruairc; and the best in this army were the two sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill, of the Albanachs, and Thomas Odis, an eminent captain of the Saxons, and William Clifford, and Captain Morna, and the sheriff of the county of Sligech, i.e. Brian, the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc. And there were five or six hundred Albanachs with the sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill. And all the Saxons that were along with these captains went into the county of Sligech. O'Conchobhair Sligigh spread them over the county. Soon after that O'Conchobhair Sligigh entreated all the Saxon captains that were there to join him.[2] The chieftains and nobles of all Lower Connacht, along with O'Conchobhair Sligigh and those Saxons, attacked the Albanachs, and the sons of Domhnall Ballagh; and Alasdar, the son of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill, i.e., the most hopefully regarded, and bravely distinguished, son of an Albanach that had come into Connacht for a long time, was killed there at Bun-an-fedáin, by O'Conchobhair Sligigh and the Saxons, in revenge of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and in revenge of the persons slain along with him a short time before that. In fine, one or two hundred of the Albanachs, and more, were slain in that defeat, wherever they were throughout the county. And Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Ballagh, escaped

A.D. [1581.]

[2] *To join him.* The words of the text, a mbeit ar aon fóit frip, actually mean "that they would be in the same account with himself.

an fgathaḋ fin, ocus ni heiḋir a fiaṁ iná foáifeṁ ar benaḃ amaċ annfin ḋechaiḃ ocus ḋéiḋeḃ, ḋarmaiḃ ocus ḋorḋonáir, ocus da gach éḋail eli aifchena; ocus ge ḋerṁaiḋ aroile gurab olc do fríṫ an gniom fin ní héḋir a faḃ naċ maiṫ fuair .h. Conchobair a ċuiḋ féin de, óir níf fuarfadar a folta friu iar tuitim a ḃerḃráthar ocus a ċónfopal ocus a ḃaoineḃ maiṫi froime fin frú, ocus gan fíṫ iná geallaḃ etorra ina ḃiaiḃ; oir if anna Cedaoin ria n'Ḋardaoin álainn ċuirp Chriſḋ torċair Cathal óg conambói maille friſ, ocus eiḋir Nollaiġ ocus féil Bríġḋi torċradar Albanaiġ ocus mac Ḋomnaill Ballaiġ inn, giḃ nár ḃéraiġ i nagḋaiḋ aroile íad. Maiḃm aḃḃal ṁór do ċabairt dlaſla Ḋhermuman ar iarla Urṁuman ocus ar tSharanchaiḃ, du atorfradar tri ceḋ go tuilleḋ do Ghallaiḃ ocus do Ghaiḋelaiḃ, eiḋir marfglúaiġ ocus glaſláiṫ, ocus inar benaḃ imaḋ éḋála ḃíḃ. Caor ċinntiġ do ċoiġeċht co cairlen nua tſlechta Briafail hi Cheallaiġ, ocus Sean fuaḃ mac an fileḃ do ṁarbaḃ ḃi, ocus eiċ ocus airnéir do ṁarbaḃ ann. Ḋeno ċempuill ċille O Sgóra do briſfeḃ ḃi. Ruaiḋri mac Enna hi Uiġinn ḋhec a fuiḋe bſhínaín, ocus a aḃlucaḋ a cluain Senṁaoil. Ġeróid clapach .i. duine uaral do Ġeraltachuiḃ, ocus fer milleḋ moráin, do ḃáfrugaḋ la Saranchaiḃ. Maġnus mac an perfúin mic Mhuirġeſſa ḋhec a nefr a aoiri ar loch Láḃáin, iar ndenum maiċiuſa móre do ḃeirc ocus do ḃaondachd ċiġe aoiḋheḋ conuiġe fin, ocus [a] aḃnacul a

[1] *Right.* Gurab olc do fríṫ. These words signify literally, "that it was found evil;" but idiomatically convey the meaning assigned to them in the translation.

[2] *Was not justified.* The original of this expression, naċ maiṫ fuair .h. Conchobair a ċuiḋ féin de, literally rendered, would be "that O'Conchobhair did not find his own share of it good"; but the translation represents the idiomatic signification.

[3] *Dardain-álainn.* "Beautiful Thursday;" i.e. Corpus Christi.

[4] *An eric for each other;* i.e. the death of the Albanachs, or men of Scotland, and of Alexander Mac Domhnaill, the son of Domhnall Ballagh, was not a sufficient *eric*, or compensation, for the death of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair and his companions, who had been previously slain by the Albanachs, as related at p. 439.

[5] *Fell upon.* do ċoiġeċht co; lit.,

from this destruction. And the quantity of horses taken there, and of coats of mail, arms, and ordnance, and of all other spoils besides, cannot be calculated or over-reckoned. And though some say that this deed was not right,[1] it cannot be said that O'Conchobhair was not justified[2] in his own share of it, for his anger against them had not cooled since the fall of his brother, and his constable, and his good men, by them before that; and there was neither peace nor promise between them afterwards; for it was on the Wednesday before Dardain-álainn[3] of Corpus Christi that Cathal Og fell, with those who were along with him; and between Christmas and Brigid's festival the Albanachs, and the son of Domhnall Ballagh, were slain; although they were not an eric for each other.[4] A prodigious defeat was given by the Earl of Des-Mumha to the Earl of Ur-Mumha, and to Saxons, in which fell three hundred and more of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, both cavalry and infantry, and in which numerous spoils were taken from them. A fiery bolt fell upon[5] the new castle[6] of the race of Bresal O'Cellaigh; and John Ruadh Mac-an-fhiledh[7] was killed by it; and horses and cattle were killed there. The pinnacle of the church of Cill-O'Scoba was broken by it. Ruaidhri, the son of Enna O'hUiginn, died in Suidhe-Fináin, and was buried in Cluain-Senmhail. Gerald Clabach,[8] i.e. a gentleman of the Geraldines, and a destroyer of much, was put to death by Saxons. Maghnus, son of the Parson MacMuirghesa, died in the end of his age,[9] on Loch-Labain, after doing great good by charity and humanity, keeping a house for guests, up to that time;

A.D. [1581.]

"came to." The particle oo is erroneously repeated.

[6] *The new castle.* The reference in the next sentence to the church of Cill-O'Scoba (Killoscobe), in the barony of Tiaquin, county Galway, suggests that the "new castle" was in the same barony.

[7] *Mac-an-fhiledh;* "son of the poet;" a name now written M'Aneely, and M'Nilly.

[8] *Gerald Clabach;* i.e. Gerald the thick-lipped. The Four Masters state that a Gerald, son of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenghlais (Clonlish, co. Limerick), died in 1582 "by the sword, or a natural death."

[9] *In the end of his age;* i.e. after having completed the ordinary term of human life.

cluain fenṁaoil. Clann tSheain mic Cuinn mic Eṁir hi Neill do ṫocht ar innsaighe a mBrefni hi Raighilligh. Filip mac Aoda hi Raighilligh .i. mac hi Raighilligh co ng braiṫrechuiḃ ocus co na luchd lenmana do ḃreiṫ orra, ocus Sean óg mac hi Neill do ṁarbaḋ ann, ocus mac eli hi Neill do gabáil, ocus ceṫrar dá marcslúagh maiṫ do marbaḋ ann ḃór. Inghen hi Domnaill .i. Maighrég ingen Aoda duiḃ mic Aoda ruaiḋ, ocus ben Mhaoil-ṁórda mic Sean mic Cathail hi Raighilligh, ocus an ben bá mó clú ocus oirdhercus i nErinn ina haimsir fein, dhéc isin Chaḃán in hoc anno. Ocht noighredha dég do ṁaiṫiḃ Gall na Midhe do chur doċum báis a mbaile Aṫa cliaṫ do giuirdís na hErenn in bliadain sin.

Ktt. Enair for Luan; anno Domini M°.cccc°. ochtṁoḋa ar dhá bliadain. Mag Flannchaid .i. Cathal óg mac Cathail duiḃ do ṁarbaḋ dia ḃerbratharsin féin .i. do Thaḋg óg mac Cathail duiḃ, ocus tighearna do ḃenum de fein na ionad an bliadain sin. Sean mac Iarla Desmuman .i. an mac Iarla dob ferr oinech ocus uairle ocus oirdhercus dá táinic do Ghearaltachuiḃ riamh, ocus gan oighrecht aige acht a ghniom feisisin, do marbaḋ le Saxuiḃ a mí genáir na bliadna sin. Clann an gilla ḋuiḃ Mic Goisdealḃ, .i. an gilla duḃ óg ocus Egnechán, do ṁarbaḋ la Mac Donnchadha an Chorainn per dolum. Diuirc o Dalḃuighe .i. oide ċinn Filip ríġ na Spainne, do ég iar mbrisiḋ ar ṁorán do ċathaib ocus do ċoiṁḋegṁalaiḃ a hucht a ḃalta, ocus dfeaḋus a laiṁe conuigisin, ocus iar bforbaḋ fé fiċet bliadan daoir. Uilliam mac an Bairúin Dealḃna do ḃul go hAlbain ar innarḃaḋ o Sagsanaiḃ.

Bainfeis fiġḋa fomór tighearna na cairrge ocus a

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1 *Alva.* Written in the Irish form o Dalḃuighe (O'Dalbhuighe; pron. O'Dalwy) in the text.

2 *Saxons;* i.e. English. This concludes fol. 31b of the Clar. fragment.

3 *Lord.* tighe; most likely a mistake for tighearna, Clar. Professor O'Curry, in his copy of the Clar. fragment made for the library of Trinity College, Dublin, questions whether the remaining transactions of this year should not be added to the events of 1578. But they properly belong to the year 1582.

and he was buried in Cluain-Senmhail. The sons of John, son of Conn, son of Henry O'Neill, went on a foray into Breifne-O'Raighilligh. Philip, son of Aedh O'Raighilligh, i.e., son of the O'Raighilligh, with his kinsmen and followers, came up with them; and John Og, the son of O'Neill, was killed there, and O'Neill's other son was taken prisoner; and four of his good cavalry were killed there also. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Margaret, daughter of Aedh Dubh, son of Aodh Ruadh, and wife of Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh,—and the most famous and worthy woman in Erinn in her own time, —died in the Cabhán in hoc anno. Eighteen heirs of the nobles of the Foreigners of Midhe were put to death in Baile-atha-cliath, by the Justiciary of Erinn, that year. A.D. [1581.]

The kalends of January on Monday; anno Domini one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-two years. Mag Flannchaidh, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, was killed by his own brother, i.e. by Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Dubh, who was made lord in his place this year. John, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e., the best Earl's son for bounty, nobility, and dignity, that ever came of the Geraldines, though he had no inheritance but his own energy, was killed by Saxons in the month of January of this year. The sons of the Gilla-dubh Mac Goisdelbh, viz., the Gilla-dubh Og, and Egnechán, were slain by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, per dolum. The Duke of Alva,[1] the guardian of king Philip, king of Spain, died after gaining many battles and conflicts on the part of his ward, and by the excellence of his hand, up to that time, and after completing six score years of age. William, son of the baron of Delbhna, went to Alba, having been exiled by the Saxons.[2] [1582.]

The great, regal, wedding feast of the lord[3] of the Rock,

The execution of the "eighteen heirs of the Foreigners of Midhe," recorded above under the year 1581, is referred to a little lower down (see note [6], p. 449); and the entry regarding the sons of Walter Fada Burk (p. 451) is contained in the Ann. F. Mast. at 1582, which disposes of the suggestion that the events belong to 1578.

mna, .i. Meadb inġen Domnaill hi Conchobair .i. inġen hi Conchobair Sligiġ, do denum a coimnénechd do Dhrian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, dú inar bronnad ocus inar bidġaoileb ilmad da gach cenél cruid ocus dá gach arnáil innmuis ocus édala, do réir a náilġir, dá gach aon dferuib Erenn ocus Alban dá tánic da hiarrad ar feb na bliadna sin. Darun Dealbna do beit a láim ag Saxanchaib in Bliadain sin, ocus morán dá dír do millead. Seirion dfógra do cairdín Rotha Comáin in tan sin .i. cairdín Fraparadún, ocus maide na conndae do dul docom na combála sin. A ndul go tor na ngáinneadh, ocus giordáil an tuir do duitim fúdha ocus an cairdín fein conambói do daoinib malle fris dond foilér [ ] Oflannagáin .i. Toirrdealbach and fleide mac Uilliam hi Flannagáin, ocus a dárr do teacht don ercur sin. O Ruairc do denum creiche ar muinter Airt, ocus braiġde do buain erde do. Cred eli do denum dond fírfiam O Ruairc ocus do Shaxanchaib maille fris ar Elainn Mic Dhigernáin na Breifne, ag loch Rosa, ocus a mná do breit ambroid uatha. O Dúda .i. Cathal dub mac Conchobair hi Dhuda .i. aonroġa dfledta Dhárdi mic Fiacrach, do hec in hoc anno. Emonn .h. Dúda do rígad na ionad. Niculár mac Crirdóir mic an Bardáin do chur docum báir isin muilend cesd, ocus Niculár Cinnród do chur docum báir madaon [fris], ocus Seon Cinnród do dul and aimles fer milled adaid dóiġredaib maidi Elainni Gall ar na mbárrugad roime sin. Clann mic Gilla Padraic .i. Domnall ocus Cellach do marbad do mac hi Mhaoilmuaid .i. do Dhomnall mac Tedóid hi Mhaoilmuaid, a brollach ina dig fein, ocus do marbad

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[1] *His wife*; i.e. the wife of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Prapasdún*. Brabazon.

[3] *Tor-na-ngainnedh*; "the tower of the narrow passages;" apparently a tower attached to the Castle of Roscommon.

[4] *O'Flannagain*. This entry is imperfect; some clauses before the name of O'Flannagain, enumerating the

and of his wife,[1] i.e., Medhbh, the daughter of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, i.e., daughter of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, was celebrated together by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at which large quantities of all kinds of stock, and of all descriptions of treasure and valuables, were presented and dispensed, according to their wish, to every one of the men of Erinn and Alba that came to solicit them during that year. The Baron of Delbhna was detained a prisoner by the Saxons this year; and a great part of his country was destroyed. A session was proclaimed by the captain of Ros-Comain at that time, i.e. Captain Prapasdún;[2] and the principal men of the county went to that meeting. They went to Tor-na-ngainnedh,[3] and the joisting of the tower fell under them, andthe captain himself, and all the people that were with him, *were precipitated* to the cellar. . . . . O'Flannagain,[4] i.e., Toirdhelbhach-ant-sleibhe, son of William O'Flannagain; and his death resulted from that fall. O'Ruairc committed a depredation upon Muinter-Airt, and exacted hostages from them. Another depredation was committed by the Sheriff O'Ruairc, and by the Saxons along with him, upon the sons of Mac Tighernain of the Breifne, at Loch-Roda; and their women were borne off captives from them. O'Dubhda, i.e., Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar O'Dubhda, i.e., the choicest of the race of Dathi, son of Fiachra, died in hoc anno. Edmond O'Dubhda was inaugurated in his place. Nicholas, son of Christopher, son of the Baron,[5] was put to death in Muilenn-cerr, and Nicholas Cusack was put to death along [with him]; and it was John Cusack that made the false charge on which all the good heirs of the Foreigners were put to death before that.[6] The sons of Mac Gilla-Patraic, viz., Domhnall and Cellach, were killed by the son of O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e., Domhnall, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, in treachery, in his own

A.D. [1582.]

persons injured, being obviously omitted, although no sign of an omission appears in the MS. There is no reference to the incident in any of the other chronicles of the period.

[5] *The Baron;* the Baron of Delbhna, or Delvin.

[6] *Before that.* See the last entry under the year 1581, and page 446 note [3].

Domnall fein co dlúiṫ na degḟaid sin a nDúṁaġ Choluim chille do síl Conchobair Failġe. Da mac Ruġraiḋe óig hi Mhoṙda do chur docum báir le Gallóiḃ, ocus mac Feiḋlimiḋ hi Tuathail do dáṁugad maille friú. Clann Uáiter fada do dul ar fiobal innsoiged a tír Aṁalgaid, ocus crech do denum dóiḃ. Aor óg tṙlechta Ricaird a búrc do dreiṫ a toraiġechṫ orra, ocus cur ċuca dóiḃ. Filled do clainn Uaiter fada friu, ocus bṙisfeḋ ar an tóraḋ re himad na láṁ ag mám an ġair a nGlend duiḃ, don taoiḃ ótṙ do Neiṁsinn. Ricard mac Emuinn mic Uilleg ó Carlén an Bharraiġ do marbaḋ ann, ocus Emonn allta mac Risdeird mic Oilbeṙus do marbaḋ ann fós. Améṙus mac Dáḃíṫ Báin, ocus Oilbéṙus mac Seain mic Dáḃíṫ Báin do ṫromlod ann, ocus cuid ṁór dá luchd lenmana maille friú. Brian mac Eogain ṁaoil hi Dhomnalláin, .i. fós Erenn re dán ocus re foġlum dṙer aosa féin, dṙaġbáil ann, ocus flesġach ealaḋna do muinnṫir Dhálaiġ máille friṙ; ocus an ċreach do dreiṫ leó dóiḃ iarsin. Crisṁṫhann mac Murchada mic Muiṙ Caomáin do marbad le Gallaiḃ. Mac Diarmada ruaḋ, .i. Taḋg mac Conchobair óig mic Muiṙcertaiġ, dṙaġail báir in ceṫramad lá andiaiḋ féile Brenuinn ar innsi achaiḋ in ċairṫe, ocus a aḋlucad a maniṙtir na Búille. Cairtín Macafort do ṁarbaḋ la Cathal mac hi Conċobair. Mac Ailin na hAlban déġ in bliadain sin. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Risdeird an iarainn mac Dabi mic Emainn mic Uilleg, dṙaġail

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[1] *Walter Fada*; i.e. Walter the Tall, son of David Burk. See note [3], p. 446.

[2] *Was killed.* The words do marbad, omitted by the scribe, have been added in the margin by Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] *Innsi-achaidh-in-chairthe*; "the island of the pillar-stone field."

[4] *Macafort.* This appears to be an attempt at writing the name of Macworth. See Hamilton's *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland*, vol. II., p. 371; and the *Calendar of the Carew MSS.*, vol. II., p. 328.

[5] *O'Conchobhair.* This concludes the text of fol. 32a of the Clar. fragment, in the lower margin of which occurs the memorandum: "honest, good, hospitable Robert Ware, esq., of

house; and Domhnall himself was killed soon after that, in Durmhagh of Colum-Cille, by the Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe. The two sons of Rudhraidhe Og O'Mordha were put to death by Foreigners, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Tuathail was put to death along with them. The sons of Walter Fada[1] went on an expedition into Tir Amhalghaidh, and committed a depredation. The young men of the posterity of Rickard Burk overtook them in pursuit, and set upon them. The sons of Walter Fada turned against them, and the pursuers were routed by superior numbers, at Mám-an-ghair in Glenn-dubh, on the southern side of Neimhfin. Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, of Caislen-an-Bharraigh, was killed there; and Edmond Allta, the son of Richard, son of Oliver, was also killed there. Ambrose, son of David Bán, and Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán, and a great many of their followers along with them, were severely wounded there. Brian, son of Eoghan Mael O'Domhnallain, i.e., the most eminent man in Erinn, of his own age, in poetry and learning, was lost there, together with a graduate in science of Muinter-Dalaigh. And the prey was afterwards carried off by them. Crimhthann, son of Murchadh, son of Maurice Caomain, was killed[2] by foreigners. Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Tadhg, the son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died the fourth day after the festival of Brenainn, on Innsi-achaidh-in-chairthe,[3] and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Captain Macafort[4] was killed by Cathal, the son of O'Conchobhair.[5] MacAilin[6] of Alba died this year. Mac William Burk, i.e., Richard-an-iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, died the third

A.D. [1582.]

Stephens Greene. James Magrath is his servant for ever to comand." The rest of the fragment consists of paper.

[6] *MacAilin*; "son of Ailen." This is the correct form of the name now incorrectly written Mac Callum, or Campbell. The handwriting of this part of the fragment, which is on paper, is very rude.

báir in tres lá don cairg in bliadain si. Mairi a Burc ingen Oiliverius, ben an abaid caoich, dhec. Da banna Saxanach do muinnter Iarla Irmuman do marbad le hIarla Dermuman in bliadain si. Mac Uilliam do gairm do Rigvers mac Oiliverius in bliadain ceona. O Ragallaig .i. Aod conallach dég. Aod mac Feidlimid bacaig Ui Neill, ocus da cétt Saxanaig do Saxanchaib maraon fris, do marbad sa Rúttai le Samairle mbuide Mac Domnuill ocus le na cineth. Dubraid do tinnscna le Brian mac Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc. Mac Ui Concobair duinn .i. Toirrdelbach mac Diarmada mic Cairbri dég, ocus a adnacal a ttempall dúma na Romanach; ocus do bi sin ar échtaib mora Erenn do mac rig. Erroc Saxanach do bi a nOilfinn dég a mi medoin int samradh. Tomar Sertar a ainm; ocus a cill Liathain do fuair bar. Brian mac Fir gan ainm mic Concobair óig Mic Diarmada dég. Tadg mac Maoilechlainn mic hoibero Meg Ragnaill do marbad le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmadai, ar Cnoc na carad laim re cairel tobair int serbain. Ingen Ui Concobair duinn, .i. Medb ingen Concobair mic Eogain caoich, dhec. Semur Nuinnsenn mac Cristoral mic in baruin, ocus Emann mac in baruin Nuinnsenn, do tuitim re cheili, ocus seiser no cuigser maraon fris. Concudar mac Cormaic mic I Concubair .i. mac Ui Concobair Failgi, ocus Tadg mac Gilla Patraic I Concobair, do dol hi ccómracc re [cheili] a nAth cliath, ocus Concobar do tuitim sa comrac sin. Cathal mac Maoilechlainn oig Meg Ragnaill deg. Diarmaid mac Meg Carthaig moir do dol ar creich, ocus banna

[1] *The Blind Abbot.* William Burk, who had himself proclaimed Mac William in 1598, after the death of Richard, son of Oliver Burk, but died soon after in distress, and in exile from his district.

[2] *Aedh Conallagh.* "Aedh (or Hugh) the Conallian;" so called from having been fostered by the O'Donnells in Tir-Conaill.

[3] *Saxons of the Saxons;* i.e. genuine Englishmen.

[4] *Dumha - na - Romhanach;* i.e., "the mound of the Romans," called

day of the Easter, this year. Mary Burk, daughter of Oliver, wife of the Blind Abbot,[1] died. Two Saxon bands of the Earl of Ur-Mumha's people were killed this year by the Earl of Des-Mumha. Richard, son of Oliver, was proclaimed Mac William the same year. O'Raighilligh, i.e., Aedh Conallagh,[2] died. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh Bacagh O'Neill, and two hundred Saxons of the Saxons[3] along with him, were slain in the Ruta by Somhairle Buidhe Mac Domhnaill, and by his kindred. Dubhrath was begun by Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc. The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e., Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, died, and was buried in the church of Dumha-na-Romhanach;[4] and he was one of the most lamented princes of Erinn. A Saxon bishop who was in Oilfinn died in the middle month of the summer: his name was Thomas Chester; and in Cill-Liathain he died.[5] Brian, the son of Fer-gan-ainm,[6] son of Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, died. Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Hubert Mag Raghnaill, was killed by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on Cnoc-na-carad, close to Caisel-tobair-ind-serbhain. O'Conchobhair Donn's daughter, i.e., Medhbh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Caech, died. James Nugent, son of Christopher, son of the Baron, and Edmond, son of the Baron Nugent, fell by each other, and six persons, or five, along with them. Conchobhar, the son of Cormac, son of O'Conchobhair, i.e., son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, and Tadhg, son of Gilla-Patraic[7] O'Conchobhair, went to fight[8] with [one other], in Ath-cliath, and Conchobhar fell in that fight. Cathal, son of Maelechlainn Og Mag Raghnaill, died. Diarmaid, son of Mac Carthaigh Mor, accompanied by a band of soldiers, went on a

A.D. [1582.]

also Rath-na-Romhanach; in Kilmore parish, county of Roscommon.

[5] *Died.* Ware (*Bishops*) refers his death to the year 1584.

[6] *Fer-gan-ainm*; "vir sine nomine;" rather a curious Christian name.

[7] *Son of Gilla-Patraic.* mac Gilla mic Gillapatraicc, Clar.

[8] *To fight.* This is the earliest account recorded of a duel in Ireland according to the English mode of trial by combat, or wager of battle.

raigdiur Iairr, ar O Suilleḿáin. Domnall O Suilleḿain do breith orrḃai, ocus maiḋm do tabairt ar Diarmaid, ocus e féin ocus a Saxanuiġ do tuitim, et alii multi. Aoḋ dub mac Murchada Uí Flaiṫbertuiġ, ocus Uirdiun Máiġ Doḿnaill, do gabail arfeall lé Sean mac an Iarla Ricardaiġ, .i. Ricard Saxanaċ, ocus iad ac filleḋ on ecroiċ naoim, ocus tucc re iad do cairdaen Malbie do bi or cinn Connacht; ocus ni fada do leicc Dia ocus in croċ naom fin re Sean. Creċa mora do dénam do cloinn an Iarla Ricardaiġ .i. Uilleg ocus Sean, ar flicht Uilleg a Durc, ocus ar muinntir Uiġinn in termuinn. Fell granna do denam dUilleg mac in Iarla, ocus do Rémann mac Uilleg na gcend, ocus do Remunn mac an erbuig, ar Sean mac an Iarla, oir tugatar an da Rémann cuireḋ do, ocus fuġatar co bél atha Finntuinn é, ocus do tairrinġetar int Iarla .i. Uilleg arteach air, ocus do marbad e a finġuil, ocus Eoin mac Aoda Mic Suiḃne, ocus Sean mac Duain mic Gillacellaiġ, ocus Finġin buiḋe mac Maoiltuile, aḋbar maiṫ leġa, maraon fri; ocus o do marbad Naoisi mac Uisnech a fell an Eḿuin Macha ni dernad a leitheit fi dfinġuil; ocus nir marbad fer a aois fein do mac goill bud mo fgel na he. Cairdeen Malbie ocus a raibi do Gallaib a Connachtuib do dul a cloinn Ricaird fa toichim na felli sin, ocus ant aonmad la .x. do Nouimbir do ronad in gnim sin. Sdibard Iarla chilli dara déġ .i. Mailir hUre, a ttorach na bliadna so. Erbaġoidecht Oilerinn do tabairt dAindrias O Craiḃéin do comairle na hErend a nAth cliath. Iarla Dermuman re nabarṫai Geróid na fecaidhe do

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[1] *Alii.* ali, Clar.

[2] *Ulick-na-gceann.* "Ulick of the heads." He was son to the first Earl of Clann-Rickard.

[3] *Naise.* One of the three sons of Uisnech, whose murder by king Conor Mac Nessa, in the first century of the Christian era, forms one of the "three sorrowful stories of Erinn," and the subject of Moore's beautiful song, "Avenging and bright fall the swift sword of Erin." See the *Transactions*

predatory expedition against O'Suillebhain. Domhnall O'Suillebhain overtook them, and defeated Diarmaid; and he and his Saxons fell, et alii multi.[1] Aedh Dubh, the son of Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Justin Mac Domhnaill, were apprehended, in treachery, by John, son of the Earl of Clann-Rickard, i.e., Richard Saxanach, as they were returning from the Holy Cross; and he delivered them to Captain Malbie, who was over Connacht: and not long did God and the Holy Cross let that go *unpunished* with John. Great depredations were committed by the sons of the Earl of Clann-Rickard, viz., Ulick and John, upon the descendants of Ulick Burk, and upon Muinter-Uiginn of the Termon. An ugly treachery was practised by Ulick, the son of the Earl, and by Redmond, son of Ulick-na-gcenn,[2] and by Redmond, the bishop's son, on the Earl's son John; for the two Redmonds gave him an invitation; and they took him to Bél-atha-Finntainn, and drew the Earl, i.e., Ulick, upon him; and he was slain in fratricide; and John, the son of Aedh Mac Suibhne, and John, the son of Brian Mac Gilla-Cellaigh, and Finghin Buidhe Mac Maeltuile, the good material of a physician, were killed along with him. And the like of this fratricide was not committed since Naise,[3] son of Uisnech, was killed in treachery in Emhain-Macha; and no Foreigner's son of his own age was slain who was more lamented than he. Captain Malbie, and all the Foreigners that were in Connacht, went to Clann-Rickard on the report of this treachery; and on the 11th day of November this deed was committed. The Earl of Cill-dara's steward, i.e., Meiler Husè, died in the beginning of this year. The bishopric of Oilfinn was given to Andrew O'Craidhén, by the Council of Erinn at Ath-cliath. The Earl of Des-Mumha, usually called Geróid-na-secaidhe,[4] was killed by

A.D. [1582.]

of the Gaelic Society, Dublin, 1808; and the *Atlantis*, vol. vi., p. 377. The event has also been versified by Dr. Samuel Ferguson: *Lays of the Western Gael*, London, 1867.

[4] *Geróid-na-secaidhe.* "Garrett of the excursions." The circumstances attending his death are related at much greater length in the Annals of the Four Masters,

marbad le bardaib cairlein na Maingi, ocus a cenn do cur co Saxanaib; ocus ni raibi a nErinn echt nar commor rin duairle ocus doineċ ocus do cumachtaib, ocus ir mo ler tuit di Saxanchaib, ocus do cuir cortus ar in mbanrigan. Sili ingen I Domnaill dég, an ben do bí ag Tadg og mac Taidg mic Aeda. Fer gan egla mac Maoilmuiri Meg Shuibne deg. Fear gan egla mac Domnaill mic Feidlimid mic Toirrdealbaig carrdig I Concubair dég. Saxranuib do fuidi a dTuillci ocus a gcluain Muiredaib, ocus a gcarrgid Doiren, ocus a bFerann na darać, ocus an Imliuch mór, ocus an Uarán, ocus a gcluain O gCarmacain, ocus ra bFotannuib, ocus tigedar do denam dóib rna áitib rin. O Gallcadair do marbad leis O Néill. Mag Aeda in Móintib, .i. Séan, do marbad le muintir na hEilli. Uilliam Búrc mac Maoilir báin dég. Orláim moiġi Luirg do tabairt do Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada in bliadain rin. An cuać do gairm aghaid nollag ag ard mic Graini, a bfiadnaisi Roiberd Oilmain ocus Diarmada meg Duib, ocus ra mór ant ingnad rin. Iarla O Suraic .i. Tomar in uirgi, ocus do bi re na giuirdir rada daimrir ar Eirinn, ocus a heg ra cincís.

Ict. for Cetdain; aoirr in Tigernai in dan ra mile bliadan ocus cuic cet, ceđri bliadnai ocus ceđri .xx. Fer dogbala cirrai na banrighna a Connachtaib do ég in bliadain ri; Antune Fitton a ainm. Domnall glarr mac Taidg ruaid hi Cirt, ocus Eoin mag Carmaic .i. raccart dempaill Eoin, dri la dia feil Berag a ég. Mairgrecc ingen Mic Donnchada, ben Ui Duibgendain,

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[1] *Cest.* In the margin (p. 33) the scribe has added the memorandum na tabair gud orm a fir a leġde rin, ocus nar fuirig me re dechtugad do tabairt airdin, ocus go cuirfider o . . . .; i.e., "do not reproach me, O man who may read this, for I have not waited to give it proper arrangement, and that . . . will be placed" . . .

[2] *Tadhg Og.* "Tadhg the Younger." He was one of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

[3] *Fer-gan-egla*; lit., "man without fear."

[4] *Sussex.* The scribe writes the

the warders of Caislen-na-Maingi, and his head was sent to Saxon-land; and there was no one in Erinn whose equal he was not in nobility, honour, and powers, and by whom more Saxons fell, and who put the queen to greater cost.[1] Síle, daughter of O'Domhnaill, the wife of Tadhg Og,[2] son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, died. Fer-gan-egla,[3] the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, died. Fer-gan-egla, the son of Domhnall, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, died. Saxons established themselves in Tuillsce, and in Cluain-Muiredhaigh, and in Cairge-Doiren, and in Ferann-na-darach, and in Imlech-mór, and in Uaran, and in Cluain-O'Gormacain, and in the Fothannadh; and they erected houses in those places. O'Gallchubhair was killed by O'Neill. Mac Aedha of the Mointech, i.e., John, was killed by the people of the Eill. William Burk, the son of Meiler Bán, died. The possession of Magh-Luirg was this year given to Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The cuckoo called on Christmas night, at Ard-mic-Grainni, in the presence of Robert Dillon and Diarmaid MacDuibh; and that was a great wonder. The Earl of Sussex,[4] i.e., Thomas-in-uisgi,[5] who was for a long time Justiciary over Erinn, died at Whitsuntide. A.D. [1582.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord at this time being one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-four[6] years. The receiver of the queen's rents in Connacht died this year; his name was Anthony Fitton. Domhnall Glas, son of Tadhg Ruadh O'hAirt, and John Mac Carmaic, i.e. the priest of Tempul-Eoin,[7] died three days before the festival of Berach.[8] Margaret, daughter of Mac Donnchadha, the wife of O'Duibhgennain, died. [1584.]

name O Sujrais, as if it was that of an Irishman.

[5] *Thomas-in-uisgi.* "Thomas of the water."

[6] *Eighty-four.* The transactions of the year 1583 have been omitted.

[7] *Tempul-Eoin.* "John's church;" St. John's, near Athlone, county of Roscommon.

[8] *Berach.* St. Berach, patron of Termonbarry, co. Roscommon, whose festival is kept on February 15.

deg. Brian mac Donnchaid még Uidir ocus Domnall óg O Doboilén decc. In Gillae glass ruad mac Maelruanaid rind deg; a mi Febrai do egattar rin. Mac Ui Gallcuibair .i. in fer dorcha mac Eogain do marbad le Manachaib co timpirtech. Sir Nicalass Malbie do bi na caipdin or cind Connacht deg in dress la do mí Marta, ocus ni tanic a nErinn a comaimsir frir na go menic riam do Gallaib, duine uasal bud ferr ina se, ocus do cuir se cuicced Connacht uili fo doesin; ocus ni fetus a rim no a áiremh gach ar mill in fer rin ar fedb Erenn; ocus do rinne sé mordan oibred ar cuirt baile atha Luain ocus forra Commain do runnrad. Crech mor do denam dAeb ruad mac I Domnaill, ocus dU Gallcobair, ar mac Taidg I Ruairc a gCnoc na gaoithe. Mac Samradáin .i. Brian óc mac Brian dég in bliadain rin. Cill Midáin do lorgad in bliadain rin. Mac in filed deg in bliadain rin .i. Gilla Criost mac Séssnad. Mac in erbaig a Búrc, .i. Remand, do marbad le Diarmaid riabach mac Aeda mic Donnchaid, a ndiogail Seáin a Burc. Ingen mic Diarmada .i. Sadb ingen Eogain, in ben do bi ac O Gadra .i. Diarmaid mac Eogain I Gadra, dég. In giurtir .i. Semus Duval deg in bliadain rin. Cathal mac Rudraidi mic Ir Micc Radnuill deg in bliadain rin la féili Brenuinn. Eárboc do denam do Séan mac Semair a Línri a nOilfinn in bliadain rin, ocus Aindriu O Cridain do cur ar ecúl. O Radallaigh do denamh do Sean mac Aedae conallaig do Gallaib, ar belaib clainni Maoilmordai Ui Raigilliğ do bud rin[e] inar e, ocus do milledar clann Maoilmordai in tir uili dus rin. Giuirtirr do teacht co hErinn an bliadain ceona,

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[1] *The Gilla-glas-ruadh*; i.e., the "gray-red gillie," or "fellow."

[2] *Manachs*; i.e. the Feara-Manach, or the people of Fermanagh. The orig. has mancachaib, which is corrupt.

[3] *And.* ocus oir, "and because," Clar.

[4] *O'Cridhain.* The name is written

Brian, son of Donnchadh MagUidhir, and Domhnall Og O'Dobhailen, died. The Gilla-glas-ruadh,[1] son of Maelruanaidh Finn, died: in the month of February they died. The son of O'Gallchubhair, i.e., the Ferdorcha, son of Eoghan, was accidentally killed by the Manachs.[2] Sir Nicholas Malbie, who had been captain over Connacht, died the third day of the month of March; and there came not to Erinn in his own time, nor often before, a better gentleman of the Foreigners than he; and[3] he placed all Connacht under bondage. And it is not possible to count or reckon all that this man destroyed throughout Erinn; and he executed many works, especially on the courts of the towns of Ath-Luain and Ros-Comain. A great depredation was committed by Aedh Ruadh, the son of O'Domhnaill, and by O'Gallchubhair, on the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, in Cnoc-na-gaithe. Mac Samhradhain, i.e., Brian Og, son of Brian, died this year. Cill-Midain was burned this year. Mac-in-fhiledh died this year, i.e., Gilla-Christ, son of Jeffrey. The son of the Bishop Burk, i.e., Redmond, was killed by Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Aedh, son of Donnchadh, in revenge of John Burk. The daughter of Mac Diarmada, i.e., Sadhbh, daughter of Eoghan, the wife of O'Gadhra, i.e., Diarmaid, son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, died. The Justiciary, i.e., James Dowdall, died this year. Cathal, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Ir Mag Raghnaill, died this year on the day of Brenainn's festival. John, son of James Lynch, was made bishop in Oilfinn this year, and Andrew O'Cridhain[4] was removed.[5] John, son of Aedh Conallach, was made the O'Raighilligh by the Foreigners, in presence of the sons of Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, who were senior to him; and the sons of Maelmordha destroyed the entire country through that. A Justiciary came to Erinn the same year, whose name was

A.D. [1584.]

O'Craidhén (or O'Crean) under the year 1582, when he is stated to have been appointed by the Council of Ireland. See p. 455. There is no mention of this person in Ware's list of Bishops.

[5] *Removed.* ᴅo ċuɾ aɾ ccúl; lit., "was put back."

fir Seon Firoid a ainm. Tigerna do teacht ar Connachtuib maraon fris; Risderd Bingiam a ainm. Teacht do na Gallaib fin ar teacht a nErinn co rorr Commain, ocus Aod mac Ui Concobair duinn do gabail doib; ocus do fedigetar a cairdi é co hairgerr .i. O Concobair Sligig ocus Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach og mac Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada; ocus ir amlaid do feidigetar é, tri mili punt do fgribad ar an triur a mbannaidhib re hanamain a fir do, ocus Brian mac Domnaill Mic Suibni, conrabla da muinnter, dragbail a ror Commain an iarnac ar Aodh. Dul dona Gallaib fin co Gaillim, ocus mac Uilliam do teacht na gcend, ocus braigdi do buain do mac Uilliam ocus da cinedh. Arrin doib co Luimnech. Sluaiged le Risderd Bingiam .i. lesin tigerna fin cuiged Connacht, a nichtar Connacht, dar ben bráigi dUa Ruairc, ocus dar gab Baili in múta, ocus dar crech in Corann, ocus da rug Cathal og mac Cathail duib mic Donnchaid leis do brágad tarsis ar milleadh a Corainn; ocus Aod mac Cairbri meig Donnchaid fa tigerna ar Corann in uair fin. In giuirdir do dola a nUlltuib .i. fir Seon Firóid, ocus mac Ui Néill .i. Toirrdelbaich Luimig, do tabairt lair do bragad. Eire uile ar na gabáil le Gallaibh in bliadhain fin, innus ecus cuirred oinech ocus uairle fer nErenn ar gcul. Atiatro tigernadha Connacht in bliadain fi .i. Donnchad mac Concobair mic Donnchada ina iarla ar Tuadmumain, ocus Uilleg mac Ricaird Saxanaig na iarla ar cloinn Ricaird, ocus Aod mac Donnchada Ui Cellaig ar tir Maine; Roiberd buidi mac Uilliam mic Tomáirr ar cloinn Connmaid; Diarmaid mac Cairbri Ui Concobair ar cloinn Toirrdelbaig. Tadg óg mac Taidg buide ar cloinn mic Felim. Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar mag

[1] *Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh.* This was the tribe name of the sept of O'Conor Donn.

[2] *Descendants of Felim's son;* i.e., the sept of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe.

Sir John Perrot. A governor of Connacht came with him, whose name was Richard Bingham. These Foreigners came to Ros-Comain, on their arrival in Erinn, and Aedh, son of O'Conchobhair Donn, was made prisoner by them; and his friends, viz., O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, released him quickly; and the way they released him was, the three gave bonds for three thousand pounds to guarantee his continuing in peace; and Brian son of Domhnall Mac Suibhne, a constable of his people, was left in Ros-Comain, in irons, as security for Aedh. These Foreigners went to Gaillimh, and Mac William came to meet them; and hostages were exacted from Mac William, and from his kindred. From thence they went to Luimnech. A hosting by Richard Bingham, i.e., by that lord of the province of Connacht, to Lower Connacht, on which occasion he exacted hostages from O'Ruairc, and took Baile-in-mhúta, and plundered the Corann, and carried off Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh Mac Donnchadha, as a hostage, after all that was destroyed in Corann; and the lord over Corann at that time was Aedh, son of Cairbre Mac Donnchadha. The Justiciary, i.e., Sir John Perrot, went to Ulster, and brought the son of O'Neill, i.e., of Toirdhelbhach Luinech, as a hostage with him. All Erinn was occupied by the Foreigners this year, so that they put back the honour and nobility of the men of Erinn. These are the lords of Connacht in this year; viz., Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, is Earl over Tuadh-Mumha; and Ulick, son of Rickard Saxanach, is Earl over Clann-Rickard; and Aedh, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, over Tir-Maine; Hubert Buidhe, son of William, son of Thomas, over the Clann-Connmaigh; Diarmaid, son of Cairbre O'Conchobhair, over the Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh;[1] Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, over the descendants of Felim's son;[2] Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, over

A.D. [1584.]

Luirg. Brian mac Briain Ui Ruairc ar in mBrefne, ocus Domnall mac Taidg mic Cathail óig ar ichtar Connacht; Riderd mac Oliuerus a Burc ar crich clainni hUilliam; ocus ni heidir a rim no a airdim no a fairneir cech andeirnatar Goill dolcaib ocus dainlettrom ar na feraib rin. An ferdorcha mac Muirgesa ar tir Aililla; Aod mac Cairbri ar in cCorann; Cormac O hEgra ar Luigne buide. Fergal carrach ar Luigne riabach; Eman O Dubda ar tir Fiachrach Muaidi. Aerin tigernada in cuigid in tanra. Tadg mac Aodagain, ollam flechta Ricaird oig a Burc re feinechus, deg in bliadain si. Mac Mic Conrnama, .i. Toirrdelbach óg mac Toirrdelbaig, deg. Uilliam caoch mac Donnchada i Cellaig do crochad Lerin nguibernoir i nGaillim. Mac Siurtain Baile atha Leacain, .i. Tomarr dub, deg. Ocus atait so fa hairdi tigernada ar Ulltoib in tan soin, .i. Toirrdelbach Luimoch ar tir Eogain, ocus Aod mac Magnusa Ui Domnaill ar tir Conuill; Conn mac Neill oicc ar clainn Aoda buide; an fer dorcha mac Domnaill óig na Mag Aongusa ar lo Echach. Art mac Briain na mocherdi ar Oirgiallaib. Cuconnacht og mac Conconnacht ar feruib Manach. Ruaidri mac Magnusa i Cadain or cinn oirechta i Cathain. Matha mac Maoilechlainn riabaig mic Maoltuili deg. Sadb ingen Ui Duibgendain, ben Ghillacoluim mic Maolmuire mic Briain óig, deg. Mac Eochadu .i. fer gan ainm Mac Eochada, ollam Laigen in fer gan ainm sin, deg.

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1 *Men.* This clause seems misplaced, and should apparently come in after the enumeration of the chieftains of Connacht, which is continued, and concluded, in the sentence immediately following.

2 *Maurice*; i.e., Maurice Mac Donnchadha, or Mac Donough.

3 *Cairbre.* Also a Mac Donough.

4 *Luighne Buidhe*; i.e., the part of Luighne (Leyny, co. Sligo) belonging to O'hEghra Buidhe, or O'Hara the Yellow.

5 *Luighne-Riabhach.* The part of Luighne belonging to O'Hara Riabhach (O'Hara the Swarthy).

6 *These.* It would seem that the enumeration of the Ulster chieftains,

Magh-Luirg; Brian, son of Brian O'Ruairc, over the Breifne; Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, over Lower Connacht; and Richard, son of Oliver Burk, over the territory of Clann-William. And it is impossible to count, or reckon, or relate, all the injuries and oppressions the Foreigners committed upon these men.[1] The Ferdorcha, son of Maurice,[2] is over Tir-Ailella; Aedh, son of Cairbre,[3] over the Corann; Cormac O'hEghra over Luighne-Buidhe;[4] Ferghal Carragh over Luighne-Riabhach;[5] Edmond O'Dubhda over Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe. Those are the lords of the province at this time. Tadhg Mac Aedhgain, the ollamh in Fenechas of the descendants of Rickard Og Burk, died this year. The son of Mac Consnamha, i.e., Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, died. William Caech, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, was hanged by the governor in Gaillimh. Mac Jordan of Baile-atha-lethain, i.e., Thomas Dubh, died. And these[6] were the chief lords over the Ulidians at that time, viz., Toirdhelbhach Luighnech over Tir-Eoghain, and Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, over Tir-Conaill; Conn, son of Niall Og, over Clann-Aedha-Buidhe; the Ferdorcha, son of Domhnall Og, was Mag Aenghusa over Ui-Echach; Art, son of Brian-na-mocherghi,[7] over Oirghialla; Cuconnacht Og, son of Cuconnacht,[8] over Feara-Manach; Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus O'Cathain, over Oirecht-Ui-Cathain. Matthew, son of Maelechlainn Riabhach Mac Maeltuile, died. Sadhbh, daughter of O'Duibhgennain, wife of Gillacoluim,[9] son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og, died. MacEochadha, i.e., Fer-gan-ainm MacEochadha, (this Fer-gan-ainm was ollamh of Laighen), died. A

A.D. [1584.]

here commenced, should follow immediately after the completion of the list of Connacht lords given above.

[7] *Brian-na-mocherghi.* "Brian of the early rising;" a chieftain of the sept of Mac Mahon of Oriel.

[8] *Cuconnacht.* Chief of the family of Mac Uidhir, or Maguire.

[9] *Gillacoluim.* One of the Mac Swine clan. The name Gillacoluim signifies the "gillie" of Colum, or St. Colum-Cille.

Banna Saxranach do marbad fa Ruta fe cloind Donnaill na hAlban, ocus do baineadar dun Lirre do Saxranaib, ocus do marbadar airoide and.

Ett. Ianair for Aine, ocus ari aoir in Tigerna in tan fa cuig bliadna ocus ceithri fichet, ccccc. ocus mile. Mac Taidg 1 Ruairc.i. Brian, ocus cuid do cloind tSidig do bi ar fardo aige, do dul ar fiudal innsuige air Mag [F]landochaid, ocus creacha mora do glacad doib la fele Sdeadain. Mag [F]landochaid ocus mac 1 Ruairc .i. Tigernan mac Briain 1 Ruairc do breith orrtha, ocus tacar do thadairt da cele doib; ocus Maghnus og Mag Dubain do marbad a torach in tachair sin. Fir Breifne ocus Dartraoi do breith orra na diaid sin, ocus cur doib docum na feadna sin, ocus brisedh ar mac Taidg 1 Ruairc ocus ar a muintir, ocus Eogan mac Sitchid mac Toirrdhealbaig mic Emainn mic Sitchid do marbad, ocus da fichet marcaon fris ar a[n] latchair sin. Do gabad mac Taidg 1 Ruairc ocus Maghnus og O Cuirnin, ocus do cuiredh ar loch na cula iad fo iarnach; ocus do marbadar clann Tigernain iad go holc; ocus ar mag hOilech tugud in maoidm sin. In guibernoir, .i. tigerna Connacht, do teacht lucht da arrthrach o baile Atha Luain go carraig Meic Diarmada, aoidce cind in da la dhec go nonoir moir ocus noirfidid nadbail a tigh Brian Mic Diarmada, do fill fe tar ais docum [a] aitte fein. Toirrdhealbach mac an aba Meg Uidir do marbad le Mag Machgamna. Uilliam mac in barun Nuinnsenn do teacht go hEsinn tarais a fuair fe danso ar fedh an domain fair, ar faghail a pardain do on mbanrigan. Clann Báiter fada a Burc do ghabail don guibernoir co nemmaith, ocus a ccur fo iernach co baile atha Luain.

[1] *Dun-Lipsi*; i.e. Dunluce. This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, as are also the six first entries under the next year.

[2] *Tighernan.* Tigerban, Clar.

[3] *Attack.* tath, for tachair, Clar.

[4] *Night after.* aidce cind. There is apparently a slight confusion in the text, arising from the omission of

Saxon band was slain in the Ruta, by the Clann-Domhnaill of Alba; and they took Dun-Lipsi[1] from the Saxons, and killed all who were there. A.D. [1584.]

The kalends of January on Friday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-five years. The son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e., Brian, and some of the Clann-Sithigh whom he had retained, went on a foray against Mag [F]lannchaidh; and they captured great preys, on Stephen's festival. Mag [F]lannchaidh, and the son of O'Ruairc, i.e., Tighernan,[2] son of Brian O'Ruairc, overtook them; and they attacked each other; and Maghnus Og Mac Dubhain was killed in the beginning of that attack.[3] The men of Breifne and Dartrai came up with them after that, and attacked the band; and a victory was gained over the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and over his people; and Eoghan Mac Sithigh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Edmond Mac Sithigh, was killed, and two score along with him, on that field. The son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and Maghnus Og O'Curnin, were captured, and placed in irons on Loch-na-cula; and the sons of Tighernan wickedly slew them. And on Magh-Oilches this defeat was given. The governor, i.e., the lord of Connacht, with two boats' crews, came from the town of Ath-Luain to Carraig-Mic-Diarmada. The night before[4] the twelfth day, *spent* with great honour and excessive enjoyment in Brian Mac Diarmada's house, he returned back to his own place. Toirdhelbhach Mac-an-aba Mag Uidhir was killed by Mac Mathghamhna. William, son of the Baron Nugent, came to Erinn,[5] after all the hardship he encountered throughout the world eastwards, on receiving a pardon from the queen. The sons of Walter Fada Burk were wickedly taken prisoners by the governor, and sent in irons to the town of Ath-Luain. Gormlaith, [1585.]

some words. But the entry is still sufficiently intelligible.

[5] *Erinn.* The remaining entries for this year, with the exception of those indicated in note [1], p. 468, are written in the same hand as that in which the events for 1584 are written.

Gairmliuḋ ingen Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc deg caoicḃigir re mbelltuine; ocus do bui do bainéchtuiḋ maiḋi Erenn di. Crecha mora do denaṁ ar Albanchaib irna glinniḃ le Saxanchaib. Roiri ingen I Neill dég .i. in ben do bi ag Conn mac in calbaig Ui Domnaill. Domnall gorm, mac Domnaill ballaiġ meg Domnaill, do marbad ir na glinnib le Tomárr Uidir; caiptin Saxanach an Tomárr rin. Albanoiġ do aṫċur a hEirinn do Saxanchaib. Fir Erenn uile, do neoch dob inairiṁ dib, do dol go baile Atha cliath docum acta pairliminc. Mac Ui Maoilmuaid, ocus Emann dorcha mac Domnaill mic Murchada mic Suiḋne, ocus daoine imḋa oile, do crochad ar an acta pairliminc rin. Maithe Erenn do ṫeacht rlán on comairle rin Atha cliat gan tarba. Beliġi Erenn do reiḃiogad, do neoch ba daingen dib, le Saxanchaib. Dodeirċir mor do cur ar Connachtuib do Saxanchuib .i. uingi dór ra ceḃramain itir cill ocus thuaith, ocus tigernur gach uile tigerna gaidealach digrleghad doib. Sean na Muadi .i. tigerna Ḃlainni mic nEogain, fer oiniġ ocus tiġi naoiḋeḃ co mor, do ég. Tomárr mac Baiter Nuinnrenn o tiġ Munna deg. Conn mac Airt oig mic Neill Conallaiġ Ui Neill do marbad le hAod mac Conconnacht Meg Uidir .i. mac Meg Uidir. Felim dub mac Neill mic Cuinn do marbad le Sean mac Meg Uidir. Iarla Cille dara, .i. Gerod og mac Gerod mic Gerod, dég a Saxanaiḃ. Domnall óg mac Duiḃrithe do marbad a nDartraiḋe Meg Flannchaiḋ le cethernn tiġi na banrighan. Fliuchad ar feḃ na bliadna ra. Mac Uilliam Burc deg .i. Rigdeard mac Oiliuerur. Antuirbia

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[1] *Udis*; i.e., Wodehouse.

[2] *Act of Parliament.* The chronicler meant a "Session" of Parliament, holden by Sir John Perrot.

[3] *An ounce of gold.* The rent reserved to the crown, by the compositions entered into between Sir John Perrot and the chieftains of Connacht, was 10*s.* annually out of every quarter of land. See Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connacht*, App., p. 299, sq.

[4] *Shane-na-Muaidhe.* "John of the

daughter of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, died a fortnight before May-day; and she was one of the best lamented women of Erinn. Great depredations were committed upon Albanachs, in the Glenns, by Saxons. Rose, daughter of O'Neill, died—i.e., the wife of Conn, son of the Calbhagh O'Domhnaill. Domhnall Gorm, the son of Domhnall Ballagh MacDomhnaill, was killed in the Glenns by Thomas Udis[1]: (this Thomas was a Saxon captain). Albanachs were expelled from Erinn by Saxons. The men of all Erinn—such of them as were of any account—went to Baile-atha-cliath to an Act of Parliament.[2] The son of O'Maelmhuaidh, and Edmond Dorcha, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and several other persons, were hanged at this Act of Parliament.[2] The nobles of Erinn came safely from that Council of Ath-cliath, without profit. The passes of Erinn—such of them as were secure—were levelled by Saxons. A great tribute was imposed on Connacht by Saxons, i.e., an ounce of gold[3] on every quarter, both ecclesiastical and lay; and the sovereignty of each Gaeidhelic lord was lowered by them. Shane-na-Muaidhe,[4] i.e. the lord of Clann-mic-nEoghain, a man of great hospitality, and much celebrated for keeping a guest house, died. Thomas, son of Walter Nugent, from Tech-Munna, died. Conn, son of Art Og, son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, was killed by Aedh, son of Cuconnacht Mag Uidhir, i.e., the son of *the* Mag Uidhir. Felim Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conn,[5] was killed by John, the son of Mag Uidhir. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, son of Garrett, son of Garrett, died in Saxon-land. Domhnall Og Mac Duibhsithe was killed in Dartraighe-Mic-Flannchaidh, by the kerne of the queen's house. Wet weather during all this year. Mac William Burk[6] died, i.e. Richard,

A.D. [1585.]

Muaidh (or river Moy)". One of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many.

[5] *Conn*; i.e. Conn O'Neill.

[6] *Mac William Burk.* He was Mac William Iochtar, or the Lower; i.e., the northern Mac William.

dar comainm Anbuirb a Plendruir do gabail le cinn Filib .i. le rig na Spaine, ar Plémennchaib ocus ar Saxanchaib, ocus imarcad doene do marbad inntí. O hAinlidhe darab comainm Tadg ballach deg. Clemenr mac Semuir Sgeraid deg; uardian na Gaillue. larla óg Chille dara do toidhecht a nEirinn, .i. Hanrí na tuath mac Geroid mic Geroid mic Geroid, ra čumachta mora on mbanrigain, ocus barun Dealbna do teachd maraon rir, ocus cumachta a duthaide rein leir; ocus int larla óg rin do čabairt čuirp a aičer lair ocus a derbhrathar docum Eirenn, ocus a naidlocad ra didin De ocus Bride a Cill dara. Murchad mac I Ceinneid[ig] dhec. Findtan mac Illaind mic Dubthaig I Mhaoilconaire, .i. abbar olluman čríol Muiredaig, dhec. Alartar mac Somairle buidhe meg Domnaill do marbad re Sagranaib, ocus riched da muintir farir; ocus do rugud a ceann go baile Ata cliaṫ.

Ict. for Sathairnn; aoir in Tigernaí mile bliadan ocus cuicc ced, ocus cethra riched ocus re bliadna. Brien mac Cein Uí Eghra do čur dočum bairr a nGaillimh ar fulairim tigerna cuigid Connacht, .i. Rigdeird Dingiem; ocus ra mor int échd an mac rin Cein Uí Eghra a leṫ uairle ocus oinigh. Tomarr ruaidh, mac Riocaird mic Seain in derimuinn, do marbad arreall do Saxanchaib, ocus ra mor int échd in mac rin mic Uilliam. Mac mic Goirdelb, .i. Uilliem mac Pierairs, do crochad le rirriem condae Rorra Commain, ar duma na Rómhanach. Mac Maghnusa tiri Tuathail do crochad lerin rirriem ceona; Toirrdelbach buidi a comainm, ocus ar Cruachan do crochad é; ocus nír fechad don fardún do bi aigi dó; ocus an treas lá do

[1] *Henry-na-tuadh*; i.e., Henry of the [battle-]axes. This entry, and the remaining ones for this year, are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Brother*; i.e., Gerald, Lord Offaly, eldest son of Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare.

[3] *Of God.* Dia, Clar. The proper genit. form has been substituted.

[4] *Died.* ḣ, for dhec or do hec, Clar.

[5] *Mac Domhnaill.* meg Comnaill (which is a mistake for meg Domnaill), Clar.

son of Oliver. The city which is called Antwerp, in Flanders, was taken by king Philip, i.e. the king of Spain, from the Flemings and Saxons; and a great number of men were slain in it. O'hAinlidhe, whose name was Tadhg Ballagh, died. Clemens, son of James Skerritt, died; i.e., the warden of the Gaillimh. The young Earl of Cill-dara, i.e., Henry-na-tuadh,[1] the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Garrett, came to Erinn with great powers from the queen; and the Baron of Delbhna came with him, having the supremacy of his own country. And this young Earl brought the bodies of his father and brother[2] with him to Erinn; and they were interred under the protection of God[3] and Brigid, in Cill-dara. Murchadh, son of O'Ceinned[igh], died. Fintan, son of Illann, son of Dubhthach O'Maelconaire, i.e., intended ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died.[4] Alaster, son of Somhairle Buidhe MacDomhnaill,[5] was killed by the Saxons, and twenty of his people along with him; and his head was taken to Baile-atha-cliath. A.D. [1585.]

The kalends on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-six years. Brian, son of Cian O'hEghra, was put to death in Gaillimh, at the command[6] of the governor of the province of Connacht, i.e., Richard Bingham; and that son of Cian O'hEghra was greatly lamented in respect of nobility and hospitality. Thomas Ruadh, the son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn,[7] was killed in treachery by Saxons; and that son of Mac William was greatly lamented. The son of Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., William, son of Piers, was hanged by the sheriff of the county of Ros-Comain, on Dumha-na-Romhanach. Mac Maghnusa of Tir-Tuathail was hanged by the same sheriff: (his name was Toirdhelbhach Buidhe; and on Cruachan he was hanged; and the pardon which he[8] had for him was not regarded; and the third day of [1586.]

[6] *Command.* ꝓuꞇaꝛꝑm, for ꝓuꝑaꞇem, Clar.

[7] *Shane-in-termuinn.* John of the Termon, i.e., of the Termon of Balla, in Mayo. He was one of the Burks of Lower Connacht.

[8] *He;* i.e., the sheriff, whose name was Richard Mapother.

Marta do finnedh an gnim sin. Cluain Dubain do gabail don gubernoir, ocus Magamain mac an erbuicc Ui Briain, ocus [a] barda uile, do cur docum bairr ann, ocus an baile do brisedh; ocus sa mor int echt sin do toeb uairle ocus oinigh. Sirsuile ingen mic Dabi deg; ocus do bud mor in sgel sin. Oiluesur mac Sean mic Dadi bain a Burc, ocus Tomarr mac Dabi bain, do crochad leisin nguibernoir. An guibernoir do dol sluag diamhe atimchell Cairlen na cailligi, ocus cuid do slicht Uilleg a Burc ocus do slicht Emuinn a Burc do bedh isin cairlen, ocus an guibernoir dinnsoigedh an baile lucht a do no a tri do badhuib; ocus do cuiredar docum in baile, ocus do marbad da xx^oc do muinntir in guibernoir, ocus do hobrad é fein drágbáil; ocus do imdeddar na barda na diaidh sin, ocus ni dernadh digbail doib. O hAirt .i. Felim mac Uilliam Ui Airt deg aidhi cairg, ocus a adnaccad a Sligech dia luain. Ricard og, mac Ricaird mic Sean an tesmuinn, do crochad don guibernoir isin crich, ocus sa huasal doennachtach degoinig in fes sin, tri hoidhe se gcairg. Da mac Baiter sada a Burc, .i. Maoilir ocus Tedoid, do crochad don guibernoir a forr Commain ar mbedh bliadain a laimh doib, ocus a nadhnacad a soilig Tempuill an aignéin isir cairg ocus belltuine; ocus do batar sin ar échtuidh mora Erenn do Galloib an en aimsir sin. Mac Ui Domhnaill, .i. Magnus og mac Magnusa Ui Domnaill, do marbad le cuid do slicht Donnchada Ui Gallchubair. Mac Suibne Badhanach, .i. Brian bacach, do marbad le na braithrib fein. Giuistir maith dobi sada sos Erinn deg a Saxanaidh .i. Hanri Sidnie. Cogadh mor isir cing Silib ri na Spainne ocus

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[1] *Governor.* Sir Richard Bingham.

[2] *Bishop O'Briain.* This was Toirdhelbhach (or, as Ware writes it, Terence) O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe, whose death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1569.

[3] *Rickard Og.* "Rickard the Young;" commonly called *Fal fo Erinn*, or the "hedge of Erinn." See the *Miscellany of the Celtic Society*, pp. 195–6, where he is called the "Pall" (and also the "Perall") of Ireland.

the month of March this deed was committed.) Cluain-Dubhain was taken by the governor;[1] and Mathgamhain, son of the Bishop O'Briain,[2] and all the warders, were put to death there; and the place was demolished. And that was a great loss in respect of nobility and hospitality. Cecilia, daughter of Mac David, died; and that was a great calamity. Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán Burk, and Thomas, son of David Bán, were hanged by the governor. The governor went with a numerous army about Caislen-na-caillighe; and some of the posterity of Ulick Burk, and of the posterity of Edmond Burk, were in the castle; and the governor advanced towards the place with a force of two or three boats. And they attacked the place; and forty of the governor's people were slain; and he himself was nearly lost there. And the warders subsequently departed; and no harm was done to them. O'hAirt, i.e., Felim, the son of William O'hAirt, died on Easter night, and was buried in Sligech on Monday. Rickard Og,[3] son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn,[4] was hanged by the governor, in the district, three nights before Easter: and he was a noble, humane, most hospitable man. The two sons of Walter Fada Burk, viz., Meiler and Tibbot, were hanged by the governor in Ros-Comain, after having been a year in confinement; and they were interred in the cemetery of Tempul-an-aighnéin between Easter and May-day. And those were amongst the most lamented of the Foreigners of Erinn in their time. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e., Maghnus Og, the son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, was killed by some of the posterity of Donnchadh O'Gallchubhair. Mac Suibhne Baghanach, i.e., Brian Bacach,[5] was killed by his own kinsmen. A good Justiciary who was a long time over Erinn died in Saxon-land, i.e., Henry Sidney. A great war between king Philip, king of Spain, and the

A.D. [1586.]

[4] *Shane-in-termuinn.* See note [7], page 469.

[5] *Brian Bacach*; i.e. Brian the Lame.

finnsa Saxanach .i. Elisabét, fa Flóndrus. O hEgra fiabach .i. Fergal carrach deg. O Ruanada .i. Sean, no Congus, mac Ruaidri oig, do marbad le Sean mac Ui Anluain. An guibernois ocus lasla clanni Ricaird, ocus lasla Tuadmuman, ocus sluaga mora maille fris, ocus forlongport do denam isin Tóchar ocus a mbaile in Rodba doib, ocus do crochadar trius lenab do bi a laim acu fein re fada roime sin .i. mac an abad caoich, ocus mac Maoilis mic Daiter fada, ocus mac Seain a Durc, a Rogg mor; ocus do bud truag in gnim sin crochad na lenad neimchintach. Ocus Eogan mac Domnaill an cogaid Ui Flaithbertaig do marbad per dolum, ocus morán da muinntir do crochad ocus do marbad doib; ocus tugatar an sluag do roinne na gnima sin tri mile bo sriú, ocus do srechatar Ciarraide co huilid. Clann tSemuis meg Domnaill do teacht a nErinn, mile co leth Albanach, ocus do milletar moran a nUlltoib; ocus teacht doib co cill Ronain a crich Connacht, ocus do badar cúicc oigče innte, ocus do bi in guibernóis a mbél in áta fada, sluag diáirmid do maithib Connacht ocus do Saxancuib na fochair. Ocus do cuiredar Albanuig seiach tar lorcc orta docum Cuilmuine, ocus tangadar cuid do cloinn Uilliem na gcoinne; ocus do ionnsaigedar drochad in cillin; ocus o ro cualadar Saranuid Albanuid do dul tarra sior do lenadar ied, ocus do buailed fa ceile iad ag drochad in cillin, ocus tucadar tachar tend da chéile ann, ocus do marbad a cúig no sé deachaib an goibernóra, ocus do imdedar Albanuid gan didáil docum Sligéibe dam, ocus rucadar srech leo gu Ard na ria. Dála in guibernora, do lonnuided ocus do láinserguided leiss fa Albancuid dimdecht uad, ocus do léigse araidi aga deirge amach Gaoidheluid uad, ocus do fill sé fuarr docum an cairlein móir; ocus

[1] *Droiched-in-chillin*; i.e. "the bridge of the little *kill* (or church)". This appears to have been the name of a bridge over the river Owenmore, at Cul-mhaine, or Collooney, barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

prince of the Saxons, i.e., Elizabeth, regarding Flanders. A.D.
O'hEghra Riabhach, i.e., Ferghal Carragh, died. O'Ruan- [1586.]
adha, i.e., John (or Aenghus), son of Ruaidhri Og, was killed by John, the son of O'hAnluain. The governor, and the Earl of Clann-Rickard, and the Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, accompanied by large armies, established a camp in the Tochar, and in Baile-in-Rodba; and they hanged three children in Ross-mor, whom they themselves had in their hands for a long time before that, viz., the son of the Blind Abbot, and the son of Meiler, son of Walter Fada, and the son of John Burk: and that was a pitiful deed—the hanging of the innocent children. And they killed Eoghan, the son of Domhnall-an-chogaidh O'Flaithbhertaigh, per dolum, and killed and hanged several of his people. And the army that committed those deeds brought three thousand cows with them, and entirely plundered Ciarraidhe. The sons of James Mac Domhnaill came to Erinn, *with* fifteen hundred Albanachs; and they destroyed much in Uladh. And they went to Cill-Ronain in the territory of Connacht, and were five nights in it; and the governor was at Bel-an-atha-fada, a numerous host of the chieftains of Connacht, and of Saxons, being with him. And the Albanachs retreated to Culmhaine; and some of the Clann-William came to meet them; and they advanced to Droiched-in-chillín.[1] And when the Saxons heard that the Albanachs had gone past them down, they followed them; and they encountered one another at Droiched-in-chillín, and delivered a vigorous battle to each other there; and five or six of the governor's horses were killed; and the Albanachs departed uninjured to Sliabh-damh, and carried a prey with them to Ard-na-riadh. As regards the governor, he was rendered furious and fully angry at the escape of the Albanachs from him, and he permitted all the "rising out" of the Gaeidhil that he had to depart, and returned southwards towards the Caislén-mór.[2] And two Saxon

[2] *Caisl'n-mór*; "the great castle," i.e. Castlemore-Costello.

rucadar air annsin da banna Shasanach tanuic on Mumain, ocus do bi se annsin seachd mbanna don airmáil dob fesir ar bith; ocus so len ied gu huasal arrachta ánttrenta co rainic Ard na ria. Ocus in uair do connacadar Albanuiḃ čuca iad do eirgiodar amach aran mbaili a gcoinne ocus a gcomdáil na nGall, ocus tucadar fraga diana digsaise da narmaib diobraici anagaid na nGall, ocus do bí do ḃonus ar Albancuiḃ nar loiscedar duine na each don frar sin, ocus gur gabadar raon maḃma ocus ceiṫre docum na Muaiḃi, ocus gur marbaḃ ocus gur báthaḃ .xx. ced no amplius. Do marbad ann da mac Sémair mic Domnaill .i. Domnall gorm ocus Aldarar, ocus do marbaḃ ann Gilla erbuic mac Duḃgaill mic Donnchaiḃ čaim mic Ailín, ocus do marbaḃ Emann ciocarač mac Daibí báin a Búrc, ocus Caṫaoir mac Domnaill mic Donncaiḃ ruaiḃ Meg Domnaill, ocus morán oile nach fétmuid dairiṁ ar a méd; ocus a nArd na ria tucaḃ ant ár sin seachtmuin re breil Mičeoil. Ocus tucaḃ cath a bFlónorus an lá sin etir cing Filip ocus banrigan Saxan. Filip mac sir hAnriġ do marbad andsa cath sin, ocus morán eile. Sruṫ na Sionna do filleaḃ tarais docum Loča riġ, ocus a ḃeiṫ ceiṫre huaire ficheḋ ar an orduḃ sin a riaduisi aroiḃe an aṫ Luain uile. Droičed Ḃaile arra dara do čruičnu[ga]ḃ le O Cončubair Sligiġ. Muirgeas mac Muirceartaiġ mic Donnchaiḃ dhec. In gcorlogaṫ dhec. Aḋ mac Eogain mic Shuiḃne .i. conabal cloinde Ricaird dhec, ocus bud mor int eaṫ sin. Brian bratach mac Mic Donnchaid in Chorainn dhec ar in Maiġin. Tomar mac I Floind do crocaḃ a Rosa Chomain da la ria seil Cathrina. Mac

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[1] *The.* na; repeated in Clar.

[2] *Son of Domhnall.* Mac Conaill, "son of Conall," Clar. But this is a mistake, arising from the aspiration of the first letter of the name "Domhnaill," which is hardly sounded in the pronunciation of the name, and the attraction over of the c of *Mac.*

companies that came from Mumha overtook him there; and he had then seven companies of the best army in the world; and he followed them nobly, valiantly, vigorously, until he reached Ard-na-riadh. And when the Albanachs saw them approaching, they advanced from the town to meet and encounter the Foreigners, and discharged vehement, furious, showers from their firearms against the[1] Foreigners; and such was the misfortune of the Albanachs, that they wounded neither man nor horse with that discharge, and that they commenced a movement of rout and flight towards the Muaidh, and that twenty hundred, or more, were killed and drowned. James Mac Domhnaill's two sons were killed there, viz., Domhnall Gorm and Alaster; and Gilla-espuig, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh Cam MacAilin, was slain there; and Edmond Kiocarach, son of David Bán Burk, and Cathair, son of Domhnall,[2] son of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Domhnaill, were slain there, and many more whom we cannot reckon, from their number. And in Ard-na-riadh this slaughter was given, a week before the festival of Michael. And a battle was fought in Flanders on that day,[3] between king Philip and the queen of the Saxons. Philip, the son of Sir Henry, was slain in that battle, and several others. The stream of the Sionainn turned back to Loch-Righ; and it was twenty-four hours in that order, in the presence[4] of all who were in Ath-Luain. The bridge of Baile-esa-dara was finished by O'Conchobhair Sligigh. Maurice, the son of Muirchertach Mac Donnchaidh, died. The Scurlock died. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, i.e., the constable of Clann-Rickard, died; and that was a great calamity. Brian Brathach,[5] son of Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, died on the Maighin. Thomas, son of O'Floinn, was hanged in Ros-Comain, two days before the festival of Catherine. Mac Diarmada Ruadh

A.D. [1586.]

[1] *Day.* The next eight entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *In the presence.* ɑ ꝓꝛonuiꝛe, Clar.

[5] *Brathach*; i.e., treacherous. Ꝺꝛɑcꝺ, Clar.

Diarmada ruad dhec .i. Fergal mac Conchobair óig meic Muircertaig. Eogan Ulltach, an liaig ir ferr do bi a nEirinn, dég. Iarla o Lerdar do dol fluag diairiṁ do cumgnad le Flemennchaib co Flondrus. Ri na Gráinne do denam armala anagaid na harmala sin, ocus cad do chur etarra, ocus ilmad do miltiḃ do tuitim etarra ar gach toeb. Murchad mac Ui Cinnéidiġ do tuitim ler O gCerbuill .i. in Calbach. Mac an baird Cula an urtáin, .i. Muirir mac Laoiriġ, do dol deg. Uilliam O Cernaiġ, .i. fer brathair doḃ ferr do bi a nEirinn do fermónaiġ, dragail bair ar an Maiġin. An dall do bi a nUlltuib re fairsine dragail bair, .i. Magnus mac Sithe. Uilliam Burc mac Emuinn o cruch cloinne hUilliam deg; oigri an Iarla ruaidh ant Uilliam sin, ocus ba mor ant écht sin. Cairlen mor Meic gCoirdealb, ocus leath tigernuis in tíre, do thabairt do Thaboid Dilunn do Mac Goirdealb .i. Sean mac in gilla duiḃ meic Hoiberd. O Gadra do thabairt cuig mbaile na rand, ocus cairlen Doire mhoir, don fir cedna. Oillilin O Gadra tug sin uadha.

Ict. for Domhnach; aoir in Tigerna mile bliadan ocus cuicc ced, ocus cetra xx^tc ocus seacht mbliadna. An banrigan Albanach do bi a laimh re fada roime sin ag banrigan tSaxan do dul docum bair don bainrighan tSaxanuiġ, ocus ni roiḃi a rann Eorpa ben bud brégha inar í. Ant ochtmad la do Febra do cuired docum bair í. Mac Lochluinn O Luccaill, .i. Sean buidi, deg. Sir Uilliam Sdannlúi, pridire uasal do cuir banrigan tSaxan re hagaid cogaid co Flondrus, do dol anagaid a prinnsa fein do cungnam le rig na Gaainne, ocus are lín do dóinib do chuaid lair re ced .x. do Saxanchaib, ocus dEirennchaib, ocus dAlbanchaib. Maoilechlainn mac Maoilruanaid mic

[1] *Ultach*; i.e. the Ultonian. His real name was Donlevy. The remainder of this entry, and the seven succeeding entries, are in a different handwriting from that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *The great castle.* Castlemore, or

died, i.e., Ferghal, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach. Eoghan Ultach,[1] the best leech that was in Erinn, died. The Earl of Leicester went to Flanders with a numerous army, to assist the Flemings. The king of Spain assembled an army against that army; and a battle was fought between them, and several thousands fell between them on each side. Murchadh, the son of O'Ceinnédigh, fell by O'Cerbhaill, i.e., the Calbhach. Mac-an-bhaird of Cuil-an-úrtain, i.e., Maurice, the son of Laisech, died. William O'Cernaigh, i.e., an old friar, the best preacher that was in Erinn, died on the Maighin. The blind man who was prophesying in Ulster, i.e., Maghnus Mac Sithe, died. William Burk, son of Edmond, from the territory of Clann-William, died: (this William was the Red Earl's heir; and he was much lamented). The great castle[2] of Mac Goisdelbh, and half the lordship of the country, were given to Tibbot Dillon by Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., John, son of the Gilla-dubh,[3] son of Hubert. O'Gadhra gave five towns in his division, and the castle of Daire-mór, to the same man. (Oilillin O'Gadhra that gave those away.) A.D. [1586.]

The kalends on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-seven years. The queen of Alba, who had been imprisoned for a long time previously by the queen of the Saxons, was put to death by the Saxon queen; and there was not in any part of Europe a woman more beautiful than she. The eighth day of February she was put to death. The son of Lochlainn O'Lugaill died, i.e., John Buidhe. Sir William Stanley, an illustrious knight whom the queen of the Saxons sent to the war to Flanders, went against his own prince, to aid the king of Spain; and the number of men that went with him was 1,600, of Saxons, Irishmen, and Albanachs. Maelechlainn, the son of Maelruanaidh [1587.]

[1] Castlemore-Costelloe, co. Mayo. The remaining entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[2] *Gilla-dubh.* This name signifies "the Black gillie," or "Black fellow." ᵹıαllα ɒuıb, Clar.

Diarmada mic Seain deg. Eg mor ar cethraib na bliadna sa, ocus ro diḃ arḃa innti beos. Baiter riabach mac Muirir mic Baiter mic an Iarla, ocus clann Briain mic Cathaoir mic Airt mic Diarmada Laimderg, do dol ar creich ar bord Leḃlinne in droichid, ocus crech do denamh doib; ocus toir do breith orra .i. mac mathusail an Ḃair ocus armal mathaon sir. Baiter riabach ocus a muinnter dilled orra, ocus mac an mathusail ocus ceithre ar xx^tc da muinntir do marbad ar in lathair sin; ocus sa mor int echt do toeb in mic sin an mathusail. Cathal mac Toirrdelbaig mic Diarmada do gabail, ocus a bret co por Comain sa daoiri. Mac Donnchaid an Corainn deg .i. Aod mac Cairbri. Ro digbail bid an Erinn an bliadain si. Port do denam do cairdin Grain ar droichet mic Maonaig, ocus port oile do denam a nDruim do maigistir Leginn. Mac Ui Concenuinn .i. Muirceartach mac Cathail deg. Diar mac Eogain ruaid mic Cormaic do crochad a cnoc in bicaire le cairdin Graidin, ocus le Seoirse mac Pitair Nuinnsenn, per dolum; ocus an Dubaltach mag Riabaig do crochad mar in cedna. Brian ballach mac an calbaigh mic Taidg buidi Ui Concobair, ocus Dunadach mac Dubgaill ar ferion do crochad a mi medoin tramrad a por Comain. Serion do denam a sligech do Seoirse Dingiam ocus don giuistir Dilmain, ocus do maigistir Comartun, ocus conndae sligig do teachd docum na comdala sin, ocus Pelim mac

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[1] *Walter Riabhach*; i.e., Walter the Swarthy. A member of the Fitzgerald family, and the son-in-law of Fiach MacHugh, the active chief of the O'Byrne sept of Wicklow.

[2] *Diarmaid Laimhderg.* Dermot of the Red Hand, of the family of Kavanagh, or Mac Murrough. He was king of Leinster, and died in 1417.

[3] *Leithglinn-in-droichid*; "the glen-side of the bridge;" now Leighlin Bridge, co. Carlow.

[4] *The Ibhar*; i.e., the yew; the old name of Newry, co. Louth. The Marshal referred to was Sir Nicholas Bagenal, whose son was Sir Dudley Bagenal.

[5] *Captain Grain.* Apparently the

Mac Diarmada, the son of John, died. Great mortality amongst the cattle of this year; and there was also great destruction of corn in it. Walter Riabhach,[1] the son of Maurice, son of Walter, son of the Earl, and the sons of Brian, son of Cathair, son of Art, son of Diarmaid Laimhderg,[2] went on a predatory expedition on the borders of Leithglinn-in-droichid,[3] and committed a depredation; and a pursuing band overtook them, viz., the son of the Marshal of the Ibhar,[4] accompanied by an armament. Walter Riabhach and his people turned upon them; and the Marshal's son, and twenty-four of his people, were slain on that field; and great was the woe on account of that son of the Marshal. Cathal, the son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Diarmada, was apprehended, and taken to Ros-Comain in bondage. MacDonnchaidh of the Corann died, i.e., Aedh, the son of Cairbre. Great destruction of food in Erinn this year. A residence was erected by Captain Grain[5] on Droichet-mic-Maenaigh, and another residence in Druim by Master Leighinn. The son of O'Concenainn, i.e., Muirchertach, son of Cathal, died. The two sons of Eoghan Ruadh, son of Cormac, were hanged at Cnoc-in-bicaire by Captain Graidhin,[6] and by George, son of Peter Nugent, per dolum; and the Dubhaltach Mac Riabhaigh was hanged in like manner. Brian Ballagh, son of the Calbhagh, son of Tadhg Buidhe O'Conchobhair, and Dunadach Mac Dubhgaill, were hanged at a session, in the middle month of summer, in Ros-Comain. A session was held in Sligech by George Bingham, and by the Justice Dillon,[7] and by Master Comartun;[8] and *the inhabitants of* the county of Sligech

A.D. [1587.]

person called "Graidhin" in the second next entry, and the same as Captain Gilbert Grayne, slain in 1593 by Brian O'Ruairc, according to the Four Masters, and Docwra's "*Relation.*"

[6] *Graidhin.* See preceding note.

[7] *Justice Dillon.* Thomas Dillon, the chief justice of the province of Connacht.

[8] *Comartun.* Garrett Comberford, or Comerford, attorney-general of the same province.

Donnchaid óig Ua Airt do crochad annsin, ocus Emann mac Enri. An guiberneoir do dol a Saxanaib. Toirrdelbach mac Ui Briain do crochad le Saxanchaib, ocus é fadsu fein a ferdib na banrigna. Cairpri mac Aeda meg Donnchaid .i. mac mic Donnchaig, dég. Gillacoluim Ua hUigind, mac Maoilmuire mic Briain óig Ui Uigin, deg tri hoidqi re luganad. Mac giuirtir na hErenn deg; fir feon Fidoid ainm in giuirtir sin. Concobar mac Enna Ui Uigin deg; fáoi fe dan an Concobar sin, ocus a adnacad a cailli na heilidi ar Macaire na naileć. Cith cloichfneachta do čur a machaire Connacht a ceinn dreachtmuine iar luganad, ocus nir mo min uball na gach cloch dond fneachta sin, ocus arbar imda do milled do. O Concobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairpri mic Eogain caoich Ui Concobair, an fer ir mó fo draoch ocus fo čuirn dia naimdib, ocus ir mo fo fogail ocus fo admill da ercaidid in gach aird, and aon duine uadal ir ferr tanic do flicht Toirrdelbaig moir Ui Concobair fe cian daimsir dég, ocus a adnacad a mBaile an dorair fa diden De ocus Brigdi, an dher la fe ced feil Muiri, ar mbeć cuig bliadna .x. ar ficheo a digeirnur dó. Toirrdelbach mac Aeda Ui Baoigill, ocus Aed óg mac Aeda buidi Ui Domnaill, ocus moirferiar da muinntir, do marbad le clainn Neill fuaid Ui Baoigill. Cettach mac Toirrdelbaig Ui Ruairc ocus Maćgamain mac Caba, ocus driur no ceđrar maraon fiu, do marbad ocus fiad a .fočair Domnaill Ui Ruairc, le cloinn Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc .i. Tigernan ocus Domnall; ocus ag Raith giain do fonad in marbad sin; ocus do imthig mac Taidg Ui Ruairc .i. Domnall do fidh ocus ar éigin. O Dubda .i. Emunn mac Eogain Ui Dubda deg. Sir Richard Binggiam do čur don banrigan co Flondrus,

[1] *His.* dia; "of his;" repeated in the MS.

[2] *Of God.* Dia, MS.

came to that assembly; and Felim, son of Donnchadh Og O'hAirt, was hanged there, and Edmond, son of Henry. The governor went to Saxon-land. Toirdhelbhach, son of O'Briain, was hanged by Saxons, and he along with themselves, in the queen's service. Cairbre, son of Aedh Mac Donnchaidh, i.e., son of *the* Mac Donnchaidh, died. Gilla-Coluim O'hUiginn, the son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og O'hUiginn, died three nights before Lammas. The son of the Justiciary of Erinn died: this Justiciary's name *was* Sir John Perrot. Conchobhar, son of Enna O'hUiginn, died: a most eminent poet was this Conchobhar; and he was interred in Caisel-na-heilidhi, on Machaire-na-nailech. A shower of hail fell in Machaire-Connacht within a week after Lammas, and a small apple was not bigger than each stone of that snow; and it destroyed much corn. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e., Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech O'Conchobhair, the man who subdued and humbled his[1] enemies the most, and who plundered and destroyed his adversaries the most in every quarter, the best gentleman that came of the race of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair for a long time, died; and he was interred in Baile-in-tobair, under the protection of God[2] and Brigid, the third day before the first festival of Mary, after he had been thirty-five years in sovereignty. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Baighill, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, and seven of their people, were slain by the sons of Niall Ruadh O'Baighill. Cedach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Ruairc, and Mathghamhain Mac Caba, and three or four along with them, were slain whilst in the company of Domhnall O'Ruairc, by the sons of Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc., viz., Tighernan and Domhnall: and at Rath-Giain this killing was done; and the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e., Domhnall, escaped by running, and with difficulty. O'Dubhda, i.e., Edmond, the son of Eoghan O'Dubhda, died. Sir Richard Bingham was sent by the queen to Flanders; and his brother, i.e.,

A.D. [1587.]

ocus a derbrathair .i. Seoirse do fagbail ina inad or cinn Connacht. Eogan mac Ruaidri mic Felim mic Maghnusa deg caoiseach fia samhain, ocus a adhnacad a Slighech. Aedh ruadh mac Ui Domnaill .i. mac Aeda mic Maghnusa, ocus mac mic Suibne Fanat, ocus mac Eogain mic Seain mic Corbmaic buidi Ui Gallchobair, do gabail ar cuan fiacha Maolain do luing Saxanach, ar ndol dó fina inti doib, ocus a mbreth co baile Atha cliath. Mac Ui Ferghail bain .i. Tadg og dég. Domnall mac Baothghalaigh Mic Aodhagain deg. Ingen Briain mic Diarmada ruaidh, ben oirchinnigh Baile na cleirech .i. Cathal, dhec. An finargal Ui muig Caille ocus Faidhrigin mac mic Muirir, ocus Faidhrichin Cundun, ocus Donnchad mac Corbmaic Meg Carthaigh, do gabail a nAth cliath do comairle na hEirenn fer dolum. Fort do denam a ccluain Eoair a hOirghiallaibh do fir Hanrai Diuic, do fidire farsanach. Cumeda mac mic Conmara finn ocus a ben, ingen meg Fiaruis, dfagbail bair an aoin feachtmuin.

Kt. for Luan; aoir in Tigerna mile bliadan, ocus cuig ced ocus cetra fiched ocus ocht mbliadna. O Conchobair Sligigh .i. Domhnall mac Tadg mic Cathail oig, fogha Gaoidel Erenn, deg aidhqi nodlag beg a Sligech, ocus a adnacad innti. Aod mac in calbaigh Ui Domnaill, ocus fer ocus ochtar maraon fris, do marbad a feall a gerannoig Muigi gaiblin le hingen tSemais meg Domhnaill, le mnaoi Ui Domnaill. Matha ruadh O Luinin, .i. saoi se senchus, deg an bliadain cedna. Baiter mac Risderd mic Ricaird oig a Burc dég. Giuistis nua do teacht co hEirinn .i.

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[1] *Eoghan.* He was of the family of O'Conor Sligo. His death is not recorded by the Four Masters.

[2] *O'Domhnaill.* The Four Masters state that this Aedh (or Hugh) was really the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, although then usually called the son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

[3] *Crannog of Magh-gaibhlin.* Maghgaibhlín, now Mongavlin, is a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, co. Donegal. The "crannog" is not now

George, was left in his place over Connacht. Eoghan,[1] the son of Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, died a fortnight before Allhallowtide, and was buried in Sligech. Aedh Ruadh, the son of O'Domhnaill, i.e., the son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, and the son of Mac Suibhne Fanad, and the son of Eoghan, son of John, the son of Cormac Buidhe O'Gallchubhair, were taken prisoners in the harbour of Rath-Maelain, by a Saxon ship, after they had gone to drink wine in it; and they were carried off to Baile-atha-cliath. The son of O'Ferghail Bán, i.e., Tadhg Og, died. Domhnall, the son of Baethghalach MacAedhagain, died. The daughter of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, wife of the Airchinnech of Baile-na-clerech, i.e., Cathal, died. The Seneschal of Ui-mic-Caille, and Patrickin, son of Fitz-Maurice, and Patrickin Condon, and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were taken prisoners in Ath-cliath, by the council of Erinn, per dolum. A residence was erected at Cluain-Eois in Oirghialla, by Sir Henry Duke, a Saxon knight. Cumedha, the son of Mac Conmara Finn, and his wife, the daughter of Mac Piers, died in one week. A.D. [1587.]

The kalends on Monday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-eight years. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e., Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, died on Little Christmas night in Sligech, and was buried in it. Aedh, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill,[2] and nine men along with him, were slain in treachery in the crannog of Magh-gaibhlín,[3] by the daughter of James Mac Domhnaill, the wife of O'Domhnaill.[4] Matthew Ruadh O'Luinin, i.e., an eminent antiquary, died the same year. Walter, son of Richard, son of Rickard Og Burk, died. A new Justiciary came to Erinn, i.e., William FitzWilliam, [1588.]

traceable; nor is there any water in the locality in which such a structure could have existed, with the exception of the waters of Lough Foyle, on the margin of which Mongavlin is situated, and in which the crannog must have been.

[4] *O'Domhnaill;* i.e., Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, or Manus O'Donnell.

Uilliam Paoiuilliam, ocus ni raibi rith ina roinenn a nEirinn ina coraid fein o do tanic. Earpacc mallaigthi hergda do beth a nOilfinn, ocus do finne Dia fertа fele air; ocus ari áit a raibi a tigedar a ngrainnrigh in Machaire riabaigh; ocus do cuired cith fnechta dó, ocus nir mó riad uball na gach cloch de; ocus nir fagbad grainne na baile, ocus ir re fluaidib do cuirthi an fnechta fin o na tigtib; ocus ar a mí medoin tramrad do cuired an cioth fin. O Fallamain .i. Cobtach O Fallamain deg, ocus a mac Remann doirnedh na inad. Sean mac Tomair mic Dabi mic Emuinn .i. faccart uafal onorach deg. Mac Ui Raigilligh .i. Emann mac Maoilmorda do teacht ar creich ar Brian mac Fergail oig Ui Raigilligh, ocus crecha do glacadh dó; ocus mac Fergail oig do bredh orra, ocus Sean og mac Sean mic Toirrdelbaigh Ui Raigilligh, ocus troid do tabairt da chele doib, ocus an crech do buain dEmann ocus fiche da muinntir do marbad, ocus Sean og mac Sean mic Toirrdelbaig do marbad le hEmann. An Dubaltach mac Remuinn Ui Fallamain do marbad le Remann mac Cobthaigh I Fallamain. Gilla na naom mac Iriail Ui Uiginn dég. Mac mic Diarmada .i. Cathal mac Toirrdelbaigh, ocus mac I Choncubair ruaid .i. Cedach, ocus mac Mic Conmara do crochadh, ocus mac Feidlim buidi .i. Donnchad, do crochadh maraon riu a nGaillim. Mac mic Goirdelba dég .i. Emann. Mac I Maoilconairi déc [.i.] Senchán. Pilib O hEinidh décc .i. duine roidinn do bi a nom̄m̄. Domnall mac I Domnaill, ocus fliocht Aoda I Gallcobair, do dul ar riubal innruidid ar cloinn Cuinn mic in calbaigh, ocus do marbad leo in calbach óg mac Cuinn mic in calbaigh, ocus rucadar

[1] *Bishop.* John Lynch, who was appointed in 1583, and resigned the see in 1611; and who is said, according to Harris (Ware's *Works*, vol. i., p. 634), to have "lived a concealed, and died a Public Papist."

[2] *Great miracles.* ferta fele. Probably a mistake for ferta filed, "poet-miracles." See under the year 1024; vol. i., p. 27.

[3] *Edmond*; i.e. Edmond Burk.

[4] *Felim Buidhe.* Felim the Yellow;

and there was neither peace nor quietness in Erinn, in his own party, since he came. There was a wicked, heretical, bishop[1] in Oilfinn; and God performed great miracles[2] upon him. And his place of residence was in the Grainsech of Machaire-riabhach; and a shower of snow was shed for him, and a wild apple was not larger than each stone of it; and not a grain was left in his town; and it was with shovels the snow was removed from the houses; and it was in the middle month of summer that shower fell. O'Fallamhain, i.e., Cobhthach O'Fallamhain, died; and his son Redmond was ordained in his place. John, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond,[3] i.e., a noble, honourable priest, died. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e., Edmond, son of Maelmordha, came on a predatory incursion against Brian, son of Ferghal Og O'Raighilligh, and took preys; and the son of Ferghal Og, and John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Raighilligh, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other; and the prey was taken from Edmond, and twenty of his people were slain; and John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach, was killed by Edmond. The Dubhaltach, son of Redmond O'Fallamhain, was killed by Redmond, the son of Cobhthach O'Fallamhain. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Irial O'hUiginn, died. The son of Mac Diarmada, i.e., Cathal, son of Toirdhelbhach, and the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e., Cedach, and the son of Mac Conmara, were hanged in Gaillimh; and the son of Felim Buidhe,[4] i.e., Donnchadh, was hanged along with them. The son of Mac Goisdelbh died, i.e., Edmond. The son of O'Maelconaire died, [i.e.] Senchán. Philip O'hEinidh died, i.e., a most excellent man, who had been in Normandy(?). Domhnall, son of O'Domhnaill, and the posterity of Aedh O'Gallchubhair, went on an expedition against the sons of Conn, son of the Calbhach;[5] and the Calbhach Og, son[6] of Conn, son of the Calbhach, was slain by them;

A.D. [1588.]

[4] the son of Felim Finn, or Felim the Fair, grandson of Turlough Roe, and ancestor of the sept of O'Conor Roe.

[5] *Calbhach*; i.e., the Calbhach (or Calvagh) O'Donnell.

[6] *Son.* mc.; repeated in Clar.

leo morán do buaiḃ ocus do caipliḃ. O Ḋoċartaiġ ocus O Gallcobair do gabail don giuistis, ocus a mbreċ co Ath cliaṫ. Felim occ mac Concobair mic Toirrdelbaiġ ruaiḋ, ocus an Calbaċ mac Cuinn mic Felim ruaiḋ, do dol co rann mic Uilliam Burc, ocus muinnter ainṫ frisriam do marbaḋ per dolum. Uirdiun mac Maolmuire mic Felim meg Domnaill do crochaḋ lesrin nguibernois. Sbainnig do teacht co hErinn loingeas aḋbail mor, ocus do baitheḋ a hocht no a naoi do na longaib sin a Mumhain ocus a Connachtuib, ocus an méid nar baith an muir do lucht na long sin do baitheḋ, do marbaḋar Saxanaiġ iad; ocus ni heidir a fiṁ no a innisin gaċ ar baitheḋ ocus gach ar marbaḋ san loingeas sin ar a méḋ, ocus gach a fsith don eḋáil, dór ocus daisgeḋ ocus da gach maithes arcena. Sligech do buain do Donnchaḋ mac Cathail oig Ui Concobair don guibernois, ocus mac Cathail oicc do dol a ccosaid co Saxanaiḃ. O hEidin dég .i. Eogan manntach O hEidin. Ceṫṫach mac Briain mic Diarmada ruaiḋ deg. Iarla o Lestar .i. srinnsa so chumachtach do muinntir banrigan Saxan deg. Caisdin Coilés deg. Sluaiged Erenn uile acht cuiged Ulad nama do teacht a Connachtuiḃ le fir Uilliam Faoiuilliam .i. giuistis na hErenn, ocus gan en fed maiḋesa do denam do, acht araibi o ath Luain co hEirne do milleḋ do, ocus mac Ui Ḋoċartaiġ .i. Caṫaoir, do marbaḋ le Saxanchaib. Maig Eochagain .i. Connla maig Eochagain, fer uasal degoiniġ, dég. Mac Tigernain na Breifne .i. Fergal decc. Mac Suiḋne thire Baġuine, .i. Niall meirgeach mac Maoilmuire,

[1] *O'Dochartaigh.* John Og, son of John, son of Felim O'Doherty.

[2] *O'Gallchubhair.* This was Sir John O'Gallagher, the son of Tuathal Balbh, whom Ware (*Annals*) incorrectly calls Sir Owen MacToole, and Cox (*Hib. Anglic.*) Sir Owen O'Toole.

[3] *Toirdhelbhach Ruadh.* Turlough Roe; one of the sept of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe.

[4] *Felim Ruadh.* Another member of the last named sept.

[5] *Justin.* Uirdiun. This name is written "Euston" by Cox, and "Ewster" in Docwra's *Relation*; (*Miscell. of Celtic Soc.*; Dublin, 1849, p. 202).

[6] *Nine.* This is only half the number officially reported as lost by Mr. Geoffrey Fenton, Irish Secretary of

and they carried away with them a great number of cows and horses. O'Dochartaigh[1] and O'Gallchubhair[2] were apprehended by the Justiciary, and taken to Ath-cliath. Felim Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh,[3] and the Calbhach, son of Conn, son of Felim Ruadh,[4] went to Mac William Burk's division; and they killed the sheriff's people, per dolum. Justin,[5] the son of Maelmuire, son of Felim Mac Domhnaill, was hanged by the governor. Spaniards came to Erinn, a very great fleet; and eight or nine[6] of those ships were wrecked in Mumha and Connacht; and Saxons killed all who were not drowned of the crews of those ships that were wrecked; and it is not possible to reckon or tell all that were drowned, and all that were slain in that fleet, on account of their number, and the quantity of the spoils got, of gold and silver, and of every kind of treasure besides. Sligech was taken from Donnchadh, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, by the governor; and the son of Cathal Og went to complain to Saxon-land. O'hEidhin died, i.e., Eoghan Manntach O'hEidhin. Cedach, son of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died. The Earl of Leicester, i.e., a very powerful prince of the queen of the Saxons' people, died. Captain Collier died. The hosting of all Erinn, except the province of Ulster alone, went to Connacht with Sir William FitzWilliam, i.e., the Justiciary of Erinn; and he effected not a particle of good, but injured all that was from Ath-Luain to Erne; and the son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e., Cathair, was killed by Saxons. Mag Eochagain, i.e., Connla Mag Eochagain a noble, very hospitable man, died.[7] Mac Tighernain of the Breifne, i.e., Ferghal, died. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Baghuine, i.e., Niall

A.D. [1588.]

State at the time. See the extract from his report published by Dr. O'Donovan, in his ed. of the Annals of the Four Mast., under the year 1588.

[7] *Died.* The remaining entries for this year, and the earlier ones under the next, are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

do marbad le Donnchad ruad mac Maoilmuire meirgiġ meic Suibne per dolum. Mairgreg ni Cuinneil in ben do bí ag Giollacolluim O Chlabbuiġ dhec; ocus ni faceman a cill riam ben bud fearr. Seadan mac Maoilre ban ṁic Uilliam Burc, mic Ricaird oig, do marbad le Uilliam Taig a Sligech go timpirteaċ. Creċa mora do denam dCoġ mac in ċalbaiġ 1 Domnaill roime e fein do marbad, ocus do mac 1 Neill ar ċir Aeda, du and aroibe tri mili bo. Ni tainic le cian daimrir a nEirinn riam comṁaiċ na bliadna ro do faġamar; ari búd mó bia ocus torad. Feall granna do denaṁ do riġ Franc, oir do marbaid le duine maiċ da muintir fein per dolum. Do baitheo Brian mac in perruin ocus Aniar mac in perruin, ocus Cormac O hAirt, annra loingear Sbaineaċ rin tainic go Cairbri.

Kt. Ianair for Cévaoin, ocus aoir in Tigerna naoi mbliadna ocus ceaṫra ficheo .ccccc. mile. Siarrium connaae Muige nEo .i. magirtir Brun, ocus Domnall O Dalaiġ do dul ar riuḋal go hIorrar. Mordreċa ocus marḃṫa do denam doiḃ per dolum. Risdeart mac deamain in chorain, ocus Uater mac Ricaird meic Seain in Termuinn, do ḃreaiṫ orrṫa; ocus do ḃadar Saxranaiġ tri ceo darmail, ocus do ċuadar do ḃualaḋ a ċele, ocus do briseaḋ air Sagranchaib, ocus do marbuḋ Domnall O Dalaiġ ocus maigirtir Brun .i. in riarriam, ocus maiṫe a roiḃe farru uile, ocus do tugaḋ in maidm orrṫa go harracta uaral tre mirbuile De aṫar. Taḋg mac Ruaidri meic Conchobair .i. duine uaral do tíġlicht Fergail meic Diarmada, dhec. Cathal mac Daoiġir .i. fagart Aċanaiġ dhec.

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[1] *O'Clabbaigh.* O ċlaḃaiġ, Clar.

[2] *Duke.* The Duke of Guise.

[3] *Per.* pear, Clar.

[4] *Demhan-in-chorain,* "the demon of the reaping hook," otherwise called "Devil's hook." This was Rickard Burk, son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of William, son of Edmond, son of Rickard Burk, surnamed "O'Cuairsce," or "of the crooked shield."

Meirgech, son of Maelmuire, was killed by Donnchadh Dubh, the son of Maelmuire Meirgech Mac Suibhne, per dolum. Margaret Ni Cuareil, the wife of Gilla-Coluim O'Clabbaigh,[1] died; and we never saw a better woman in a cemetery. John, the son of Meiler Ban MacWilliam Burk, son of Rickard Og, was unfortunately slain in Sligech by William Taig. Great preys were taken by Aedh, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnall, before he himself was killed, and by the son of O'Neill, in Tir-Aedha, in which there were three thousand cows. There came not for a long time in Erinn so good a year as this as regards the harvest; it was the most plentiful in food and produce. An ugly treachery was committed by the king of France, for he killed a good duke[2] of his own family, per dolum. Brian Mac-in-Persuin, and Andrew Mac-in-Persuin, and Cormac O'hAirt, were drowned in that Spanish fleet which came to Cairbre. A.D. [1588.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-nine years. The sheriff of the county of Magh-Eo, i.e., Master Browne, and Domhnall O'Dalaigh, went on an expedition to Irrus. They committed numerous depredations and homicides, per[3] dolum. Richard, the son of Demhan-in-chorain,[4] and Walter, the son of Rickard, son of Shane-an-termuin,[5] overtook them; and the Saxons were three hundred in number; and they proceeded to attack one another, and the Saxons were defeated, and Domhnall O'Dalaigh, and Master Brown, i.e., the sheriff, and all the principal persons who were along with them, were slain; and this victory was nobly, valorously, gained over them through the miracle of God the Father. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, i.e., an excellent man of the posterity of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, died. Cathal Mac Daighir, i.e., priest of Achanach, died. [1589.]

[5] *Shane-an-termuin.* Shane, or John (Burk), of the termon; i.e., of the termon of Balla, county of Mayo.

O Neill, .i. Toirdhealbach luimneach, do teacht ar tarraing Neill gairb mic Coind meic an Chalbuigh 1 Domhnaill, ar Eogan mac in decanaigh 1 Ghallchubair, ocus do gclagadar creach mhor; agus do rug orra muintear Ghallchubair ocus cuid do clainn tSuibhne, ocus do chuireadar cugad go maith no go rangadar int ineoin andarroibhe O Neill. An uair do connairc O Neill a muinntir da randsu do fill anagaid na tora, ocus do brir orrtha, ocus do marbad andrin Maolmuire mac Emaind do conrabluigh na Muman, ocus ficheid maraon rir. Do fill O Neill slan eadalach. Maidm do cadairt air Roiberd mac Hanrigh duibh Diluin a nOirgeallaibh meg Machgamna, ocus e a dul na chiarrim ar Mag Uidir; ocus do gabudh e fein ocus do marbad a muinntir; ocus Brian mac Aoda oig meg Machgamna tug in maoidm rin. Clann Murchada na tuath mic Taidg 1 Flaithbertaigh do dul ar riubal innruighe go Connmaicne, ocus creacha mora do gclagadh doibh. Saxanaigh do breith orrtha da banda do glere glanfluaigh, ocus dol do bualadh a cele doibh; ocus brirad ar muinntir Flaithbertaigh, ocus Tadg O Flaithbertaigh mac [M]urchada, ocus Urun mac Murchada, ocus Tadg og O Flaithbertaigh, ocus ced maraon riu do marbad; ocus do gerocadh Emann O Flaithbertaigh, mac Murchada na tuath do bi a laimh a nGaillimh an ceadaoin eidir da cairg; ocus de fatirnn cargha do tugadh an maoim ag Cairlen an chathrach a gCuileach; ocus fa haudal na hechta rin. Ocus do brirdar clann Uilliam a coirlen, ocus do loirgidar a tige ocus a narbinna; ocus do brirdar baile Atha Leathair, ocus orin riar go fairrge. An Corinn ocus tir Oilella do chrechadh do cloinn 1 Ruairc .i. Eoghan ocus Brian óg.

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[1] *O'Flaithbhertaigh.* The text from this down to the beginning of the paragraph on p. 494 is in the handwriting of the person who copied the portion of the chronicle including the entries for the years 1462 and 1463, &c.

[2] *The two Easters.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

O'Neill, i.e., Toirdhelbhach Luinech, came upon the invitation of Niall Garbh, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, against Eoghan, son of the Dean O'Gallchubhàir; and they obtained a great prey; and Muinter-Gallchubhair, and some of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them, and attacked them bravely until they came to the place where O'Neill was. When O'Neill saw his people eagerly sought after, he turned against the pursuers, and defeated them; and Maelmuire, son of Edmond, one of the constables of Mumha, was slain there, and twenty men along with him. O'Neill returned safe, enriched with spoils. A defeat was given to Robert, son of Henry Dubh Dillon, in Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna, whilst going as sheriff against Mag Uidhir; and he was taken prisoner himself, and his people were slain; and it was Brian, son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna, that gave that defeat. The sons of Murchadh-na-tuadh, son of Tadhg O'Flaithbhertaigh, went upon an expedition to Conmaicne, and took great preys. Saxons overtook them—two bands of choice troops; and they proceeded to attack each other; and Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh were defeated, and Tadhg O'Flaithbhertaigh,[1] the son of Murchadh, and Urun, son of Murchadh, and Tadhg Og O'Flaithbhertaigh, and one hundred along with them, were slain; and Edmond O'Flaithbhertaigh, the son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, who was imprisoned in Gallimh, was hanged on Wednesday between the two Easters;[2] and on Easter Saturday the defeat was given, at Caislen-an-chathirtha in Cuilecha; and those were prodigious events. And the Clann-William broke down their castles, and burned their houses and corn crops; and they demolished Baile-átha-lethair,[3] and from thence westwards to the sea. The Corann and Tir-Oilella were plundered by the sons of O'Ruairc, viz., Eoghan and Brian Og. Tir-Fiachrach was plundered by

A.D. [1589.]

[2] *Baile-atha-lethair.* Apparently for Baile-atha-lethain, "the town of the wide ford." There is a place so called in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Tír Fhíaraċ do ċrechaḋ dO Ruairc fen o largguiġ raoir. Mac 1 Ruairc .i. Eoghan do ḋul go maċaire Chonnacht gondechaiḋ re go cill Tolltog, ocus clann 1 Conċaḃair ruaiḋ maraon frir; ocus gan crech do ġlacaḋ dóiḃ do ḋiġ marcṡluaiġ, ocus filleḋ tar a nair doiḃ go rangadar boċar fen ndo[m]nuiġ. Siarrium na cunndae do ḃreiṫ orra .i. Ruirdeirt Múrúdar, ocus clann nDugaill do ḃreiṫ orra anndin ocus banna raoidiḋúr. An da ṡeḋuin sin do ḋul an oidhgaḋ ar cuinne a ċeile, ocus briġedh ar Saxanachaib, ocus an briġedh sin do ḃeṫ orra go cairill Miaḋaċáin, ocus a ndruma ocus a mbratać do ḃúain diḃ, ocus drem ḋiaireiṁe ḋoṡairgneiri do muinnter na Saxanać dṡagḃáil isin trer tegṁalać trendorb sin. Baile an doire, ocus Liaṫ truim, ocus cluain Muire ocus Baile na ngiolla do lorgaḋ ḋóiḃ. Art mac Ruaiḋri ġlair .i. fer brataiġ Briain ṁic Diarmada dṡaḋuil ḃáir an bliaḋain sin. O Conċoḃair ruaḋ ocus Tomaltach óg Mac Diarmada, ocus Ruaiḋri caoċ Mac Diarmada do gaḃáil fer dolum, ocus a gcur go ror Chumáin ro ḋaoiṡri ṁóir. Cor óg ṡleaċda Sheoun a Búrc do ċeċt go Corunn, ocus creċ do ġlacaḋ ḋoiḃ. Tóir do ḃreiṫ orra; cur ċum a ċeile ḋóiḃ; filleḋ ḋóiḃ ar an tóraḋ, ocus Cormac O Ruanaiḋ do ṁarbaḋ, ocus daoine ele nach airmed. Mag Uidir .i. Cuċonnacht og mac Concon-nacht, ġel buḋ mo a ḃeġuiḃ ḋeirinn dṡaḋuil ḃáir. Ailinora ingen iarla Derṁumhan do ḋul dhec, ben 1 Ruairc .i. Brian mac Briain 1 Ruairc. Are ba diaġirnna ón mbanriogan ar ċoigeḋ Chonnacht an uair sin .i. sir Ruirdeirt Binnġem, ocus an ṁed nar ċroċ re do clainn Uilliam do ċuir re ag cogad ar an mbanriogan iad, ocus clann nDoiṁnaill mar an cedna; ocus do ċuir re sliocd Torṙḋelbaiġ

[1] *With him.* frir, Clar.

[2] *Bothar-Sendomhnaigh*; the "road of Sen-domhnach," or of the "old *dominica*," now known as Shankill, a

O'Ruairc himself, from Iascagh eastwards. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e., Eoghan, went to Machaire-Connacht, until he went to Cill-Toltog, and the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh along with him;[1] and they took no prey, for want of cavalry. And they turned back until they came to Bothar-Sendomhnaigh.[2] The sheriff of the county, i.e., Richard Mapother, and the Clann-Dubhgaill, and a band of soldiers, came up with them then. These two bodies went into array against one another, and the Saxons were routed; and this rout continued to Caisel-Miadhachain; and their drums and standard were taken from them; and a countless, indescribable, number of the Saxons' people were lost in that fierce, mutual, conflict. Baile-an-doire, and Liath-truim, and Cluain-Muire, and Baile-na-ngiolla were burned by them. Art, the son of Ruaidhri Glas, i.e., Brian Mac Diarmada's standard bearer, died this year. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and Tomaltach Og Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, were taken prisoners, per dolum, and sent to Ros-Comain under great bondage. The young men of the posterity of John Burk came to Corann, and took a prey. A pursuing party overtook them. They approached each other. They turned upon the pursuers, and killed Cormac O'Ruanaidh, and others who are not enumerated. Mag Uidhir,[3] i.e. Cuchonnacht[4] Og, son of Cuchonnacht, almost the greatest loss to Erinn, died. Ailenora, the Earl of Des-Mumha's daughter, died; (the wife of O'Ruairc, i.e., of Brian, son of Brian O'Ruairc).

A.D. [1589.]

The person who was governor from the queen over the province of Connacht this time was Sir Richard Bingham, and all of the Clann-William whom he did not hang, he set at war with the queen; and the Clann-Domhnaill in like manner; and he set the posterity of Toirdhelbhach

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very old church in the parish of the same name, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[3] *Mag Uidhir.* Mag Uidir, Clar.

[4] *Cuchonnacht.* Cuaċonnacht, Clar.

buinn 1 Chonċaḃair ocur rliocd Aoḋa mic Feiḃilim, ocur muinnter Fhlannġáin, ocur O Ruairc ocur mag [F]lannchaiḋ, ocur rliocd Eoghain mic Diarmada ag cogaḋ ar fen ocur ar an mbanriogan. Ocur do rinne breid rlacaċ raischeċ do ċoigeḋ Chonnacht, ocur do ċuir re rliocd Briain laoiḋniġ ocur muinnter Airt ran ċogaḋ rin, an méd nar ċroċ re ḋíḃ.

Mar do ċualaiġ giurtir na hErenn int olc rin do ċur ar Connacht do Dingamachaib, tainic re go feirg moir ocur go londur naḋbail go rainic Gaillim, ocur ni ċug re do rluaġ leir acht ced marcach ocur ced coisriġe; ocur do an in guiberneoir a naċ luain a rtuidecht mar do millfeadh an cuid na ar mill re do cuigedh Conacht. Tangadar clann Uilliam go Gaillim, ocur Murchad O Flaiṫḃeartaiġ, ocur do ronnadar riṫ rirrin giuirtir, ocur do ċuiredar a mbraiġde a laim muintire na Gaillḃe. Uilliam Taiṫ ocur cuigear ar ficheḋ roidiur, ocur cuigear marcaċ, do dul doċum in bealiġ buiḋe ar Corrṙliabh doiḃ. Mac 1 Ruairc ocur rliocht Eogain meic Diarmada, ocur cuid do clainn Donnchaiḋ, do ḃeiṫ rumpu ar in mbealach, ocur a do no tri do ceaduiḃ; ocur do eirgeadar rin dona Galloiḃ, ocur do briseadar orrḟa, ocur marbad andrin ceaṫra ar ficid, ocur do baineḋ .x. neiṫ ocur tri bairill riona diḃ, ocur do imiġ Uilliam Taiġ. Mag Maṫgamna .i. Roirra buiḋe mac Airt maoil dhec; ocur fa mor int echt rin. Brian mac Aoḋa oig do rigad na naḋ. Maiġistir Straintre ocur primḟaiġ Ardda maċa, ocur an giuistir Diluin, do dul go haṫ Cille franain ar huchd in giuistir, do ḋenamh riṫe re mac 1 Ruairc; ocur do roinneadar riṫ re ċele fa ċoṁdia. Risdeard mac Uater mic

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[1] *When.* Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting recommences with the corresponding word in the text.

[2] *Taith.* Written "Taigh" in the next sentence, and also elsewhere.

[3] *Of Eoghan.* Eaoġ, Clar.

Donn O'Conchobhair, and the posterity of Aedh, son of Felim, and Muinter-Flannagain, and O'Ruairc, and Mac [F]lannchaidh, and the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, at war with himself and the queen. And he made a bare, polished, garment of the province of Connacht. (And he drove the posterity of Brian Laighnech, and Muinter-Airt, into that war—all of them that he did not hang). A.D. [1589.]

When[1] the Justiciary of Erinn heard of that evil being inflicted on Connacht by the Binghams, he came with great anger and terrible fury, until he arrived at Gaillimh; and he brought with him no army, save 100 horse, and 100 foot. And the governor remained in Ath-Luain, studying how he might ruin the portion that he had not ruined of the province of Connacht. The Clann-William came to Gaillimh, and Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh; and they made peace with the Justiciary, and placed their hostages in the hands of the people of Gaillimh. William Taith,[2] and twenty-five soldiers, and five horsemen, went to the Bealach-buidhe on the Corr-sliabh. The son of O'Ruairc, and the posterity of Eoghan[3] Mac Diarmada, and some of the Clann-Donnchaidh, were before them on the pass, with two or three hundred persons; and they rose up against the Foreigners, and routed them; and twenty-four were then slain, and ten horses and three barrels of wine were taken from them; and William Taigh departed. Mac Maṫghamhna, i.e., Rossa Buidhe, the son of Art Mael, died; and that was a great calamity. Brian, son of Aedh Og, was ordained in his place. Master Strange,[4] and the primate of Ard-Macha, and Justice Dillon, went to Ath-Cille-Sranain, on the part[5] of the Justiciary, to make peace with the son of O'Ruairc; and they cordially concluded peace with each other.

[4] *Master Strange.* Sir Thomas Le Strange appointed deputy-governor of Connacht, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, during the absence of Sir Richard Bingham in the Low Countries.

[5] *On the part.* ar huaṫ, for ar huachc (*recte* a huchc), Clar.

Seain mic Oliuerus a burc do marbad durčar do gunna a tulaig Aoda, ocus fa mor imt echt sin. Seačan ruad mac Ločlainn mic Phadoin .i. mac 1 Maoilčonre dhec, ocus fa mor [in]t echt sin a leit daonachta ocus ealadna. Siurtan mac Tomais na capall dhec an iarnač andsan Eill ag Saxranachaib. Cuigad Connacht uile ó at Luain go hEirne fa en oic o aradonta Gall ocus Gaoideal re čele. Daigre O Duibgenain, doine do dind fuilcuis, dhec. Giollaradraig og mac Gillaradraig mic Filip meic Toirdealbaig meg Uidis, ocus fear ocus ochtar maradon sis, do marbad re Conchobar og mac Conchobair ruaid meg Uidis, ar teacht doib le Donnchad óg mac Donnchada meg Uidis air Conchobar og, do denaṁ gclagačar air; ocus do bainead sicher no do eč dib, ocus do loitead re sis deg ar sicher do daoinuib Donnchada óig, ocus do bit siubal tri mile air. Aod mac Conchobair oig mic Muirčertaig meic Diarmada ruaid dheg, ocus ba mor in sgeal sin a leat laime ocus daonachta; ocus tri la ria ced feil muire fa fomar deg re; ocus do cuiread e a mainistir na Buile; ocus do marbad a mac roime sin re sliocht Eogain meic Diarmada .i. Feardorča mac Aoda; ocus Eogan mac Ruadri mic in giolla duib meic Diarmada ruaid do marb é. Sluag Saxranač do čur don guibernoir go hichtar Connacht, ocus tugadar laṁ ar O n'Dubda do čreachad, ocus ni ar eirig sin doib ce do čuadar go Cill glair ocus go heirgir odhuinn; tangadar tar a nair go cuil cnam ocus do ṁilleadar andsin moran bit ocus edig; ocus do čuadar assin go gleann Dallain, ocus ni bfuaradar edail na aṁantur andsin. Ocus do roindedar in tres siubal ar sliocht Eogain meic Diarmada; ocus ce do čuadar go tir Tuačil ocus go coilltib

[1] *Thomas-na-capall.* Thomas "of the horses," a nickname frequently applied to freebooters.

[2] *Ferdorcha.* This name literally signifies "dark man."

[3] *Tried.* tugadar lam; lit., "they gave a hand."

[4] *Coillte-Conchobhair*; "the woods of Conchobhar," a district in the north of the co. Roscommon.

Richard, son of Walter, son of John, son of Oliver Burk, was killed by a gunshot in Tulach-Aedha; and that was a great calamity. John Ruadh, son of Lochlainn, son of Paidin, i.e., the son of O'Maelconaire, died; and that was a great calamity as regards humanity and science. Jordan, son of Thomas-na-capall,[1] died *whilst confined* in irons, in the Eill, by Saxons. The entire province of Connacht, from Ath-Luain to Erne, was under one evil, from the dissensions of Foreigners and Gaeidhel with each other. Daighre O'Duibhgennain, a most affable, musical man, died. Gilla-Patraic Og, son of Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach MagUidhir, and nine men along with him, were slain by Conchobhar Og, the son of Conchobhar Ruadh MagUidhir, on their coming with Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh MagUidhir, against Conchobhar Og, to take a prey from him; and a score or two of horses were taken from them; and thirty-six of Donnchadh Og's men were wounded, and he was pursued three miles. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach MacDiarmada Ruadh, died; and he was much to be lamented as regards prowess and humanity; and three days before the festival of Mary in the autumn he died; and he was buried in the monastery of the Buill; and his son, i.e., Ferdorcha,[2] the son of Aedh, was killed before that by the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada; (and Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of the Gilla-dubh Mac Diarmada Ruadh, that killed him). A Saxon army was sent by the governor to Lower Connacht; and they tried[3] to plunder O'Dubhda, but did not succeed, although they went to Cill-glas, and to Esker-abhann. They returned back to Cuil-cnamh, and destroyed much food and clothing there; and they went from thence to Glenn-Dallain, and they found neither spoils nor adventure there. And they made the third expedition against the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada; and though they went to Tir-Tuathail, and to Coillte-Conchobhair,[4] and

A.D. [1589.]

Conchobair, ocus tar sroigeth mic Maonaigh suas, ri ar eirig áth na aṁantur Boith; ocus do búd coir do Diagan édail sraigail doith; slublaighthe feille do roindeadar. Seon Dingam cend inte sluaig sin .i. derbhrathair in guibernoir; ocus ni thainic a Connachta siaṁ comhlc a roithe ar in sluagh sin, oir ni roithe duine sa doman da rabadar dilear a ceill na tuaith. Sen badun Sligigh ocus Druim na sgolb do lorgadh do muinntir Airt. Brian mac Aeda óig meg Mathgamna, ocus Aedh suad mac Airt ṁaoil, do dul go baile Atha cliath, docom bretha in Giuirtir ocus na comarle sa thigernus Oirgeall meg Mathgamna; ocus do sugadar na maithe sin in tigernus dAedh suadh mac Airt maoil, ocus do thuit in Giuirtir se banda le Aedh suadh, ocus do goit se tigerna de. Do imthigh mac Aeda oig aṁreigh da dutaigh fein go Dartraoi, ocus do fag se in tir ocus do sug a caoraigheacht leis so na daingnithiudh, ocus do fag se Rudraigh a derbhrathair a bardacht Dartraoi. Ocus do gadh captin Pluincet dochum a tire, ocus do thriol se go roith si salaṁ; ocus do eirig Rugraigh doith ocus do thuit se thucu, ocus do brir orrtha, ocus do marbad in cuid ba mo da banna [air] captin Pluincet. Do milleadh in tir eatorra .i. mac Aeda óig ocus mac Airt maoil. Mac 1 Neill .i. Conn mac Seain do leigean ar braighdenus dO Neill in bliadain se, ocus creacha mora do denam ar iarla Ulladh do srein ocus da bratuib. Uilc mora a nUlltoib ocus Connachta in bliadain se. Don hAntuine derbhrathair riogh Portingeal, do bi ar innarbad fathé banrigan Saxan .i. Elisabeth, o do marbad rigi Portigeal a cath leis in Turgach, ocus do indarb rigi na Sbainne don hAntuine an uair sin, ocus do bain sé in rigeacht ocus cathair Liosbuinne de, ocus do ṁarb sé a daoine uile; ocus ata sé sasir in

[1] *Expeditions.* sluaighthe, Clar.
[2] *To whom they were faithful.* da rabadar dilear; repeated in Clar.
[3] *Bavon.* banū, for banun, (recte badun), Clar.
[4] *Regarding.* sat for sa, Clar.

A.D. [1589.]

upwards past Droichet-mic-Maenaigh, they met neither good fortune nor adventure. And it was right of God that they should not get spoils: treacherous expeditions[1] they performed. John Bingham was the head of that army, i.e., the governor's brother; and there never came into Connacht such wicked people as were in that army; for there was not a man in the world to whom they were faithful,[2] in church or territory. The old bawn[3] of Sligech, and Druim-na-scolb, were burned by Muinter-Airt. Brian, the son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna, and Aedh Ruadh, the son of Art Mael, went to Baile-atha-cliath, to obtain the decision of the Justiciary and council regarding[4] the lordship of Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna; and those nobles gave the lordship to Aedh Ruadh, the son of Art Mael; and the Justiciary sent six companies with Aedh Ruadh, and proclaimed him lord. The son of Aedh Og went discontented[5] to his own country, to Dartrai; and he left the district, and carried off his creaghts towards the fastnesses; and he left his brother Rudhraighe in the wardship of Dartrai. And Captain Plunket proceeded to his country, thinking that it was unoccupied; and Rudhraighe rose against them; and he attacked them, and routed them; and the greater number of Captain Plunket's band were slain. The country was ruined between them, i.e., *between* the son of Aedh Og and the son of Art Mael. The son of O'Neill, i.e., Conn, son of John, was released from confinement by O'Neill this year; and great depredations were committed upon the Earl of Ulster by himself and his brothers. Great injuries *were committed* in Ulster and Connacht this year. Don Antonio, the king of Portugal's brother, was in exile, residing with the queen of the Saxons, i.e., Elizabeth, since the king of Portugal was slain in battle by the Turk, (when the king of Spain banished Don Antonio, and took from him the sovereignty, and the city of Lisbon,

[5] *Discontented.* ainneis; lit., "uneasy," Clar.

mbanṗuġhan o ṡin; ocuṙ do čuiṙ ṙi aṙmail leiṙ docum a ṫuṫhaide .i. cuig mili dheg, ocuṙ cuig mile dhec eile, inann ṡin ocuṙ .x. mile ṡicheḋ. Ocuṙ do čuaḋaṙ go Liorḃuind, ocuṙ do maṙḃaḋaṙ moṙan daoineḋh, ocuṙ do loiṙgeaḋaṙ aṙoiḃe on ṗṙim čaṫṙuiġ amach aṙ gaċ taoḃ di. Do ṙuġaḋaṙ Sḃainniġh oṙṙḋa, ocuṙ do tuit meid aṫṙiḋe do miltibh atoṙṙa, ocuṙ do tuit ochd mile dhec do ṫṡaxṙanaib ann. Ocuṙ iṙ iaḋ ṙo anmanna na haṙmala do čuiṙ in banṁuġan le don hAṅtuine .i. ṁiṙ Seon Noṙaiṙ ocuṙ iaṙla o ḃṙeauiġ, ocuṙ ṁiṙ Ṙamṙa Dṙach, ocuṙ deiċ mile ṡicheḋ maṙaon ṙiu; ocuṙ do maṙḃaḋ diḃ ṡin ochd mile deg a Liṙḃuin. Ni ṙeṙ duin diṫ Sḃainech. Riġ Ṙanġ do maṙḃaḋ do ḃṙaṫaiṙ ṙeṙ dolum, oiṙ do ḃúḋ coiṙ do Dia ṡin; do ṙinne ṙe ṙein ṙeall, oiṙ do maṙḃ ṙe duice o Cuiḃeṙ.

In ġiuiṙtiṙ do ṫeachd go Gailluiḃ .i. Uilliam Ṙaoiuilliam, ocuṙ tanic mac Uilliam ocuṙ Muṙchaḋ na tuaṫ na ceno, ocuṙ do ṙoindeḋaṙ ṁiṫ ṁiṙ; ocuṙ do čuaid in ġiuiṙtiṙ aṙṙin go Sligech, agus tainic ṙe aṙṙin go ṙoṙa Chomain, ocuṙ do ṙoindne ṁiṫ ṙe Connachtuiḃ uile; ocuṙ do čuaiḃ aṙṙin a nUlltoiḃ, ocuṙ do čuaiḃ moṙan do maiṫiuiḃ Ḃṙenn leiṙ, ocuṙ do ṙoinde ṁiṫ etiṙ clanna Neill. Inoṙaoiġe laoi do ṫabaiṙt dOṫoḃ ṙuaḋ mac Aiṙt ṁaoil Meg Maġamna aṙ Ḃṙian mac Aoḋa óig Meg Maṫġamna, ocuṙ ṙe ṙiṙ dhec da muinntiṙ do maṙḃaḋ aiṙ an laṫhaiṙ ṡin. Ruaḋṙi caoċ mac Taiḋg meic Tomalṫaiġ mic Diaṙmaḋa, ocuṙ clann Maoilṙuanaid mic Tomalṫaiġ, ocuṙ clann I Conċuḃaiṙ ṙuaiġ, do bualuḋ ṙa ċele an aṙd mic nEogain anoṙan aoiḋċe, ocuṙ do maṙḃaḋ anoṙin mac I Ṙlanagain .i. Emann mac Ḃṙiain, ocuṙ do maṙḃaḋ don taoiḃ aḋuṙ mac meic Diaṙmaḋa ṙuaiḋ .i. Sean mac Taiḋg mic Chonċubaiṙ

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[1] *Essex.* The scribe seems to have entirely misunderstood this name, which he strangely represents by o ḃṙeauiġ. This sentence and the next are misplaced in the MS., in which they follow the entry of the murder now placed after them in the text.

and killed all his people; and he has been with the queen ever since). And she sent an armament with him to his country, viz., fifteen thousand, and fifteen thousand more—which is equal to thirty thousand. And they went to Lisbon; and they killed many men, and burned all that was outside the capital on each side. The Spaniards came up with them, and some thousands fell between them; and eighteen thousand Saxons fell there. (And these are the names of the commanders the queen sent with Don Antonio, viz., Sir John Norreys, and the Earl of Essex,[1] and Sir Francis Drake; and thirty thousand were along with them; and eighteen thousand of these were slain at Lisbon. We know not the loss of the Spaniards.) The king of France was killed by a friar, per dolum; but this was just of God, because he himself had committed treachery, for he killed the Duke of Guise.[2] The Justiciary i.e., William FitzWilliam, came to Gaillimh; and Mac William, and Murchadh-na-tuadh, came to meet him, and they made peace with him. And the Justiciary went from thence to Sligech; and he came from thence to Ros-Comain, and concluded peace with all Connacht. And he went from thence to Ulster; and a great many of the chieftains of Erinn went with him; and he concluded peace between the Clanna-Neill. A day attack was made by Aedh Ruadh, son of Art Mael Mac Mathghamhna, on Brian, the son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna; and sixteen men of his people were slain on that field. Ruaidhri Caech, the son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Maelruanaidh son of Tomaltach, and the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, encountered each other at Ard-mic-nEoghain in the night; and O'Flannagain's son, i.e., Edmond, son of Brian, was killed there; and the son of Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e.,

A.D. [1589.]

[2] *Guise.* The scribe's attempt at writing this name is hardly more successful than the endeavour to write that of the Earl of Essex. It is not easy to discover the name of Guise under the form o Cuibeꝛ.

oig mic Muircertaig. Int eagpog magg Congaile .i. in gilla glar dhec anopna cealluib bega, agus pa mor int echt prin a leit inig ocus daonachta. Toirdealbach O Briain, .i. mac Taidg mic Conchobair i Briain, dhec. Connaoir. Tuamuman .i. ingen mic i Briain Arad, ocus Una a hainm, dhec. Brian mac Maoilruanaid meic Fergail, .i. in cleirech dob ferr do bit an Erinn, do hég rectmain ria fadhuin ar an nGraingig moir, ocus ba hadbail int echt prin a leit daonachta ocus ealeadna. Creacha mora do denamh do iarla Ulaidh ar U Catain, ocus an cedna do denamh do cloind tSedain i Neill, ocus do mac Toirdealbaig Luinig .i. mac i Neill, ar Cormac mac in Baruin, du and aroibe dá ced dheg bo. Moran do caoriachd i Neill do dul a Fearmanach a tecthed, ocus mar do čualaig ant iarla a bratair do crečad do len re caoriachd i Neill go Fearmanach, ocus do rug re fiched ced bo leis. Do ruind int iarla na creača, ocus do ranic re ced bo e fein; ocus do leanadur drong do marcsluag i Neill int iarla ar a drouim, ocus do rug riad in re ced bo rin uadha. Mac Tomaltaig mic Diarmada .i. Tomaltach óg do réduda do Brian mac Diarmuda ocus do mac Dábiť ar prisun na banrigan. Mac Fergail oig i Raigilligh .i. Brian do marbad a feall do čfiarraim na Breifne .i. Edudard hoireabeart, ocus a muige Dhrecraige do roindeadh in marbad rin; ocus pa hadbail int echt prin a leit einig ocus uairle. Fiachra mac Dhahi i Duda dhec. Donnchad grana mac Uilliam oig mic Uilliam mic Conchobair .i. tigerna Coilleadh in bogaidh dhec. Mac Diarmada Ruad .i.

[1] *On this side;* i.e., on the side of the Mac Dermots.

[2] *Gilla-glas;* i.e. the "grey fellow." His name was Domhnall Mac Conghaile (or Magonigle, as the name is now written). He was bishop of Raphoe, and assisted at the Council of Trent, in 1563. *See* Harris's ed. of Ware's *Works*, vol. 1, p. 275.

[3] *Earl of Ulster.* The Earl of Tir-Eoghain, or Tyrone.

[4] *The Baron's son.* Son to Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, and brother of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Cor-

John, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, was slain on this side.[1] The Bishop Mac Conghaile, i.e., the Gilla-glas,[2] died in the Cella-bega; and that was a woeful event in respect of bounty and humanity. Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, i.e., the son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died. The countess of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e., the daughter of Mac-I-Briain-Aradh, (and her name was Una), died. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, i.e., the best cleric that was in Erinn, died a week before Allhallowtide, in the Grainsech-mór; and that was a prodigious calamity in respect of humanity and learning. Great depredations were committed by the Earl of Ulster[3] upon O'Cathain; and similar preys, in which were 1,200 cows, were taken by the sons of John O'Neill, and by the son of Toirdhelbhach Luinech, i.e., the son of O'Neill, from Cormac, the Baron's son.[4] A great portion of O'Neill's creaghts went into Feara-Manach, to escape; and when the Earl heard that his brother had been plundered, he followed O'Neill's creaghts to Feara-Manach, and carried off two thousand cows. The Earl divided the preys, and six hundred cows fell to his own share. And a party of O'Neill's cavalry followed after the Earl, and they carried off those six hundred cows from him. The son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, i.e., Tomaltach Og, was liberated by Brian Mac Diarmada, and by Mac David, from the queen's prison. The son of Ferghal Og O'Raighilligh, i.e., Brian, was killed in treachery by the sheriff of the Breifne, i.e., Edward Herbert; and in Magh-Brecraighe that homicide was committed; and that was a prodigious calamity in respect of bounty and nobility. Fiachra, son of David Dubh O'Dubhda, died. Donnchadh Grana, son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, i.e., the lord of Coill-in-bogaidh,[5] died. Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Maurice, son

A.D. [1589.]

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mac was generally known as "Cormac Mac Baron."

[5] *Coill-in-bogaidh.* The "wood of the bog" (or "boggy land").

Muirgeр mac Conchobair oig mic Muirceрtaig dhec a torach in geimriġ. Maġnuр mac Coinn mic in calbaiġ 1 Domnaill do marbad re fliochd Cormaic buide 1 Ghallcubair. Ingen 1 Falluin .i. Sile ingen Coduiġ, in ben do dić ag Cedach mac Domnaill 1 Ceallaiġ, dhec. Briseaḋ coinde do ċabairt ar Tomaltach óg mac Tomaltaig mic Diarmada, do clainn 1 Conchobair ruaiḋ ocur dO Flannagain, .i. Brian mac Emainn, ag Ard in comla, ocur do marbad annsin Brian mac Eogain granna, ocur Donnchad duḋ mac Donnchada grana, ocur Duḋgall mac Giollaġamair, tri feachtmuine ria nollaig. Tarsir riġ Frang do marbad don bratair dar comainm Seċarim, adubairt riġ da Naḋarra go mbeaċ riġeachd na Frange aige fein, ocur adubairt frianra Fremuinnde daar comainm duibce Saue go mbeaċ riġecht na Frange aige fein. Do cuir banriġan Saxran deic mili fer do comṁnam le riġ da Naḋarra. Do ċuir cing Filip iumad daoineaḋ do congnam le frinfa Fermuinde, ocur do cuired caṫ eidir na riġuiḋ sin, ocur do tuit feachd mile fiched atorra.

Eogan mac Briain mic Briain mic Eogain 1 Ruairc, fer a oirre ir ferr tanic do trliochd Aoḋa find re fada, dhec in trear la don nodlaig. Mac mic Goisdealb .i. Uilliam caoch mac Siurtain mic Sean duiḃ, ocur Uilliam mac Sean mic Maoilre ruaiḋ, do marbad ar sliaḃ muire le Donnchad mac Emaind boḃair 1 Ceallaiġ, fecṫmuin ria nodlaic. In giuirtir do teachd go Gaillim fluaġ diċairme caoicir ria nodlaig, do ḃenaṁ friċe re claind Uilliam ocur re claind Domnaill. Mac 1 Neill .i. Aoḋ geimleaċ mac Sean do gaḃail re Seaan mac Meg Uidir a feall a

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[1] *Conference.* The expression briseḋ coinne "breach of conference" was used to signify a treacherous attack made by one party on another, whilst engaged in a conference for the arrangement of mutual differences.

of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died in the beginning of the winter. Maghnus, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, was killed by the posterity of Cormac Buidhe O'Gallchubhair. O'Fallon's daughter, i.e., Celia, daughter of Cobhthach, the wife of Cedach, son of Domhnall O'Cellaigh, died. A breach of conference[1] was committed upon Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, by the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by O'Flannagain (i.e., Brian, son of Edmond), at Ard-in-chomla; and Brian, son of Eoghan Grana, and Donnchadh Dubh, son of Donnchadh Grana, and Dubhgall, son of Gillasamhais, were slain there, three weeks before Christmas. After the murder of the king of France by the friar whose name was James, the king of Navarre said that he himself should have the kingdom of France; and the prince of Piedmont, who was called Duke of Savoy, said that he should have the kingdom of France himself. The queen of the Saxons sent ten thousand men to assist[2] the king of Navarre. King Philip sent many men to assist the prince of Piedmont; and a battle was fought between these kings, and twenty-seven thousand fell between them. A.D. [1589.]

Eoghan, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, the best man of his years that had come of the race of Aedh Finn for a long time, died the third day of Christmas. The son of Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., William Caech, son of Jordan, son of John Dubh, and William, son of John, son of Meiler Ruadh, were slain on Sliabh-Muire by Donnchadh, son of Edmond Bodhar O'Cellaigh, a week before Christmas. The Justiciary came to Gaillimh, with a numerous[3] army, a fortnight before Christmas, to make peace with the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill. O'Neill's son, i.e. Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, was taken prisoner[4] by John, the son of Mag Uidhir, in treachery, in the house

[2] *To assist.* do comhnam. This is bad orthography. The proper form is do congnamh.

[3] *Numerous.* diadhmhe, for diadhmhe, lit. "innumerable," Clar.

[4] *Taken prisoner.* do gabhail, *ib.*

tig marcaiġ do muinntir Meg Uidir. Tainic iarla Ċipe hEogain go feruiḃ Manaċ, ocus do gaḃ fe Mag Uidir, ocus do marbad ochtar da muintir, ocus dug int iarla leis Aoḋ O Neill; ocus do tug fe fiċe eċ do Ṡheċan Mag Uidir do ċind a froċ fesbisse; ocus doċum a ṁillte do rug fe Aoḋ O Neill leis. Maolsechlainn óg mac Cormaic meic Donnchada, aḋḋar riġ O nOiliolla, deg a nessaċ na bliadna sa, ocus sa aḋbal int echt sin mac ingine Mic Diarmada a leiṫ uaisle ocus inigh.

Ctt. Ianair for Desdaoin, ocus aggi aois in Tigerna deiċ mbliadna ocus ceiṫre ficheḋ .ccccc. ogus mile. O Ceallaiġ .i. Aoḋ mac Donnchada mic Emainn i Cheallaiġ, ocus sa uasal aisnechta in fear sin, ocus an ceḋ la don bliadain do suair bas .i. la nodlaic beg, ocus do cuiseadh e a cill Finnbuiḋe, et ba haḋbail int echt sin. In giuistis do fagḃail na Gaillme tri fechtmuine iar nodlaig, ocus ni ar fag se siṫ na socraċt a Connachtuiḃ don dul sin; ocus do an in guiḃernois a nGaillim do genaṁ gcogaid eis clainn Uilliam. Clann meic Uilliam do teaċt go hAisteach, ocus ar a ḃrilleḃ doiḃ tar a nais tugadar sgaṫaḃ don ḃeann fada, ocus do marbad andsin Anntuine mac Uaṫer caoiċ mic Tomais duiḃ mic Shiurtain, ocus diolunaċ eile, ocus do loisgeaḃ in baile o cairlen amaċ. Mac i Neill .i. Aoḋ geimlech mac Sean mic Coind, iar na gaḃail a feall do ṫeaan mac Meg Uiḋir, ocus a ṫabairt dAoḋ O Neill .i. iarla Ċipe hEogain; ocus do froċ int iarla in mac sin i Neill do nemṫoil aroile a tir Eogain uile, ocus sa aḋbail

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[1] *Cill-Finnbhuidhe.* Killinvoy, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon. This concludes fol. 39b of the Clar. fragment. Prof. O'Curry has added a pencil note at the head of the next folio (40) in the following words:—"Note—This folio is not consecutive to any of the other folios." But this is a mistake, into which O'Curry seems to have been led by observing that the greater part of the last line on fol. 39b was left blank; for it is

of a horseman of Mag Uidhir's people. The Earl of Tir-Eoghain came to Feara-Manach, and apprehended Mag Uidhir; and eight of his people were slain; and the Earl took Aedh O'Neill with him; and he gave twenty horses to John Mag Uidhir, in reward for his evil service. And it was with a view to his destruction he took Aedh O'Neill with him. Maelsechlainn Og, the son of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, intended king of Ui-nOilella, died in the spring of this year; and this son of Mac Diarmada's daughter was very much lamented in respect of nobility and bounty. A.D. [1589.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; and the age of the Lord is one thousand, five hundred, and ninety years. O'Cellaigh, i.e., Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, *died*; and he was a noble, brave man; and the first day of the year he died, i.e., Little Christmas day; and he was buried in Cill-Finnbhuidhe,[1] and that was a prodigious calamity. [1590.]

The Justiciary left Gaillimh three weeks after Christmas; and he left neither peace nor quietness in Connacht on that occasion. And the governor remained in Gaillimh, to make war on the Clann-William. Mac William's sons went to Airtech;[2] and when they were turning back, they made an attack upon the Benn-fada, and Anthony, son of Walter Caech, son of Thomas Dubh, son of Jordan, was killed there, and another soldier; and the town was burned from the castle out. O'Neill's son, i.e., Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, son of Conn, after having been treacherously apprehended by John, the son of Mag Uidhir, was surrendered to Aedh O'Neill, i.e., the Earl of Tir-Eoghain;[3] and the Earl hanged this son of O'Neill in despite of all who were in Tir-Eoghain; and that was[4] a

certain that the first line of fol. 40 is a continuation of the entry of Aedh (or Hugh) O'Cellaigh's death, and that the remaining entries belong to the year 1590.

[2] *Airtech.* hCiṙeaḋ, Clar.

[3] *Of Tir-Eoghain.* ṫiṙe hoṡ, Clar.

[4] *Was.* ṙaṫ for ṙa, Clar. This is very corrupt orthography.

int echt sin. Conn mac Neill óig, tigerna clainne Aoda buide, dhec. Mac mic Domnaill na hAlban, Samairle buide, dhec. Brian carrach mac Cormaic dhec. Sean mac Briain mic Felim bacaig [1] Neill do marbad le mac Samairle buide, ocus ba hadbail na hiechta sin. Mac Mic Diarmada .i. Maolruanaid mac Aoda Mic Diarmada, do marbad re Tomaltach mac Taidg mic Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus re Ruadri caoc mac Eogain mic Taidg mic Ruadri Mic Diarmada, anosa Chalad a feall, ocus fa truag in gniam sin. Sir Risdeard do dul sluag diarme ar clainn Uilliam no go rainic sliab bo Aoda. Cuid do clainn Uilliam ocus do clainn Domnaill do eirge doib, ocus troid do dadairt da cele doib, ocus began marbta do denam atarrud air gach taoib. In gunbearnois do dul go Baile atha caorach, ocus forlongport do denam do and, ocus dul arsin do don Lagan. Mac Uilliam ocus a cinead, ocus clann Domnaill, do beit a bforlongport re taoib int sluag gall sin. Cuid do ceirind int sluag do teacht do loscud arda Uater a Burc, ocus do rug orra mac Uilliam ocus Uater citac, ocus do marbad diar don ceirind; ocus do buail neach acusan mac Uilliam do buile ar a coir, ocus do ben re a cos de; ocus Uilliam caoc mac Dabi mic Emaind in mac Uilliam sin. Do gab in gunbearnois suas tar air go rainic Conmaicne cuile, ocus tangadar clann Uilliam ocus clann Domnaill na ceann, ocus tugadar

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[1] *Cormac*, Cormac O'Neill.

[2] *Sir Richard.* Sir Richard Bingham.

[3] *Sides.* After this follows a clause in these words: "ocus mur do cuncadar in sluag cugud sis muinntir tire hAthalgaoid, do loscadar mainistir na maigne ocus mainistir Rada abratha, ocus mainistir Ros feirce, ocus do bristeadar a cairlena, ocus do loscadar a tige ocus a cuid arda; i.e. "and as the army saw coming down towards them the people of Tir-Amhalghaidh, they burned the monastery of the Maighin (Moyne), and the monastery of Rath-Abrathna (Rathbran?), and the monastery of Ros-Seirce; *and they broke down their castl.s, and burned*

terrible calamity. Conn, the son of Niall Og, lord of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, died. The son of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, Somhairle Buidhe, died. Brian Carragh, son of Cormac,[1] died. John, son of Brian, son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was killed by the son of Somhairle Buidhe; and those were great calamities. Mac Diarmada's son, i.e., Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was killed by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and by Ruaidhri Caech, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in the Caladh, in treachery; and that was a pitiful deed. Sir Richard[2] went with an immense army against the Clann-William, until he arrived at Sliabh-bo-Aedha. Some of the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill opposed them; and they gave battle to each other, and a few persons were slain between them on both sides.[3] The governor went to Baile-assa-caerach,[4] and established a camp there; and he went from thence to the Lagan. Mac William and his kindred, and the Clann-Domhnaill, were encamped by the side of this army of Foreigners. Some of the kerne of the army went to burn Walter Burk's corn; and Mac William and Walter Cittach came up with them, and two of the kerne were slain; and some one of them struck Mac William a blow on the foot, and cut off his foot;[5] and this Mac William was William Caech, son of David, son of Edmond. The governor went up[6] again until he reached Conmaicne-Cuile; and the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill

A.D. [1590.]

their houses and their share of corn." A pen has been drawn through all this, with the exception of that portion represented by italics in the translation.

[4] *Baile-assa-caerach*; the "town of the cascade of the sheep," now Ballysakeery, in the parish of the same name, barony of Tirawley, co. Mayo. O'Donovan writes the name *Baile-easa-caoile*, in his ed. of Hy-Fiachrach; Topog. Index.

[5] *Foot.* The words "ocuſ oo eug mac Uilliam, ocuſ ſa moſ inc echc ſin a leic inig ocuſ uaiſle," ("and Mac William died; and that was a great calamity in respect of honour and nobility"), follow; but a pen has been drawn through them.

[6] *Up*; i.e., southwards.

braighde don guibernoir, ocus tainic tar ais go aṫ Luain. O Conchobair donn do leigen ass a braighdenus. Int O Conchobair sin ocus Seon Dingam do dul a muige Luirg, ocus Brian mac Diarmada do gabail doib go fealltach. Sior Tomar Straire dhec a nGaillim, ocus boṫ mor int echt sin, oir ni roibe a Connacht mac goill ḃuḋ mo do sgel do Connacht na e. In sluag sin so ba mesa iocht ocus congeall do ḃí ar feaḃ Erenn, re ar gabad Brian mac Diarmada mart inide; do rugadar é an oiče sin go baile Tomaltaig oig meic Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, ocus do ṁillsedar morán san ḃaile sin daar comainm Baile in coillin; ocus do rugadar Brian siu ar na maisead, ocus do cuiredar marcṡluag leis co sor Chomain; ocus cedaoine in luaṫmuidhe sin do tundrad. Ocus do ċuadar an aoiḃče sin go hAirtech, ocus do ċreċsiad sliocht in peisduin mic Muirgesa, ocus mac Ruaidri i Uigind; ocus do marb O Conchobair donn Cathal mac Eogain mic an ṡleaḃ re na laim fein gan aḃbar ar biṫ, ocus ni ar marbad re cian daimsir a macaramla fein dechd ḃúḋ mó na Cathal mac in ṡleaḃ. Ni beg sin, acht bendachd ar anmain. Diarmaid dall mac Ruaidri mic Taiḋg Mic Diarmada dhec, ocus doḃ uasal deiġeiniġ daonachtaċ in fer sin; ocus in ced Dersaoin don congbail teasta Diarmaid, ocus testa maiġistir Straintre, ocus do marbad Cathal mac in ṡleaḃ. A lios a gcoisce a tiġ Baoiḃin do roinde an marbad sin an cuigeaḃ la don ṁarta. Diarmaid mac Cathail mic Cathail ruaiḋ i Conchobair, .i. biocaire Tempoil an aoiḋnein, ocus do ḃí a fad roime sin na prioir ar brathraib rosta Chomain, dhec a sor Chomain; ocus fa maiṫ in duine in Diarmaid sin mac Cathail ruaid beig meic Cathail ruaid eile. Mac i Ruairc do dul ar siubal innsuiġe a Corann, ocus creċ do gclacaḃ

came to meet him, and delivered hostages to the governor, who came back to Ath-Luain. O'Conchobhair Donn was liberated from his imprisonment. This O'Conchobair, and John Bingham, went to Magh-Luirg, and treacherously apprehended Brian Mac Diarmada. Sir Thomas Strange died in Gaillimh; and that was a great calamity; for there was not in Connacht a Foreigner more to be deplored by Connacht than he. This army, the worst as to honour and troth that was in all Erinn, by whom Brian Mac Diarmada was apprehended on Shrove-Tuesday, carried him off that night to the town of Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada; and they destroyed much in that town, the name of which was Baile-in-coillin. And they carried Brian away with them, on the morrow, and sent a cavalry escort with him to Ros-Comain. And that was Ash-Wednesday particularly. And they went that night to Airtech; and they plundered the descendants of the Parson MacMuirghesa, and the son of Ruaidhri O'hUiginn. And O'Conchobhair Donn killed Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac-in-fhiledh, with his own hand, without any cause whatever; and there was not slain for a long time one like himself who was more to be lamented than Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh. That is enough[1]; but a blessing upon his soul. Diarmaid Dall, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died; and he was a noble, honourable, humane man: and the first Thursday of Lent Diarmaid died, and Master Strange died, and Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh was killed. (In Lis-an-coirce, in Tech-Baithin, that murder was committed, the fifth day of March.) Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, i.e., vicar of Tempul-an-aidhnein, and who had been for a long time before that prior over the Friars of Ros-Comain, died in Ros-Comain: and a good man was that Diarmaid, son of Cathal Ruadh Beg, son of another Cathal Ruadh. The son of O'Ruairc went on an expedition into Corann, and took a prey. George Bingham and

A.D. [1590.]

[1] *Enough*; ni beg sin, lit., "that is not little."

bo. Seoirse Dingam ocus Aod Mur do bred orra a torugecht. Filleadh ar an toir, ocus .x. ar fiched do marbad dib, ocus Aod Mur do lot. Darda Saxranach do fagbail a nDun gar in la do marbad Cathal mac in fileadh. Sluaged adbail mor do cur don guibernoir air O Ruairc go muinntir Eolir a torach in marta, ocus do rugadar ar deic ced bo; ocus do dibur an aoidce rin a Maodail; ocus do cuadar go Liatruim ar na mairreach, ocus do dibar da aoidce annrin; ar rin doib go Lionad, ocus do badar tri aoice and; ar rin doib go druim Oirialaig, ocus do badur ceithri aoidce ann; ocus do tugadar braigde cionoil Luachain ocus teallaig Chonco leo, ocus do loischeadar formor in tire. Captein Sroin do lot, ocus dias no thiur da muinntir do marbad, ocus ceathar do muinntir I Ruairc do duitim leis rin tadcur rin. Tanic braige o comarba Fiodnach, ocus braige o comarba druma Oirialaig, ocus tangadar fer ocus ochtar o muinntir Eolais etir cill ocus tuaig, do braigdib le Saxranachaib don dul rin. In Dreirne do loscad dont sluagad rin. Seoin mac Eogain I Chraoiseoin, in mac cennige ir lucha ir olc do bid a nErinn, dhec a sligech, ocus ba mor int echt rin. Darda saxranach do cur a mbaile I Birn, ocus e fein do crecad. Muige Luirg uile ocus Airteach do millead dona sluaigtuib rin; ocus filleadh tar a nair doibh, ocus do an a do no tri do cedaib re hadaig cogaid I Ruairc; ocus mac Taidg I Ruairc, ocus mac Aoda gallda I Ruairc, do gconghnam acu rin anaghaid I Ruairc. Forlongport I Ruairc do beith a n[D]artraoib, ocus Brian mac Briain mic Eogain I Ruairc int O Ruairc rin. Mac Tomaltaig mic

[1] *Mus.* This seems to be an attempt at writing the name of Mostian, or Mostyn.

[2] *Tellach-Choncho.* *Recte*, Tellach-Dunchadha. Now the barony of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan.

[3] *O'Birn's town.* In Perrot's composition with the chieftains of the co. Roscommon, in 1585, the chief of the sept of O'Birn is called Carbrie O'Birne, of the Dyngon (*recte*, Dangan). The place is still known by the same name, and is in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon.

[4] *O'Ruairc.* I Ruaig, Clar. Here

Hugh Mus[1] overtook them in pursuit. They turned upon the pursuers, and killed thirty of them; and Hugh Mus was wounded. Saxon warders were left in Dun-gar the day that Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh was killed. An immense army was sent by the governor against O'Ruairc, to Muinter-Eolais, in the beginning of March; and they captured ten hundred cows. And they were that night in Maethail; and they went to Liatruim on the morrow, and were two nights there. From thence they went to Fidhnacha, and they were three nights there; from thence to Druim-Oiriallaigh, and they were four nights there. And they brought with them the pledges of Cenel-Luachain and Tellach-Choncho,[2] and burned the greater part of the country. Captain Grain was wounded, and two or three of his people were killed; and four of O'Ruairc's people fell by him in that conflict. Pledges from the comarb of Fidhnacha, and pledges from the comarb of Druim-Oiriallaigh, and nine pledges from Muinter-Eolais, both church and territory, came with the Saxons on that occasion. The Breifne was burned on that hosting. John, son of Eoghan O'Craidhen, the least wicked merchant that was in Erinn, died in Sligech; and that was a great cause of lamentation. Saxon warders were placed in O'Birn's town;[3] and he himself was plundered. All Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, were injured by those armies. And they turned back; and two or three hundred of them remained to take part in the war against O'Ruairc; and the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and the son of Aedh Galldha O'Ruairc, were assisting them against O'Ruairc. O'Ruairc's encampment was in Dartraighe; and this O'Ruairc was Brian, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc.[4] The son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, son of

A.D. [1590.]

the scribe adds the following note: meṗi Bṗian do ṡgṗiḃ ṡin an maiṗc ṗoime ceadaoine in bṗaiṫ, ocuṡ me a laim a ṗoṡ Chomain a ṗṗiṫṗun an ṗech ṡin ṗaṫ bṗoiṫo, o ceadaoine in Luaiṫhṗiḋ go ṗoiṡe ṡin; "I, Brian, wrote that, the Tuesday before Spy-Wednesday, and I in confinement in Ros-Comain, in prison, during that period, from Ash-Wednesday to that time." *See* page 511.

Muirgera mic Tomaltaigh Mic Diarmada ruaidh .i. Emann, ocus Cathal óg mac Cathail mic Maghnusa Meic Diarmada ruaid, do marbad le Domnall na capall maig Domnaill.

Braighe do dí a laimh a mBaile in mhutta, ocus do tiongadar in baile do gabail .i. Feidlim og mac Maghnusa mic Ruaghraide, ocus Feidlim dartighach[2] mac Aeda meic Conchobair oig i hAirt; ocus do marbad annsin iad, ocus ni ar gabadar in baile.

Sluagh Sagranach do dul go Dartraidh. O Ruairc ocus Mag Lannchaidh do deich a brorlongport fompu fa tir, ocus ar bragbail forlongpuirt i Ruairc do Mag Lannchaidh do buailed a naimde uime .i. Maoilseachlainn Mag Lannchaidh ocus drem ele dond fluagad fa Mag Lannchaidh, ocus do marbadar e ocus ochtar maraon fir; ocus do cuiredh a cenn go hath Luain.

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[1] *Attempted.* do tiongadar, Clar., which is corrupt. do tiongnadar would be more correct.

[2] *Dartighach. Recte*, "Dartraighech," or the Dartrian; a name applied to Fedhlim from his having been fostered by the Mac Clancys of Dartry, co. Leitrim.

Tomaltach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Edmond, and Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, were killed by Domhnall na-capall Mac Domhnaill. A.D. [1590.]

Hostages who were imprisoned in Baile-in-mhuta attempted[1] to take the place, viz., Fedhlim Og, son of Maghnus, son of Rughraidhe, and Fedhlim Dartighach,[2] son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og O'hAirt; and they were slain there, and did not take the place. A Saxon army went to Dartraighe. O'Ruairc and Mac Flannchaidh were in a fortified camp in the district before them. And when Mag Flannchaidh was leaving O'Ruairc's camp, his enemies encountered him, viz., Maelsechlainn Mag Flannchaidh, and another part of the army under Mag Flannchaidh. And they killed him, and eight persons along with him; and his head was sent to Ath-Luain.[3]

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[3] *Ath-Luain.* This concludes the Irish text of the Clar. fragment, which terminates on folio 40 b.

The next few entries, which belong to a later period than is embraced by the chronicle, are copied from memoranda added by different hands in the MS. H., 1, 19.

Anno Domini 1595. Seóirse óg Briongam do marbad a Sligech re hUilliog a Búrc mac Remuno na gcúab, ocus an baile do tabairt dO Dhomnuill .i. dAod rúad mac Aoda mic Magnuis; ocus is mór do leagtaig an marbad sin fa fesuib Connacht, [don] meid dib do bí ar dibeirt.

Ict. Enair 1599. Benmuman og ni Dhuibgennain, ingen Pháidín mic Mhaoileclainn mic Duibchaig óig mic Duibchaig móir, do tógbáil an lechta do clochaib gnoigte atá ós ar dobair móir na Sgrine, re hanam a fir forta .i. an biocaire mac Domnaill, ocus Eogan mac Domnaill ainm in biocaire sin féin; ocus Maire ingen Taidg dáill Uí Uigind do breit in bliadain réimráidi si; ocus bennacht Dé for na hanmannaib sin.

Ict. Enair. An bliadain so do dáoig an Tigerna anno Domini, Míle ocus se ceud ocus dá bliadain deug. Maoileoin Ua Dalaig déucc lá feile na marb; ocus a adnacal in inis Muiredhaigh, iar mbreith búaide ó domhan ocus ó demon; ocus gach aon da leigfid so tabrad bennacht ar a anmain.

Ict. Enair for domnach, Anno Domini 1636. Brian og mac Briain mic Ruaidri mic Taidg mic Ruaidri óig, .i. tiagerna muighe Luirg ocus Airtig ocus tíre Tuathail, fer a aoiri ocus inme acus a aird tigernuis ar fert tainic do Gaoidealaib iartain Eorpa ré linn féin, oir aff e ar mo ro diodlaic ocus so toirbir do ollamnaib ocus deigdib ocus daoig ealadna, do cuirib, do cliaraib ocus do coicedriochaib, do endgaib, do iriri, ocus d'iodanoirdnib, do bochtaib, do baintreabachaib ocus beigionnmurnib, do dunaid, do dallaib ocus do deiblennaib de, do froignib, do friognaib ocus so galgadaib; do uairlib, do oirdnib ocus do adbail fenoiri; fer congmala gach corra, gach cirt ocus gach caoinbeg, fer dicuirte gac uile, gach egcora ocus gach aidmilli; fer cennaigthi na ccoirtech, ocus na ccoillecheo; fer metaigte gach maitiura ocus gach moltoiche, go niomad drioc ocus

[1] *Redmond-na-Scuab.* "Redmond of the brooms." This entry is written on fol. 90 *a*, after the record of the transactions of the year 1541.

[2] *Benmumhan.* A name signifying "Woman of Munster." This entry has been added on fol. 74 *a*, after the events of the year 1496.

Anno Domini 1595. George Og Bingham was killed in Sligech, by Ulick Burk, son of Redmond na-scúab,[1] and the town was given to O'Domhnaill, i.e., to Aedh Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus. And that killing was of great service to the men of Connacht, such of them as were in exile. A.D. [1595.]

The kalends of January, 1599. Benmumhan[2] Og Ni Duibhgennain, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Dubhthach Og, son of Dubhthach Mór, erected the tomb of hewn stones which is over the edge of the great well of the Scrin, for the soul of her husband, i.e., the Vicar MacDomhnaill; and Eoghan MacDomhnaill was that same vicar's name. And Mary, daughter of Tadhg Dall O'hUiginn, was born the aforesaid year. And God's blessing on those souls. [1599.]

The kalends of January, this year of the age of the Lord, one thousand, six hundred, and twelve years. Maeleoin O'Dalaigh died on the festival day of the dead,[3] and was interred in Inis-Muiredhaigh, after bearing triumph from the world and the devil; and let every one who reads this give a blessing on his soul. [1612.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; anno Domini 1636. Brian Og, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og,[4] i.e., lord of Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, the best man of his age, and estate, and high lordship, that came of the Gaeidhel of the West of Europe in his own time; for it was he that presented and dispensed most to ollaves and poets, and to men of science; to visitors, companies, and strangers; to innocent, devout persons, and to pure orders; to paupers, to widows, and people of little property; to the deaf and blind, and the poor of God; to chiefs, princes, and great champions; to nobles, minstrels, and to great seniors; the maintainer of every sort of right, justice, and good custom; the expeller of every evil, wrong, and injury; the subduer of the sinful and iniquitous; the augmenter of every good, and of every great property; possessed of a great deal of knowledge, wisdom, and learning, of [1636.]

[2] *Dead.* All Souls' day. This memorandum has been written at the top of fol. 31 *b*.

[4] *Ruaidhri Og.* Rory the younger; of the family of Mac Dermot. This entry occupies the greater part of fol. 90 *a* and *b*. The writer's name appears at the end of it.

veoluiṛ ocuṛ ṛroġlaim, do ġaoiṛ, do ġoiḋ ocuṛ do ġaiṛceḋ, do bṛuṫ do bṛiṫ ocuṛ do buaiṫoiṛbiṛṫ; feṛ aṛ mo ṛo cennaiṫ do ṫuaiṫaib, do ṫṛiaṫaib, ocuṛ do ṫeṫ moltuiḃ ma coiṁṛe ṛein; feṛ ṛuilliṅga na naiṁḋeṛ, na ṅḋiloċt, ocuṛ na ṅḋil-leaċtaib; feṛ tiġe aoiḋheḋ coiṫċinn ḋa ġaċ luiṛiṫ no leiṫeaḋ é an aimṛiṛ a neṛḃaḋa ocuṛ a naḋbail uiṛeṛḃai; ocuṛ aṛ coṛmail ġo bṛuaiṛ luaċ a ṫaonnaċhta ocuṛ a ṫeṫ cṛoiḋe on ṫṛinoiḋ ṫṛe peṛṛannaiṫ, oiṛ aḋeṛ ġach ḋoċtuiṛ ocuṛ ġach ḋiaḋaiṛe an ṫan aṛ eaṫal an beṫa ġuṛaḃ amlaiḋ an baṛ, ocuṛ maḋ maiṫ ocuṛ maḋ anḋocc an baṛ ġo bṛuiṫe an ṛocṛaiṫ ṫall amail aṛ ṫechṫa ḋo. Iaṛ nḋul ġo hÁṫ Luain ḋo, aiṫ aṛaḃ-aḋaṛ maiṫe Connaċht aṛ a cionn aṫ cuṛ a ccomaiṛle um comoiṛcill plantaṛion, ġaḷaṛ a eġa ḋa ġaḃail iṛin baile ṛin .i. diṛinteṛna, ocuṛ ṛuaiṛ baṛ anṫ oċtmaḋ la ṛiċiṫ ḋo mi Ianuaṛi, ḋia Ṡaṫaiṛn ḋo ṛunnṛaḋh, iaṛ mbuaiḋ oṅġa ocuṛ aiṫṛiġe, ocuṛ iaṛ mbṛeiṫ buaiḋe ó Ḍomun ocuṛ o ḋeamun, ocuṛ aṛ laṁaiḃ iḷimaḋ oṛḋ ocuṛ eġailṛech, ocuṛ iaṛ nġlaċaḋ aiḃḋe ṛaṁcṫ Ḍoimnic uime, ocuṛ iaṛ mbeiṫ ṫṛi bliaḋna ḋeġ ocuṛ ṛiċe ocuṛ ṛiaṫe a ṫṛiġeṛnuiṛ a ṫiṛe ocuṛ a ṫalman ṛein ḋa ṫṫoiḷ ocuṛ ḋa naoṁṫa buḋḋein, ocuṛ iaṛ mbeiṫ ṫṛi bliaḋna ḋeġ ocuṛ ḋa ṛiċiṫ ḋaoiṛ ḋó an ṫan aḋbaṫ; ocuṛ a aḋlaċaḋ ġo huaṛal onoṛaiḋ a ccluain mic Noiṛ ṛo ḋiḋen Ḍe ocuṛ Ciaṛain, la ṛeil Ḃṛiġḋi; ocuṛ ṛo haḋnaċt, ḋiṅ, ṛiċe ḋiaġeṛna ḋa cineḋ ṛan ṛoiḷiġiṛn ṛoiṁe.

Iaṛḷa Ánṫṛom .i. Raġnaill Ḟṛannaċ, ceann oiṫiġ ocuṛ oiṛ-beṛṫuiṛ a ṫiṛe ocuṛ a ṫalman ṛein, ṛaġail baiṛ an bliaḋain ceḋna. Ṡiṛ Ṡeon Ciṅġ .i. ṛen ṛiṡiṛe ḋo comaiṛle na hÉṛenn, moṛṫuuṛ. Maoilechlainn Ó Ceallaiġ .i. mac I Ceallaiġ, aon ṛoġa a ṫiṛe ḋeġ in hoc anno. Áṛ móṛ aṛ ḋaoiṁiḃ an bliaḋain ṛi laṛin mbolġach biġ.

Áoḋ mac Ḃṛíaṅ mic Ruaiḋṛi mic Ḍiaṛmaḋa ḋéaġ a nḠṛiáṁṛiġ na manaċ, an ceḋṛuṁa la ḋéġ ḋo mí Máṛṫa 1648.

Maolṛuanaiḋ mac Áoḋa mic Ḍiaṛmaḋa ṛo ṛeṛuiḃ an beġan ṛin, 1652.

[1] *Council.* This "council" was the Inquisition held by direction of Strafford, to find the king's title to the whole of the county Roscommon.

[2] *Him.* Two stanzas are here added, containing a few chronological data, which are not worth printing.

A.D.
[1686.]

acuteness, bravery, and valour; of energy, vigour, and constant bounty; the man who purchased the most of odes, and poems, and good eulogies, in his own time; the supporter of the maidens, innocents, and orphans; a man who kept a general guest-house for all who frequented it in the time of their want and great destitution. And it is likely that he obtained the reward of his humanity, and of his good heart, from the Tripersonal Trinity; for every doctor and divine says that when the life is pure, so is the death; and if the death is good and pure, that one will obtain the suitable reward beyond. After going to Ath-Luain, where the chieftains of Connacht were before him, holding council[1] in expectation of a plantation, his mortal illness, dysentery, seized him, and he died the 28th day of January, that is to say, Saturday, after the triumph of unction and penitence, and after obtaining victory over the world and the devil, and from the hands of very many orders and ecclesiastics; and after assuming the habit of St. Dominic; and after having been thirty-three years and a quarter in the sovereignty of his own country and land, by their own will and consent; having been fifty-three years of age when he died. And he was interred nobly, honourably, in Cluain-mic-Nois, under the protection of God and Ciaran, on the festival day of Brigid. (And twenty lords of his kindred were interred, moreover, in that cemetery before him.[2])

The Earl of Antrim, i.e., Raghnall Arannach,[3] head of the honour and valour of his own country, and land, died the same year. Sir John King, i.e., an old knight of the Council of Erinn, mortuus. Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e., the son of O'Cellaigh, the elect of his country, died in hoc anno. Great mortality amongst people this year, from the small-pox.

Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died in Grainsech-na-manach, the fourth day of the month of March,[4] 1648.

[1] *Raghnall Arannach.* Raghnall (or Randall) of Aran.

[2] *March.* The writer adds Maol-ruanaidh mac Aoda mic Diarmada do scribh an began sin, 1652; i.e., "Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, wrote that little portion, 1652." The name Duibhdhe O Duibgennain is also written, reversed, on the lower margin of the page.

INDEX.

INDEX.

A.

Abbeyderg; *see* Mainister-derg.
Abbeylara; *see* Lethrath.
Achadh-bo-Chainnigh (*Aghaboe*, Queen's co.), burned, i. 107.
Achadh-Cille-moire (*Aghabilmore*, bar. of Clanmahon, co. Cavan), ii. 153.
Achadh-Conaire (*Achonry*), i. 409; Maurice O'Gibillan, canon-chorister of, i. 609.
Bishops of:—
Clemens, i. 261.
David, i. 647.
Thomas Mag Donnchaidh, ii. 79.
Benedict O'Bracain, i. 561.
Aenghus O'Clumhain, i. 447.
Gilla-Isa O'Clerigh, i. 305.
Thomas O'Conghalain, ii. 209.
Thomas O'Maicin, i. 419, 451.
Thomas O'Miadhachain, i. 455.
Gilla-na-naemh O'Ruadhain, i. 253.
Thomas O'Ruadhain, i. 345.
Clement O'Sniadhaigh, i. 239.
Achadh-drainin (*Thornfield*, bar. of Longford, co. Galway?), ii. 305.
Achadh-Fabhair, or Achadh-Fabhair of Umhall (*Aghagower*, bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo), i. 301, 375, 381; Diarmaid Mac Oirechtaigh, and Gillapatraic, comarbs of, *ib.* 265; Donncathaigh, herenagh of, i. 317.
Achanach (*Aghanagh*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 489. *See* also Echanach.
Achadh-na-corra (*Aghnacor*, bar. of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan), i. 531.
Achill Island; *see* Eccuill.
Adam Dubh ("Adam the Black"), plundered, i. 297.
Adriatic Sea; *see* Muir-Torrian.
Aedh, son of Cennedigh, steward of Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh, slain, i. 51.
Aedh, son of Flann, royal heir of Tara, slain, i. 23.
Aedh, grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, slain, i. 51.
Aedh, grandson of Ualgharg, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 63.
Aedh-an-gha-bhernaigh ("Hugh of the gapped spear"), king of Connacht, i. 15.
Aedh Engach, ii. 309.
Aedh, the false, alias "the Aider," i. 253.
Aedh Finn, the ancestor of the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, i. 415, ii. 169, 266, note [5].
Aedh-nan-amus, the son of, i. 207.
Aenach (*Enagh*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 505.
Aenagh-beg (*Monasteranenagh*, co. Limerick), battle of, ii. 431.
Aenach-Macha ("the fair green of Macha"), near Armagh, i. 23, 91.
Aenghus, king of Moray, slain, i. 129.
Aenghus, son of Carre Calma, died, i. 17; *see* also under Oengus.
Afal, Philip, died, ii. 97.
Afeoran, i. 333, n. [10].
Agabard, Piers, slain, i. 429.
Aghaboe; *see* Achadh-bo-Chainnigh.
Aghagower; *see* Achadh-Fabhair.
Aghanagh; *see* Achanach and Echanach.
Ahascragh; *see* Ath-escrach-Cuan.
Aighne (or *Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne*), Maelruanaidh O'hEidhin, king of, slain, i. 13.
Ailbhe, comarbs of; *see* under "Emly, bishops of."
Ailech (or Greenan-Ely, co. Donegal), the residence of the ancient kings of the northern Hy Neill, i. 17.

Ailech, kings of:—
Aedh Ua Neill, i. 35; Flaithbhertach-in-trostain Ua Neill, i. 39; royal heirs of, i. 17, 19, 27, 47.
Aillén, son of Oissén, king of Mughorna, killed, i. 19.
Ailfinn; *see* Elphin.
Aine (*Any*, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick), the castle of, ii. 223. *See* Ane.
Airbhertach, airchinnech of Ros-ailitrech, died, i. 17.
Airech-Brosca (*Derrybrusk*, bar. of Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh), ii. 57.
Airecht-I-Cathain (the sept and territory of the Ui-Cathain, or O'Kanes, co. Londonderry), i. 226, n. [s].
Airecht-I-Conchobhair (*Iraghticonnor*, co. Kerry), i. 226, n. [s].
Airemh-Locha-Con (*Erreo*, co. Mayo), ii. 107.
Airer-Gaeidhel (*Argyle*, Scotland), i. 377; Dubhgall Mac Ruaidhri, king of, *ib.* 459.
Airghiall (*Oriel*), bishops of, i. 187 (and *see* under Clogher); kings of, i. 199; men of, i. 131; *see* also under Oirghiall.
Airghialla (men of Airghiall, or Oriel), i. 195; ii. 19, 41; absent from battle of Clontarf, i. 7; hostings by, i. 103, 125; victories gained by, i. 35, 69, 237; defeated, i. 25, 43, 351.
Airtech (a territory comprising the present parish of Tibohine, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), i. 217, 573, 625; ii. 5, 113, 281, 507, 511; spoiled and wasted, ii. 385, 405, 513; kings or chiefs of, i. 519; ii. 327, 399, 517; people of, ii. 113, 305.
Airtech Uchtlethan, son of Tomintin, ii. 113.
Airthera, or Oirthera (*Oriors*), the people of, i. 121; defeat their enemies, *ib.* 75, 193; plundered, *ib.* 57; chieftains slaughtered, *ib.* 81; treachery of the English towards, *ib.* 125.
Airther-maighe (*Armoy*, co. Antrim), burned, i. 157.
Alamar; *see* Delamar.
Alamara, or Delamare, John, slain, i. 521.
Alan, John, Archbishop of Dublin, murdered, ii. 285.
Alba, or Scotland, i. 585; ii. 137, 145, 241, 341, 365; invaded by Edward I., i. 517, 525, 529; by the French, i. 67; kings of: Alexander, son of Maelcoluim, i. 117; Alexander, son of William, i. 253; Domhnall, son of Maelcoluim, i. 75; Donnchadh, son of Crinan, i. 41; Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, i. 81; Finnlaech, i. 21; James III., ii. 187; James IV., ii. 199, 215, 217, 325; James V., ii. 341; Lulach, i. 55; Maelcoluim, son of Cinaeth, i. 35; Maelcoluim son of Donnchadh, i. 79, 109; Robert Bruce, i. 535, 561, 563, 591; William Garm, i. 251; Queen Mary of, executed, ii. 477; anmcharas of, i. 61; poets of, i. 163, 169; the schools of, ii. 177; the men of, i. 47, 129, 571, 595; ii. 217, 235–7–9, 291, 417 (*see* also under *Albanachs*); fight the English, i. 53; plunder the north of England, i. 139; defeated by the English, ii. 217; the nobles of, slain, i. 617.
Albanachs (men of *Alba*, or Scotland), ii. 237, 247, 267, 285, 311, 323, 325, 337, 347, 365, 381, 383, 405–7, 411, 413, 419, 425, 435, 437, 443, 473, 479; mercenaries in Connacht, *ib.* 415; defeated by Earl of Clann-Rickard, *ib.* 393; by Bingham, *ib.* 475; plundered and expelled from Ireland, *ib.* 467. *See* under "Alba, men of."
Albert of Cologne, Archbishop of Armagh, i. 353, 355, 357.
Alexander III., pope, died, i. 163.
Alexander IV., pope, died, i. 435.
Alexander, son of Maelcoluim, king of Scotland, died, i. 117.
Alexander, son of William, king of Scotland, i. 253.
Alla (*Aille*, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo), the cave of, i. 61.
Almha of Laighen (Hill of *Allen*, co. Kildare), ii. 95.
Alnwick; *see* Inbher-Alda.
Alps; *see* Sliabh-Elpa.
Alt-na-hélti, co. Leitrim, i. 411, 415.
Alt-tighe-Mic-Cuirrin, co. Leitrim, i. 411.
Alva, Duke of, ii. 437–9; died, *ib.* 447.

Amhalghaidh (pron. Awley), comarb of Patrick, i. 21.
Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, king of W. Connacht, blinded, i. 49.
Amhlaibh (Amlaf, or Olaf), abbot of Drogheda, i. 141–3.
Amhlaibh, son of Lagmann, slain, i. 11.
Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, king of the Foreigners, taken prisoner, i. 31; slain, *ib.* 37.
Amhlaibh, Dubhgall, son of, i. 3, 5, 11.
Ane, or Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, co. Limerick, i. 117, 119; *see* Aiue.
Anghaile (*Annaly*, in the co. of Longford), the district of, i. 555; invaded, ii. 47; chiefs of, i. 309, 443, 477, 491, 601, 649, 651; ii. 61, 85, 89; heirs of, ii. 51; the people of, i. 469, 557, 607, ii. 71.
Annadown; *see* Eanach-dúin, and Enach-duin.
Annaduff, or Annaghduff; *see* Enach-dubh.
Annaly; *see* Anghaile.
Antiquaries, ii. 483; *see* Poets.
Antonio, Don, ii. 499, 501; defeated by the Duke of Alva, *ib.* 439.
Antrim, Raghnall Arannach, Earl of, died, ii. 519.
Antwerp, taken by Philip II., ii. 469.
Aoibhill (pron. *Evil*); *see* Oebhinn.
Ara (*Aran*, Galway Bay), i. 173.
Aradh, or Aradh-thire (*Duharra*, co. Tipperary), kings or lords of, i. 15, 33, 45, 81; ii. 173.
Aralt (Harold [Harefoot]), king of the Saxons, died, i. 41.
Archú, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, i. 19.
Ard (*Ardmagilligan*, co. Londonderry), i. 183.
Ard (*Arda*, co. Down), i. 129.
Ard-abhla, the castle of, i. 273.
Ard-achadh (*Ardagh*, co. Antrim), Ulidians defeated at, i, 81.
Ard-achadh (*Ardagh*, co. Longford).
Bishops of:—
John Mac Eoaidh, i. 645.
Miles of Dunstable, *ib.* 499.
O'Ferghail, ii. 33.
William O'Ferghail, *ib.* 227.
Ard-achadh, Bishops of—*cont.*
Annadh O'Muiredhaigh, i. 255.
Macraith Mac Seirigh, and Joseph Mac Teichedhain, *ib.* 305.
Matthew O'Hoey, *ib.* 601.
Gilla-Isa O'Tornaigh, *ib.* 347.
Ardagh; *see* Ard-achadh.
Ard-Breacain (*Ardbraccan*, co. Meath), burned and plundered, i. 31, 37; the stone-church of, *ib.* 107.
Ard-carna (*Ardcarne*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 323, 329, 353, 361, 379, 393, 525; ii. 179; the church of, i. 361; herenagh of, i. 353.
Ardee; *see* Ath-Firdiadh, and Ath-Fhirdheagha.
Arden, Hugo, i. 293.
Ard-Finain, the castle of, erected by King John, i. 171.
Ardghar, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, i. 19.
Ard-Laodhach, co. Roscommon, ii. 179.
Ard-Macha (*Armagh*), i. 61, 95, 129, 219; besieged, *ib.* 91; burned, *ib.* 21, 67, 159, 181; occupied by Philip of Worcester, *ib.* 169; profaned, *ib.* 41; plundered, *ib.* 167, 183; 257; Brian Borumha buried in, *ib.* 13; Ardghal Mac Lochlainn buried in, *ib.* 61, and Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, *ib.* 179; pilgrimages to, *ib.* 39, 45; conflict in, *ib.* 23; ecclesiastical quarrel at, *ib.* 57; friars minors brought to, *ib.* 449; the plain of, *ib.* 193; the abbots great house at, *ib.* 107; the northern church of, *ib.* 193; the *daimhliag*, or great stone-church of, *ib.* 89, 119; the steeple of, *ib.* 115; the *rath* burned, *ib.* 79, 101; Trian-Saxan in, *ib.* 121; abbots of, Cumascach, *ib.* 57; Dubhdaleithe, *ib.* 53, 57; (*see* also under "Patrick, comarbs of").
Archbishops of:—
Aedh Ua Furreidh, i. 85.
Albert of Cologne, *ib.* 353, 355, 357.
Cellach, *ib.* 121, 123, 127.
Colton, John, ii. 89.
Fitz-Ralph, Richard, *ib.* 21.
Gillamoliag, i. 149, 151.
Mac Maelisa, Nicholas, i. 509, 527.

Ard-Macha, Archbishops of—*cont.*
Mac Gillauidhir, Eoghan, *ib.* 255.
Maeltuile, *ib.* 35.
Mac Oirechtaigh, David, *ib.* 649.
Netterville, Lucas de, *ib.* 263.
O'Carán, Gilla-an-Coimdedh, *ib.* 161.
O'Carroll, Maelisa, *ib.* 167.
O'Connallain, Abraham, *ib.* 435.
O'Conchobhair, Tomaltach, *ib.* 163, 167, 219.
O'Fidubhra, Donat, *ib.* 345.
O'Morghair, Maelmaedhoig, *ib.* 143.
O'Muiredhaigh, Amhlaibh, *ib.* 175.
O'Scannail, Maelpatraic, *ib.* 445, 447, 449, 461, 467.
Reiner, *ib.* 385. *See* also under "Patrick, comarbs of."
Differences of Archbishops with Bishops of Connacht, i. 355; lectors of, *ib.* 151, 179; the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at, *ib.* 151.
Ard-Macha-Brege (*Armaghbrague*, bar. of Fews Upper, co. Armagh), ii. 387.
Ard-mic-nEoghain (*Ardmacroan*, bar. of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon), ii. 501.
Ard-mic-Grainni (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon?), ii. 457.
Ard-Midhair (*Ardmire*, a territory in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), i. 229; kings or chiefs of i. 207, 401, 507, 639; ii. 19, 145.
Ard-in-choillin (*Ardakillin*, par. of Killukin, co. Roscommon), ii. 39.
Ard-in-chomla (*Ardcolagh*, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), ii. 505.
Ard-in-tennail (*Ardintenant*, bar. of W. Carbery, co. Cork), ii. 175.
Ard-Monainn, the battle of, i. 69.
Ard-na-clog (*Ardnaglug*, bar. of Moycarne, co. Roscommon), ii. 389.
Ard-na-riadh (*Ardnarse*, co. Sligo), i. 453; ii. 101; battle of, *ib.* 473–5; castle of, *ib.* 279, 281.
Ardnurcher, or Horseleap; *see* Ath-an-urchair.
Ard-Patraic (*Ardpatrick*, co. Limerick), i. 127.
Ard-rathain (*Ardrahan*, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway), i. 221; burned, *ib.* 429; battle of, i. 285; castle of, *ib.* 449: the parson of, *ib.* 435.
Ard-sratha (*Ardstraw*, co. Tyrone), i. 159, 201; ii. 221; burned, i. 65, 81, 87; emptied, *ib.* 161; the church of, *ib.* 205; daimhliag of, *ib.* 87; herenaghs of, *ib.* 62, 123, 161; vice-abbot of, *ib.* 161.
Armada, Spanish, ii. 487–9.
Armagh; *see* Ard-Macha.
Armaghbrague; *see* Ard-Macha-Brega.
Armenia, i. 521.
Armoy; *see* Airther-maighe.
Art Aenfher, or Art Enfhir, i. 355; ii. 435.
Asgall, king of Dublin; *see* "Mac Torcaill" (Axall).
Askeaton; *see* Ath-Sceittin.
Assaroe; *see* Eas-Ruaidh.
Assylin; *see* Es-mic-Eirc.
Ath-an-chip, or Ath-in-chip, a ford, and castle, on the river Shannon, a few miles to the south of Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim, i. 369, 465, 589.
Ath-Anghaile, or Ath-in-gail, in the barony of Corann, co. Sligo, the castle of i. 447, 467.
Ath-an-righ; *see* Ath-na-righ.
Ath-an-urchair (*Ardnurcher*, or *Horseleap*, co. Westmeath), the castle of, i. 187, 237.
Athassel; *see* Ath-issel.
Ath-buidhe (*Ballyboy*, King's co.), the castle of, i. 251.
Ath-caradh-Conaill, a ford on the Shannon, i. 463, 465.
Ath-chinn-locha, or Ath-cind-Locha-Techet (a ford at the head of Loch-Techet, or Lough Gara, co. Sligo), i. 611; ii. 347, 349.
Ath-Chuil-uaine (a ford on the river Erne, to the west of Belleek), i. 377.
Ath-Cille-Sranain, ii. 495.
Ath-cind-Locha-Techet; *see* Ath-chinn-locha.
Ath-cliath, or Baile-atha-cliath (*Dublin*), i. 65, 95, 165, 211, 361; ii. 143, 349, 483, 487; burned and spoiled, i. 141, 191, 491; the foreigners of (Danes), i. 23, 31, 67, 77, 93, 107, 111; (English), ii. 13, 19, 97, 229; Cellach, bishop of, i. 115; kings of—viz., Axall Mac Torcaill, i. 145; Domhnall, son

Ath-cliath—*cont.*
of Murchadh, *ib.* 69; Domhnall, grandson of Faelan, *ib.* 123; Godfrey Meranach, *ib.* 81, 83; Godfrey, son of Raghnall, *ib.* 67–9; Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, *ib.* 121–3; Henry II. arrives at, *ib.* 145; taken possession of by King John, *ib.* 171; Braen, king of Leinster, killed in, *ib.* 19; John de Curci taken a prisoner to, *ib.* 223; Raghnall, king of Waterford, killed in, *ib.* 87; visited by Muirchertach O'Brien, *ib.* 81; and by Turlough O'Conor, *ib.* 125; the Irish defeated by De Cogan at, *ib.* 145; the fleet of, *ib.* 87; a "Court" held at, *ib.* 293; a Synod held at, *ib.* 227; duel fought at, ii. 453; images at, *ib.* 317; *see* also Baile-átha-cliath.

Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn (*Ballymote*, co. Sligo), burned, i. 567; the castle of, *ib.* 591, 593; *see* also Baile-an-muta.

Ath-crochdha (a ford on the Shannon, near Shannon-Harbour), i. 455.

Ath-da-larag (*Boyle*), the monastery of, i. 225, 321. *See* Buill.

Ath-derg, in Magh-Slecht, co. Leitrim, i. 415.

Ath-dhoire-Chuirc (the ford of Doire-Chuirc, or Derryquirk, in the par. of Killukin, co. Roscommon), i. 443.

Ath-Disert-Nuadan (now "*Esternow*," bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 613; ii. 369.

Ath-dubh (*Blackford*, on the Barrow, in the par. of Curraclone, Queen's co.), the battle of, ii. 109.

Athenry; *see* Ath-na-righ.

Ath-Ergail, near Clogher, co. Monaghan, the battle of, i. 71.

Ath-eseraeh-Cuan (*Ahascragh*, bar. of Kilconnell, co. Galway), i. 537.

Ath-Fhirdheghaidh, Ath-Firdiadh, or Ath-Firdiadh-mic-Damhain (*Ardee*, co. Louth), i. 131; ii. 319; burned, *ib.* 565; battles at or near, *ib.* 69, 125.

Ath-gallda, demolished, ii. 377.

Ath-in-chip; *see* Ath-an-chip.

Ath-in-gail; *see* Ath-Anghaile.

Ath-in-urchair; *see* Ath-an-urchair.

Ath-issel (*Athassel*, bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary), i. 385.

Ath-lethan, in Luighne [*recte* in Gallenga], now *Ballylahan*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, i. 355, 403, 591; friars established at, *ib.* 403; the monastery of, burned, *ib.* 405; (and *see* Baile-Atha-lethain).

Ath-Liag, or Ath-liag-na-Suca (*Athleague*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 453, 625; ii. 175, 393.

Ath-liag, or Ath-liag-na-Sinna (*Ballyleague*, bar. of Ballintober South, co. Roscommon), i. 213, 363, 421; the castle of, *ib.* 263, 471.

Ath-Lighen, in Clann-Rickard, ii. 149.

Ath-Luain (*Athlone*), i. 105, 131, 211, 247, 277, 283, 321, 387, 393, 437, 441, 443, 451, 565; ii. 125, 411, 465, 475, 515; burned, i. 259, 421, 471, 567; the bridge of, i. 113, 245; ii. 397; castles of, i. 127, 245, 375; conferences and conventions at, i. 423, 449, 459; Council held at, ii. 519; the constable of, i. 293; the English of, i. 297; the "Fedha" or Faes of, ii. 305; church of the friars minors in, i. 355; meeting between De Curci and Cathal Crobhderg at, i. 191; Synods held at, i. 227, 345, 367; priory of, ii. 135; works executed by Malbie at, ii. 459.

Ath-marbtha-Cathail, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 369.

Ath-Mogha (*Ballymoe*), on the River Suck, co. Galway, ii. 271.

Ath-Moighe (*Killamoy*, co. Sligo), i. 397.

Ath-na-beithighe, co. Leitrim, i. 411; the defeat of, ii. 375.

Ath-na-croise ("ford of the Cross"), in Corann, battle of, i. 25.

Ath-na-cuirre (a ford on the *Yellow River*, near Fenagh, co. Leitrim), i. 365.

Ath-na-Failmhe, i. 425.

Ath-na-faitche ("the ford of the fair green"), at Fenagh, co. Leitrim, i. 399.

Ath-na-righ, or Ath-an-righ, (*Athenry*, co. Galway), i. 389, 455; ii. 51, 389; Richard Mac Feorais, lord of, i. 601; battle of, *ib.* 587; priors of, ii. 443.

Ath-Sceittin (*Askeaton*, co. Limerick), ii. 433.

Ath-Senaigh (*Ballyshannon*, co. Donegal), ii. 295; *see* Bel-atha-Senaigh.

Ath-Slisen, or Ath-Slision (now *Bellaslishen* Bridge, on the River Uair, near Elphin, co. Roscommon), i. 497, 549.
Ath-tighe-an-Mesiagh (*Attymass*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 279.
Ath-truim (*Trim*, co. Meath), ii. 159; burned, i. 125; image of the Virgin Mary at, ii. 143, 315.
Attymass; *see* Ath-tighe-an-Mesaigh.
Aughrim; *see* Echdruim-Ui-Maine.
Aulb, David, i. 459.
Austria, Don John of, ii. 431.

B.

Babylon, the soldan of, i. 523.
Bac, a district in the bar. of Tirawly, co. Mayo, i. 279.
Bachalls (*croziers*), i. 147, 267.
Bachal-Iosa, or Bachall-Isa (the Staff of Jesus), i. 15, 89, 103, ii. 317; profanation of, i. 67.
Badhna, or Slieve Bawne, co. Roscommon, i. 419.
Badlaigh (Badley), Philip, i. 58, n. 4.
Bagenal, Sir Dudley, slain, ii. 479.
——— Sir Nicholas, ii. 478, n. 4.
Baile-an-chlair (*Clare-Galway*, barony of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 171.
Baile-an-doire (*Ballinderry*, bar. of Ballintober South, co. Roscommon), ii. 493.
Baile-an-dúin (*Ballindoon*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 213, 418 n.[3]; demolished, *ib.* 9; the monastery of, *ib.* 207.
Baile-an-mhuilinn, co. Roscommon, ii. 375.
Baile-an-muta, or Baile-in-mhuta (*Ballymote*, bar. of Corran, co. Sligo), i. 633, 653, ii. 379, 415, 515; taken by English, *ib.* 419, 461; taken from the English, *ib.* 421. *See* Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn.
Baile-an-tobair; *see* Baile-in-tobair.
Baile-an-tochair (*Ballintogher*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 419.
Baile-assa-caerach (*Ballysakeery*), ii. 509.
Baile-átha-cliath, or Ath-cliath (*Dublin*), ii. 437, 441, 447, 469, 483, 499; Luke, Archbishop, i. 409; parliaments at, ii. 423, 467; *see* Ath-cliath.
Baile-Atha-lethain; (*Ath-lethan*, or Ballylahan, co. of Mayo), burned, i. 585, ii. 463; *see* Ath-lethan.
Baile-atha-lethair, demolished, ii. 491.
Baile-atha-tidh (*Malahide*, co. Dublin), ii. 51.
Baile-choillte-foghair (*Castlefore*, co. Leitrim), ii. 131.
Baile-esa-dara (*Ballysadare*, co. Sligo), ii. 413; the bridge of, *ib.* 475. *See* Es-dara.
Baile-in-coillin (*Ballinkillen*, co. Roscommon), ii. 511.
Baile-in-mhuta; *see* Baile-an-muta, and Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn.
Baile-in-Rodba (*Ballinrobe*, co. Mayo), ii. 473.
Baile-in tobair, or Baile-tobair-Brighde (*Ballintober*, bar. of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon), i. 559, 651, ii. 23, 49, 59, 129, 257, 435; burned, i. 567, ii. 271; taken by Sir Edward Fitton, ii. 411; the mound of, *ib.* 437; interments in, *ib.* 481.
Baile-Locha-Deala (*Ballyloughdalla*; par. of Ballysakeery, bar. of Tirawley, co. Sligo), ii. 379.
Baile-Locha-Dechair (*Ballaghdacker*, bar. of Killian, co. Galway), ii. 15.
Baile-Locha-Mesca, or Loch-Mesc Castle, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, i. 469, ii. 143.
Baile-Locha-Riach (*Loughrea*, co. Galway), ii. 431.
Baile-mic-Dubhda (*Ballymacooda*, bar. of Islands, co. Clare), ii. 247.
Baile-mic-Murchadha (*Ballymacmurragh*, par. of Tibohine, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), ii. 383.
Baile-mór-O'Floinn (*Ballymore*, co. Roscommon), i. 575.
Baile-na-brághad (*Braid*, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone), ii. 257.
Baile-na-cille in Clann-Connmhaigh (*Ballynakill*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 423.
Baile-na-clerech (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), the herenagh of, ii. 483.

Baile-na-gcananach (*Ballymagowan*, near Londonderry), ii. 313.
Baile-na-ngilla (*Gilstown*, par. of Kilglass, co. Roscommon), ii. 493.
Baile-na-gcloch (*Ballynaglogh*, bar. of Corran, co. Sligo), ii. 375.
Baile-na-huamha (*Cavetown*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon); the castle of, ii. 261, 419; reconstructed, ii. 367; burned, ii. 383.
Baile-núa, co. Leitrim, ii. 349.
Baile-núadh (*Newtown*, co. Longford); the castle of, i. 513.
Baile-tobair-Brighde (*Ballintober*, co. Roscommon; *see* Baile-in-tobair).
Baile-tobair-Patraic (*Ballintober*, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo), i. 381, 517.
Baile-Ui-Domhnallain (*Ballydonnellan*, bar. of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 63.
Baliol, i. 617.
Balla, co. Mayo, i. 341, 409, 443.
Ballaghaderreen; *see* Bealach-an-dairin.
Ballaghboy; *see* Bealach-buidhe.
Ballinafad; *see* Bel-an-atha-fada.
Ballinderry; *see* Baile-an-doire.
Ballindoon; *see* Baile-an-duin.
Ballindrehid; *see* Bel-an-droichit.
Ballintober, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, i. 517; *see* Tobur-Patraic, and Baile-tobair-Patraic.
Ballintober, co. Roscommon; *see* Baile-in-tobair.
Ballintemple, or Villa templi, ii. 117.
Ballintogher; *see* Bel-an-tachair, and Baile-an-tochair.
Ballyboy; *see* Ath-buidhe.
Ballycong; *see* Dubh-Cunga.
Ballyfintan; *see* Bel-atha-Finntain.
Ballylahan; *see* Ath-lethan.
Ballymagowan; *see* Baile-na-gcananach.
Ballymote; *see* Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn.
Ballysadare; *see* Es-dara, Baile-esa-dara, and Lec-esa-dara.
Ballysakeery; *see* Baile-assa-caerach.
Ballyshannon; *see* Bel-atha-Senaigh.
Banada, co. Sligo; *see* Bennada.
Bangor; *see* Benncha ir.
Bann, or Banna, the river, i. 567, ii. 177, 327, 335.
Bannockburn, battle of, i. 562, n. [1].
Barnewall, slain, ii. 211.
Barrach (*Barry*), the, died, ii. 183. *See* Barry.
Barrach Mór (*Barry-mór*, or the great *Barry*), slain, i. 439.
Barrach Mór, ii. 135; ii. 185. *See* Barry-mór.
Barrett, Gerran Dubh, i. 537.
—— Richard, drowned, ii. 141.
—— Richard, bishop of Killala, ii. 291.
—— Richard, son of Madiuc, son of Tomin, died, ii. 59.
—— Thomas, bishop of Elphin, died, ii. 107.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 435.
—— William, slain, i. 489.
Barretts, ii. 143, 259.
—— of Cork co., ii. 103.
—— of Mayo, i. 489; *see* Mac Wattin.
Barrott, Andrew, slain, ii. 111.
Barry, David, ii. 201. *See* Barrach.
Barry-mór, killed, ii. 201; *see* Barrach Mór.
Battlefield; *see* Cluain-catha.
Bealach-buidhe, or Belach-buidhe (the pass of *Ballaghboy*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo, ii. 196 n. [1], 261, 267, 271, 495; cut down, ii. 323
Bealach-an-chamáin (*Ballaghcommon*, co. Tyrone), ii. 257.
Bealach-an-chrionaigh, ii. 73, *n.*
Bealach-an-dairin (*Ballaghaderreen*, co. Mayo), ii. 353.
Bealach-an-gamhna, a road, or pass, to the north of Limerick city, ii. 211.
Bealach-na-beithighe, co. Leitrim, i. 415.
Bealach-na-fadhbaidhe, to the north of Limerick, ii. 211.
Bealach-nan-urmhointech, ii. 205, 413.
Bec Mac Connla, king of Teffia, i. 491.
Becan, son of Cula, St., i. 111.
Belach-buidhe; *see* Bealach-buidhe.
Belach-Dúin-iarainn (the "pass of Duniarainn," or *Doonierin*, in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 297.
Belach-Gabhrain (*Gowran Pass*, co. Kilkenny), ii. 93.
Belahoe; *see* Bel-atha-hOa.
Bel-an-atha-fada (*Ballinafad*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 473.

Bel-an-droichit (*Ballindrehid*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 193, 299.
Bel-an-tachair (*Ballintogher*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), i. 453.
Belat, the battle of, i. 69.
Bél-átha-doire (pron. *Beladerry*), in the co. Donegal, ii. 197.
Bel-atha-doire-Dubhthaigh, ii. 71.
Bel-Atha-Feoruinne (*Afeoran*), i. 333.
Bel-átha-Finntainn (*Ballyfintan*, barony of Leitrim, co. Galway), ii. 455.
Bel-atha-hachaidh (in the west of the co. Roscommon), ii. 357.
Bel-atha-Impir (*Emper*, co. Westmeath), ii. 95.
Bel-atha-Iomdhain, co. Roscommon, ii. 365.
Bel-atha-na-ngarbhán, ii. 203.
Bel-atha-hOa (*Belahoe*, bar. of Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan), the battle of, ii. 319.
Bel-atha-Slisen (*Bellaslishen* Bridge, co. Roscommon, i. 637. *See* Ath-Slisen.
Bel-atha-Senaigh (*Ballyshannon*, co. Donegal), i. 377; ii. 19, 83; the castle of, ii. 151, 237, 239. *See* Ath-Senaigh.
Bel-átha-uachtair, parish of Shankill, bar. and co. of Roscommon, ii. 335, 369.
Bel-fersde (*Belfast*), ii. 215, 305.
Belfries, ii. 387; and *see* Cloictech.
Bel-ghuirt-an-iobhair ("the mouth of the yew-field"), i. 79.
Bel-in-chláir (*Ballinclare*, barony of Leyny, co. Sligo), ii. 215.
Bél-in-bhealaigh, co. Leitrim, i. 411.
Bel-leci, Bel-leice, or Bel-lice (*Belleek*, co. Fermanagh), plundered, ii. 129; burned, ii. 237; the castle of, ii. 275.
Bells, i. 67, 117; *see* Clog-an-edachta, and Bernan-Ailbhe.
Bel-na-muilledh, or Bel-na-muilnedh, co. Roscommon, the battle of, ii. 189; demolished, ii. 361.
Belvedere Lake; *see* Loch-Ainninn.
Benen, St., i. 361.
Bendan-Brechmhuighe, or Bennan-Brechmhaighe, a hill in the co. Donegal, i. 437, 553.
Bennada, or Benn-fhada (*Banada*, bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo), the castle of, i. 451; ii. 261, 507.
Bennchair (*Bangor*, co. Down). For Abbots of, *see* under "Comhgall, comarbs of."
Benn-Ghulbain (*Binbulbin*, a mountain in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 551; ii. 239.
Benmidhe, wife of Aedh O'Neill, king of Ailech, i. 253.
Beollan Armann, slain, i. 93.
Berach, St., i. 359, n. [e]; ii. 117, 457.
Bermingham, Piers, lord of Conmaicne of Dún-mór, died, i. 405; and *see* Mac Fheorais, and Clann-Fheorais.
Berna-in-mil, the victory of, i. 617.
Bernan-Ailbhe ("the gapped bell of Ailbhe"), burned, i. 117.
Bessy Bell, a mountain in the co. Tyrone; *see* Sliabh-truim.
Bicne Caech, chief of Osraighe, i. 391.
Binbulbin; *see* Benn-Ghulbain.
Bingham, George, ii. 479, 487, 511; made governor of Connacht, ii. 483.
—— George Og, slain, ii. 517.
—— John, ii. 499, 511.
—— Sir Richard, governor of Connacht, ii. 461, 465, 471, 509; executions by, 469, 471, 473; severities of, ii. 493–5; sent to Flanders, *ib.* 481.
Biris, John, slain, i. 313.
—— Thomas, constable of Erinn, slain, i. 313.
Birr, the castle of, i. 251.
Bissett, John, the wife of, ii. 65; *see* Mac Eoin.
Blac (*Blake*), Walter, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, ii. 209.
Black Knight, the, ii. 41, 43.
Blackford; *see* Ath-dubh.
Blackwater; *see* Dabhall.
Blake; *see* Blac.
Blen-cupa (*Blencup*, parish of Kilmore, co. Cavan), ii. 41.
Bocsa-na-Cairge, slain, ii. 49.
Bolcan (a district co-extensive with the parish of Drumlane, co. Cavan), i. 635.
Bolg-an-dána, a poet, ii. 109.
Bonaghts; *see* Buannadha.
Boniface VIII., pope, i. 523.

Bothach-Ui-Fhialain, ii. 361.
Bothar-na-tachaltaigh, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, ii. 373.
Bothar-Sendomhnaigh, co. Roscommon, ii. 493.
Boylagh, co. Donegal; *see* Tir-Ainmirech.
Boylan; *see* O'Boylan.
Boyle; *see* Buill.
—— ancient name of the river of, i. 294, n. [3].
Brabazon, Captain, governor of Ros-Comain, ii. 449.
Brad-sliabh (*Braulieve*, a mountain on the confines of the cos. of Leitrim and Sligo), i. 409; ii. 385.
Brady; *see* MacBradaigh.
Braen, son of Maelmordha, king of Leinster, blinded, i. 19; died in Cologne, i. 51.
Braghaid-Chuillidh (*Bradhullian*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 297.
Branachs, the Byrnes or O'Byrnes of Wicklow co., ii. 113, 243. *See* O'Brain.
Branachs, an English family seated in Munster, ii. 31.
Branan, chief of Corca-Achlann, i. 113.
Brat-sliabh, or Braulieve; *see* Brad-sliabh.
Brawny; *see* Breghmhaine.
Brec, chief of the Deisi, descendants of, i. 49.
Brecan, St., i. 199.
Bredach, a district forming the north-east part of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal, i. 115, 255.
Bredach, a district in the co. Roscommon, ii. 97, n. [6]. *See* Magh-Finn.
Bregh, or Bregha (*Bregia*, a large plain in the co. of Meath), i. 565; kings of, i. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 47, 51, 59, 67, 75; invaded, i. 47, 107; plundered, i. 3; the pledges of, i. 27; the men of, i. 119.
Bregha, the South of, i. 29.
Breghmhaine (*Brawny*, co. Westmeath), i. 181, 449.
Brehons, or Judges, i. 587, 593; ii. 27, 73, 87.
Breifne (a territory now represented by the bishopric of Kilmore, comprising the counties of Cavan and Leitrim), i. 387, 393, 423, 645; ii. 513.
Bishops of; *see* under Kilmore.
Breifne—*cont.*
Kings of (of the family of O'Rorke):—
Aedh, i. 15.
Aedh, ii. 7, 9.
Amhlaibh, i. 167.
Amhlaibh, i. 431.
Art, i. 241.
Art, i. 429, 439, 479.
Art Beg, i. 431.
Brian, ii. 463.
Conchobhar, i. 413, 425.
Conchobhar Buidhe, i. 455, 471.
Domhnall, i. 427, 429, 431, 437.
Domhnall, i. 557.
Flaithbhertach, ii. 9.
Sitric, i. 423.
Tighernan, i. 145, 147.
Tighernan, i. 477.
Ualgharg, i. 109, 197, 241, 251, 309.
Ualgharg, i. 593.
See also under Breifne-O'Ruairc.
Breifne, armies of, i. 639; burnt, ii. 371; civil war in, ii. 41; invaded, i. 315, 363, 415; plundered, i. 441; men of, i. 39, 131, 371, 401, 411, 441, 487, 533, 567; ii. 61, 105, 127, 321, 465; slaughtered, i. 27; mercenaries of, i. 239; the hostages of, ii. 415, 617; MacCostello's castle in, ii. 359; the sheriff of, ii. 503.
Breifne in the East, Breifne-O'Raighilligh, or Breifne-O'Reilly (now the county of Cavan), i. 347; ii. 41, 321; invaded by O'Neills, ii. 447; kings or chiefs of, i. 531; ii. 5, 31, 35, 43, 71, 91, 459. *See* Muinter-Maelmordha.
Breifne-O'Ruairc, or Breifne-Ui-Ruairc (now the county of Leitrim), ii. 89, 93, 323; kings, chiefs, or lords of, i, 431; ii. 53, 147, 151, 267, 303, 463; royal heirs of, ii. 59, 121, 141; the men of, i. 591; ii. 133; invaded, ii. 245; plundered, ii. 273, 443. *See* Muinter-Ruairc.
Breifnians; *see* under "Breifne, men of."
Brenadh of Muinter-Gilgan (a district in the co. Longford), ii. 95.
Brenainn, St., of Clonfert, comarbs of, i. 193; and *see* under "Clonfert, Bishops of"

Brian Borumha, king of Ireland, i. 2–15; slain, i. 11, 13; buried in Armagh, i. 13; his forces at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; the sons of, i. 19, 25, 27; *see* also "Donnchadh, son of Brian."
Brighid, St., the relics of, i. 509; the comarbship of, i. 123; comarbs of, i. 131, i. 145.
Briole; *see* Bruighèl.
Bris (*Price*), Richard, slain, ii. 429.
Bristol, i. 381, 409.
Brit, William, slain, i. 317.
—— William, sheriff of Connacht, i. 377.
Britain (*Wales*), merchants from, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5; kings of, i. 25, 41, 61, 447; invaded by Henry III., i. 869.
Britons in Connacht; *see* Welshmen.
Brodar, Jarl of Caer-Eabhrog, i. 5; slays Brian Borumha, and is himself slain, i. 11, 13.
Brogarbhan, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 11.
Brosnach (*Brosna* river, King's co.), i. 447.
Brown, of Cill-Patraic, ii. 387.
Browne, Master, sheriff of co. Mayo, slain, ii. 489.
Bruce, Edward, i. 567, 591; lands in Ireland, i. 563; proclaimed king of Ireland, i. 565; slain, i. 595.
Bruce, Robert, i. 535, 561, 563; arrives in Ireland, i. 591.
Bruighèl (*Briole*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 375.
Bruighin, or Bruighin-Dachoga (*Bryanmore Upper*, bar. of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath), i. 209.
Buacach-Patraic, a relic, ii. 119.
Buaile-ant-soilchéin, co. Roscommon, ii. 365.
Buannadha, or Bonaghts, i. 551.
Buill (*Boyle*, co. Roscommon), i. 575; ii. 179; attacked, ii. 415; plundered, ii. 411; abbey or monastery of, i. 203, 305, 307, 347, 357, 359, 365, 367, 369, 403, 421, 447, 515, 517, 519, 549, 561, 615, 623, 643; ii. 81, 117, 125, 417; plundered, i. 323; taken, ii. 385; consecration of church of, i. 261; monks of, i. 493, 575; persons
Buill—*cont.*
buried in, 537, 541, 645; ii. 349, 377, 451, 497; pilgrimages to, i. 451.
Abbots of:—
Maelsechlainn Mac Brian, i. 519.
Aedh Mac Dermot, ii. 283, 353.
Tomaltach Mac Dermot, ii. 367.
Matthew O'Conchobhair, i. 487.
Murchadh O'hEghra, i. 647.
David O'Finn, i. 445.
Donnchadh O'Flannagain, i. 527, 539.
Laurence O'Lachtnain, i. 537.
—— O'Maelbhrenuinn, i. 275.
Buill, river of, i. 225; ii. 271; *see* Boyle river.
Buimlinn (*Bumlin*, bar. of Strokestown, co. Roscommon), i. 407.
Bun-Drobhaise (*Bundrowes*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 237, 419; captured from O'Domhnaill, ii. 415–17–19; given to O'Domhnaill, ii. 423.
Bun-an-fedáin, or Bun-an-fhedáin (*Bunnanaden*, co. Sligo), ii. 347; the castle of, ii. 387, 443.
Bun-finne (*Buninna*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), i. 543; the castle of, i. 551, 553; ii. 191.
Bun-Gaillmhe (the mouth of the Galway river, now Galway), i. 299; the castle of, i. 311, 315, 379.
Burgheis-chinn-trachta (*Burriscarra*, co. Mayo), i. 379.
Burk, Ambrose, son of David Bán, wounded, ii. 451.
—— The Blind Abbot; the son of, hanged, ii. 473.
—— Cecilia, daughter of MacDavid, died, ii. 471.
—— Clann-Rickard; *see* under Clann-Rickard.
—— Daboc Donn MacWilliam, died, i. 613.
—— David, died, ii. 57.
—— David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, died, ii. 59.
—— Sir David, the sons of, ii. 91.
—— David Bán, the sons of, ii. 379, 451.
—— Edmond, i. 621.
—— Edmond, ii. 137.

Burk—*cont.*
—— Sir Edmond, died, ii. 23.
—— Sir Edmond Albanach, i.e. MacWilliam, died, ii. 51.
—— Edmond Allta, son of Richard, son of Oliver, killed, ii. 451.
—— Edmond Buidhe, son of Thomas Bacagh, slain, ii. 369.
—— Edmond Kiocarach, son of David Bán, slain, ii. 475.
—— Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, slain, ii. 391, *note*.
—— Edmond, son of the Earl of Ulster, drowned, i. 627.
—— Edmond, the posterity of, ii. 471.
—— Edmond MacWilliam, i. 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 637, 639, 641.
—— Edmond MacWilliam, died ii. 165.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas-an-Machaire, ii. 423.
—— Edmond, son of Ulick, died, ii. 133.
—— Edmond, son of William, son of Richard, slain, ii. 13.
—— Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard, died, ii. 21.
—— Henry, son of William, son of Thomas, son of David, ii. 379.
—— Hubert, i. 637.
—— Hubert, the son of, slain, i. 637.
—— Hubert, died, ii. 11.
—— Hubert, son of David Donn MacWilliam, i. 645.
—— Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, slain, i. 91.
—— Hubert, son of Fergus, son of Edmond, died, ii. 387–9.
—— Hubert Buidhe, son of William, son of Thomas, chief of Clann-Connmhaigh, ii. 461.
—— Johanna, daughter of MacDavid, died, ii. 337.
—— Sir John, son of the Red Earl, i. 607.
—— John, died, ii. 59.
—— John, killed, ii. 207.
—— John, the descendants of, ii. 279, 493.
—— John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David, ii. 121.
Burk—*cont.*
—— John Buidhe, son of Seoinin, slain, ii. 107.
—— John MacWilliam, son of Oliver, died, ii. 431.
—— John Ruadh MacDavid, i. 651.
—— John, son of Meiler Ban, slain, ii. 489.
—— John, son of Richard Saxanach Earl of Clann-Rickard, ii. 453.
—— John Dubh, son of Rickard, son of, Ulick, slain, ii. 305.
—— John, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died, ii. 485.
—— John, son of Thomas, son of Rickard, ii. 415.
—— John (son of Walter Fada?), the son of, hanged, ii. 473.
—— Margaret, daughter of Walter, died, ii. 27.
—— Mary, daughter of Oliver, wife of the Blind Abbot, died, ii. 453.
—— MacDavid; *see* MacDavid Burk.
—— MacWilliams, i. 332, 407, 417, 421, 423, 435, 441, 443, 445, 447, 457, 549, 551, 553; ii. 3, 7, 13, 85, 149, 171, 179, 183, 273, 433; *see* under "Ulster, Earl of."
—— MacWilliam Iochtar, ii. 65; *see* under MacWilliam Burk.
—— Meiler, killed, ii. 57.
—— Meiler, son of Walter, sheriff of Mayo, killed, ii. 423.
—— Meiler, son of Walter Fada, hanged by Bingham, ii. 471.
—— Meiler, son of Walter Fada, the son of, hanged, ii. 473.
—— Oliver, the sons of, ii. 369, 385, 409.
—— Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán, severely wounded, ii. 451.
—— Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán, hanged, ii. 471.
—— Redmond, son of the Bishop, ii. 455.
—— Redmond, son of the Bishop, killed, ii, 459.
—— Redmond, son of Ulick-na-gcenn, ii. 455.
—— Redmond Ruadh, son of Rickard, son of Ulick, slain, ii. 305.
—— Richard, slain, ii. 55.
—— Richard, died, ii. 129.
—— Richard, ii. 169.

Burk—*cont.*
—— Richard, the descendants of, ii. 259, 291, 299.
—— Richard, son of Demhan-in-chorain, ii. 489.
—— Richard, son of Walter, son of John, killed, ii. 497.
—— Richard, son of William, or MacWilliam, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 295, 297, 299, 307, 311, 315, 321, 335, 337, 339, 341; died, i. 361.
—— Richard, son of Oliver, chief of Clann-William, ii. 463.
—— Richard, son of William, i. 333.
—— Richard Og, ii. 13.
—— Richard, Earl of Ulster, or the Red Earl, i. 495, 499; died, i. 605.
—— Richard-an-iarainn, defeated, ii. 393; proclaimed MacWilliam, ii. 433; died, ii. 451.
—— Richard Finn, son of William, the son of, i. 501.
—— Richard-na-Coille, slain, i. 467.
—— Richard Og, MacWilliam of Clann-Rickard, died, ii. 65.
—— Richard Og, son of Richard O'Cuairsceith, killed, ii. 201.
—— Rickard Og, the descendants of, ii. 463.
—— Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, killed, ii. 451.
—— Rickard, son of John Buidhe, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, ii. 121.
—— Rickard Og, son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn, hanged by Bingham, ii. 471.
—— Rickard Og, MacWilliam, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona—the sons of, ii. 305.
—— Rickard, son of Walter, son of Rickard, slain, ii. 321.
—— Rickard, the descendants of, ii. 451.
—— Roland, son of Redmond, Bishop of Clonfert, died, ii. 431.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina, ii. 327, 363; died, ii. 383.
Burk—*cont.*
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Thomas, son of Rickard Og, ii. 425.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Ulick, son of Rickard Og, died, ii. 169.
—— Seoinin (i.e. Little John), slain, i. 637.
—— Seoinin, the daughter of, ii. 15.
—— Theobald, or Tibbot, i. 515.
—— Tibbot, brother of the Red Earl, died, i. 529.
—— Tibbot, ii. 35.
—— Tibbot, i.e. MacWilliam, died, i. 623.
—— Tibbot, heir of MacWilliam, slain, ii. 49.
—— Tibbot, son of Walter Fada, hanged by Bingham, ii. 471.
—— Tibbot Riabhach, son of Walter, killed, ii. 347.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 637.
—— Thomas, ii. 81.
—— Thomas, the sons of, ii. 281.
—— Thomas, son of David Bán, hanged, ii. 471.
—— Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanach, i.e. MacWilliam, died, ii. 93, 95.
—— Thomas, son of Hubert, son of Edmond son of Hubert, slain, ii. 125–7.
—— Thomas, son of Ulick-na-gcenn, ii. 343.
—— Thomas, son of Walter, son of Rickard, slain, ii. 321.
—— Thomas MacWilliam, ii. 51, 55.
—— Thomas Farránta, son of Ulick-na-gcenn, killed, ii. 349.
—— Thomas Ruadh, son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn, killed, ii. 469.
—— Ulick, the sons of, ii. 207, 347, 455, 471.
—— Ulick-an-fhiona, the descendants of, ii. 409.
—— Ulick MacDavid, son of Thomas, ii. 357.
—— Ulick, son of Redmond na-scúab, ii. 517.
—— Ulick, son of Richard, drowned, ii. 97.
—— Ulick, son of Richard, son of William Liath, died, i. 643.

Burk—*cont.*
—— Ulick, son of Richard Saxanach Earl of Clann-Rickard, ii. 453.
—— Ulick, son of Rickard, ii. 105.
—— Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Ulick-an-fhina, ii. 237.
—— Ulick-na-gcenn, son of Rickard, MacWilliam, and Earl of Clann-Rickard, ii. 303; died, ii. 343.
—— Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick an-fhina, MacWilliam of Clann-Rickard, ii. 150, n.[1], 169.
—— Walter, i. 609.
—— Walter, ii. 509.
—— Walter, the sons of, ii. 219.
—— Walter, Earl of Ulster, i. 457, 463, 465, 467; died, i. 469.
—— Walter, son of the (Red) Earl of Ulster, died, i. 531.
—— Walter, i.e. the grandson of the Earl of Ulster, died, ii. 155.
—— Walter, son of Sir Davi , died, ii. 53.
—— Walter MacDavid, slain, ii. 83.
—— Walter MacWilliam, son of Richard, i. 409.
—— Walter, son of Rickard, on of Rickard Og, died, ii. 483.
—— Walter, son of Rickard, son of Shane-an-termuin, ii. 489.
—— Walter, son of William, i. 611.
—— Walter, son of Sir William, died, i. 617.
—— Walter, the daughter of, ii. 299.
—— Walter, Sabia, wife of, ii. 133.
—— Walter Kittach, ii. 509.
—— Walter Fada, killed, ii. 347; the sons of, ii. 451, 465, 471.
—— Walter MacWilliam, i. 613, 615.
—— William, i. 217.
—— William, died, i. 235.
—— William, died, i. 383.
—— William, i. 455.
—— William, i. 515.
—— William, i. 565.
—— William, i. 585, 587, 589.
—— William, i. 589.
—— William, i. 595.
—— William, ii. 98.
Burk—*cont.*
—— William, ii. 123.
—— William, the sons of, i. 619.
—— William, the sons of, ii. 143.
—— William, the young son of, i. 297.
—— William, taken prisoner, i. 547, 549, 551, 553, 557, 571; died, i. 603.
—— William Fitz-Adelm, ancestor of the Burk family, joins Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 211, 213, 217, 223; assists Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 223, 225; imposes tribute on Connacht, i. 227; his agents slain, *ib.*; plots against Cathal Crobhderg, *ib.*; erects the castle of Meelick, and devastates Connacht, i. 229; gives hostages to the Justiciary, i. 231; death of, i. 235.
—— William, the "Brown" Earl of Ulster, i. 607, 609; slain, i. 617.
—— William, son of the Red Earl, i. 625.
—— William, son of Edmond, died, ii. 477
—— William, son of Meiler Bán, died, ii. 457.
—— William, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 191.
—— William, son of Richard Saxanach Earl of Clann-Rickard, hanged in Galway, ii. 437.
—— William Caech, son of David, son of Edmond, MacWilliam, ii. 509.
—— William MacDavid, slain, i. 651.
—— William MacDavid, ii. 381.
—— William Garbh MacDavid, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh, ii. 91, 149, 151.
—— William, son of Sir Edmond, died, ii. 57.
—— William Saxanach, son of Sir Edmond, died, ii. 37.
—— William, son of Ulick, died ii. 47.
—— William Liáth, son of William Mór, died, i. 601.
—— William Liath, the sons of, i. 557.
—— William Og, son of Richard Mór, son of William Fitz-Adelm, i. 465, 467.
—— of Camlinn, slain, ii. 51.
—— of Muine, Redmond, the son of, died, ii. 23.
Burks, ii. 49; and *see* under MacWilliam.

Butler, Edmond, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 565.
—— Edmond, i. 537, 539.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas, ii. 227, 257.
—— Henry, lord of Umhall, slain, i. 471.
—— John, i. 381.
—— John, killed, i. 467.
—— Piers, ii. 221, 227; the grandsons of, i. 227, 257.
—— Piers Ruadh, Earl of Ormond, Justiciary, ii. 243.
—— Richard, surnamed Cos-cruaidh, killed, ii. 111.
—— Thomas, i. 469.
—— Thomas Bacach, grandson of the Earl of Ormond, ii. 149.
—— Thomas, son of Piers Ruadh, Earl of Ormond, slain, ii. 279.
—— Tibbot, i. 449.
—— Tibbot, died, i. 523.
Byrnes, or Branacha, ii. 113; *see* O'Brain or O'Byrne, and Branach.

C.

Cabhán (*Cavan*, co. Cavan), ii. 329, 447; attacked, ii. 97, 107; the monastery of, ii. 161, 169; the castle of, ii. 221.
Cabhán-na-crann-ard ("the hollow of the high trees"), in Tyrone, i. 179.
Caeimhghen (Kevin, St.); Cathusach, comarb of, i. 33. *See* Glenn-da-lacha.
Cael-uisce, or Cael-na-hErne (the narrow part of Loch-Erne, near Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh), i. 247, 539; ii. 309; the castle of, i. 249, 423; meeting of Irish chieftains at, i. 429.
Cael-uisce (*Narrow-water*, co. Down), the castle of, i. 399.
Caemhanach (*Kavanagh*), Donnchadh, died, ii. 231.
—— Gerald, heir of Leinster, slain, ii. 41.
Caemhanchs, ii. 89, 111. *See* Caomain, Cavanagh, and Kavanagh.
Caer-Eabhrog; *see* York.
Caer-Eighist, a British city, i. 5.
Caer-Goniath, i. 5.
Caerthannán (*Castlehill*, bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo), ii. 259.
Caille-Follamhain, a territory in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, i. 17.
Caillin, St., founder of the monastery of Fenagh, co. Leitrim; comarbs or successors of, i. 365, 409; ii. 21, 53; and *see* under Fenagh.
Caillin-crubach (*Killeen*, par. of Rathreagh, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford), ii. 85.
Cainnech (*Canice*), St., i. 199; Maelpetair O'Calmáin, comarb of, i. 237; and *see* under "Drumachose, abbots of."
Cairbre, or Cairpre-Droma-cliabh (*Carbury* barony, co. Sligo), i. 177, 219, 373, 381, 423, 425, 457, 529, 535, 543, 579, 581; ii. 19, 489; lords of, i. 611; hostages of, i. 617; young soldiers of, i. 623; people of, ii. 133; battle respecting, i. 163; division of territory of, ii. 37; burned, ii. 61; invaded, ii. 89; pillaged and wasted, i. 351, 437, 505, 515; ii. 255, 309, 417.
Cairbre, Cairpre, or Cairbre-Ui-Ciardha (the barony of *Carbury*, co. Kildare), i. 27; kings of, i. 47, 123.
Cairbre-Gabhra (the barony of Granard, co. Longford), ii. 113.
Cairge-Doiren, (*Carrickadarris*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 457.
Cairgin-riabhach of Clann-Faghartaigh, ii. 187. *See* Caislen-riabhach.
Cairlinne (*Carlingford*), ii. 319; and *see* Carlongphort.
Cairthi-liag-fada, a place in the co. Roscommon, i. 613.
Cairthe-Muilche (the "pillar stone of Muilche;" the name is partly preserved in that of Glenn-a-chairthe, now *Glencar*, a valley in the bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim), i. 323.
Caisel, or Caisel-Mumhan ("*Cashel* of Munster;" *Cashel*, co. Tipperary); burned, i. 89.
Archbishops of:—
Maelsechlainn Mac Carthaigh, i. 119
MacCerbhaill, i. 407.
Stephen O'Bragan, i. 527,

Archbishops of—*cont.*
Maelisa O'Foghladha, i. 131.
Domhnall O'hEnna, i. 83.
Maurice O'hEnna, i. 235.
Domhnall O'hUallachain, i. 163.
Domhnall Ua Conaing, i. 137.
Maelmuire Ua Dunain, i. 101.
Kings and royal heirs of, i. 41, 51, 77.
Caisel-Cosgraigh (near Lough-scur, co. Leitrim), i. 649.
Caisel-Miadhachain, bar. of Ballintober South, co. Roscommon, ii. 493.
Caisel-na-heilidhi, or Caisel-na-hOilidhe (par. of Kilronan? co. Roscommon), ii. 425, 481.
Caisel-tobair-ind-serbhain, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon (?), ii. 453.
Caislen-an-Bharraigh (*Castlebar*, co. Mayo) ii. 143; the Burks of, ii. 451.
Caislen-an-cairthe (*Castlecar*, par. of Killasnet, co. Leitrim), ii. 303.
Caislen-an-chathirtha, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, ii. 491.
Caislen-cael (*Castlebeel*, co. Mayo), ii. 353.
Caislen-Conchobhair (*Castleconor*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), i. 581; ii. 433.
Caislen-in-nuabhair (*Castleore*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 69.
Caislen-riabhach, or Caislen-riabhach of Clann-Foghartaigh (*Castlerea*, co. Roscommon), ii. 257, 265; the castle of, ii. 261; demolished, ii. 411.
Caislen-na-caillighe (the *Hag's Castle*, in Lough Mask), i. 191, 315; ii. 471.
Caislen-na-circe (the *Hen's Castle*, in Lough Corrib, co. Mayo), i. 315.
Caislen-mór (*Castlemore-Costello*, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), ii. 261, 473. *See* Castlemore.
Caislen-na-hEille (the castle of the *Neale*, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), ii. 423; and *see* Eill.
Caislen-na-Maingi (*Castlemaine*, co. Kerry), ii. 457.
Caislén-núa (*Newcastle*, bar. of Shrule, co. Longford), i. 263.
Caislen-Ui-Chonaing (*Castleconnell*, co. Limerick), i. 213, 439.
Caismidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, slain, i. 19.
Caladh (*Callow*, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), the castle of, ii. 261.
Caladh, or Caladh-na-hAnghaile (a territory nearly co-extensive with the bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford), i. 263; chiefs of, ii. 63, 141, 263.
Caladh, or Caladh-na-cairge (the Callow of the Rock, now Rockingham, on the margin of Lough Key, co. Roscommon), i. 577, 623; ii. 509. *See* Port-na-Cairge.
Calatruim (*Galtrim*, co. Meath), the castle of, i. 153.
Caledon; *see* Cennard.
Callan (co. Kerry), the battle of, i. 439.
Calraighe, Calraidhe-Locha-Gilè, or Calraighe of Druim-cliabh (*Calry* par., bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), chiefs of, i. 397, 399, 649.
Calraighe, (a district co-extensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, bar. of Clonlonan, co. of Westmeath, i. 449, 451; ii. 125.
Camach, or Camach-Brighde (*Camma*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 187.
Cam-coruinn, a goblet, i. 199.
Camerghe (a place in the co. Tyrone, but not identified), the battle of, i. 355.
Campbell, *see* MacAilin.
Cam-sruthan ("crooked streamlet," a river the south-western part of the co. Roscommon, probably the Hind), ii. 405, 411.
Canoin-Patraic, sworn by, i. 193.
Canons: of Kilmore, co. Roscommon, i. 311; of Trinity Island, in Loch-Cé, i. 309.
Canons Regular, a chapter of the Order of, i. 357.
Canons (White), of the Premonstre Order, i. 395.
Canute; *see* Cnut.
Canvoe, co. Roscommon; *see* Cenn-Maighe.
Caomain (*Kavanagh*), Crimhthann, son of Murchadh, son of Maurice, killed, ii. 451; and *see* Caemhanach.
Capusdun; *see* Gaveston.
Cara-an-fedha, or Caraidh-an-fedha (a weir on the Boyle river), i. 385.
Caradh, one of the northern limits of the

Caradh—*cont.*
territory of Hy-Many (*Carranadoo*, or Caradh-na-dtuath, bar. of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon), ii. 303.
Cara-Droma-Ruisc (*Carrick-on-Shannon*), ii. 271.
Caraidh-Culmhaile (the weir of *Collooney*, co. Sligo), i. 503. *See* Cul-maile.
Caraidh-Cúla-Cuirc, or Coraidh-C-C), i. 577.
Carbery, co. Cork; *see* Ui-Cairbre.
Carbury; *see* Cairbre, or Cairpre.
Carden, Tuimmilin, blinded, i. 399.
Carey; *see* O'Ciardha.
Carlongphort (*Carlingford*), burned, i. 251.; and *see* Cairlinne.
Carlow; *see* Cetharlach.
Carlus, the sword of, i. 31.
Carolus, Emperor of the Romans, slain, i. 459.
Carman, the fair of, i. 35.
Carn-Fraich, or Carn-Fraich-mhic-Fidhaigh (*Carnfree*, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon), i. 273, 555, 569; ii. 123.
Carn-Gecain, co. Galway, ii. 101.
Carn-Oiltriallaigh; *see* Heapstown.
Carn-tShiadhail (*Carnteel*, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), the battle of, i. 349, 354, n. [3].
Carra, co. Mayo; *see* Cera.
Carrach Calma, or Carra Calma, i. 35; death of Aenghus, son of, i. 17.
Carraic-an-phuill (*Carrigafoyle*, bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry), ii. 433.
Carraic-O'Goinnell (*Carrigogonnell*, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick), the castle of, ii. 303.
Carraidh-echaraidh, the English defeated at, i. 187.
Carraig (*Carrick*, co. Donegal), ii. 227, 245.
Carraig (in Scotland), Robert Bruce, Great Steward of, i. 535.
Carraig-Brachaidhe (*Carrickabraghy*, co. Donegal), i. 51, 63; kings of, i. 71, 89.
Carraig-Cital (*Carrigkettle*, bar. of Smallcounty, co. Limerick), ii. 209.
Carraig-Ferghuis, or Carraig-Fergusa (*Carrickfergus*, co. Antrim), i. 243, 529; ii. 49, n. [7], 269.
Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, or Carraig-na-righ (*MacDermot's Rock*, in Loch-Cé, co. Roscommon), ii. 333, 403, 435, 465; *see* also under Rock of Loch-Cé.
Carrick; *see* Carraig.
Carrickabraghy; *see* Carraig-Brachaidhe.
Carrickadarrin, co. Roscommon; *see* Cairge-Doiren.
Carrickfergus; *see* Carraig-Ferghuis.
Carrick-on-Shannon; *see* Cara-Droma-Ruisc.
Carrigafoyle; *see* Carraic-an-phuill.
Carrigkettle; *see* Carraig-Cital.
Carthach, son of Saerbhrethach, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, i. 45, 47.
Carton; *see* MacAirten, and MacArtan.
Cartron-na-capall, ii. 349.
Cashel; *see* Caisel.
Cassán-Linne, the mouth of the Ardee river, i. 47.
Castlebar; *see* Caislen-an-Bharraigh.
Castlecar; *see* Caislen-an-cairthe.
Castle-Carbury (MacFeorais's Castle, bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare), i. 531.
Castleconnell; *see* Caislen-Ui-Chonaing.
Castleconor; *see* Caislen-Conchobhair.
Castledergan; *see* Loch-Dergan.
Castledermot, co. Kildare, i. 448, n. [8]; *see* Disert-Diarmada.
Castleore; *see* Caislen-in-nuabhair.
Castlefore; *see* Baile-choillte-foghair.
Castleforward; *see* Cúl-mhic-an-trein.
Castlehill, co. Mayo; *see* Caerthannán.
Castlekeel, co. Mayo; *see* Caislén-cael.
Castlekirk Island; *see* Oilen-na-circe.
Castlemore-Costello, i. 624, n. [1]; ii. 477. *See* Caislen-mór.
Castlemaine, co. Kerry; *see* Caislen-na-Maingi.
Castle-Moyle, ii. 172, n. [2].
Castleore, co. Sligo; *see* Caislen-in-nuabhair.
Castlerea; *see* Caislen-riabhach.
Cathal, son of Amhalghaidh, king of West Leinster, and his wife, slain, i. 37.
—— son of Domhnall, king of Cenel-Enna, slain, i. 71.
—— son of Domhnall, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 15.
—— son of Muiredhach Muillethain, ancestor of the Clann-Cathail (q.v.), i. 509.

Cathal—*cont.*
—— son of Maelmhuaidh, slain, i. 13 15.
—— son of Ruaidhri, king of West Connacht, i. 39, 43.
—— son of Tighernan, king of West Connacht, i. 57.
—— Martyr, herenach of Coreach, died, i. 37.
Cathanachs, or O'Kanes, ii. 155; and *see* O'Cathain.
Cathusach, comarb of Caeimhghen, blinded, i. 33.
—— abbot of Drumachose, died, i. 53.
Cattle, mortality of, i. 97, 545, 629; ii. 125, 245, 479. *See* Cows.
Cavan; *see* Cabhán.
Cavanagh (*Kavanagh*), Maurice, archdeacon of Leighlin, ii. 251, n. [5]; *see* also Caemhanach, and Caomhain.
Cavetown; *see* Baile-na-huamha.
Ceallach, or Cellach, son of Aedh, successor of St. Patrick, i. 95, 101, 103, 109, 121, 123; makes a visitation of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 95; of Connacht, i. 97, 107; Meath, i. 99; and of Munster, i. 95, 113; puts a roof on the great stone-church of Armagh, i. 119; makes peace between O'Brien and MacLachlainn, i. 97, 99; assumes the archbpk. of Dublin, i. 115; death of, i. 127.
Ceidech-drainech, co. Roscommon, ii. 193.
Ceis-Corainn (now *Keshcorran*, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo), 301, i. 419.
Ceite-Tire-Tuathail, co. Roscommon, i. 517.
Celestine IV., pope, died, i. 357.
Cella-bega (*Killybegs*, co. Donegal), ii. 503.
Cellach, comarb of Patrick, and archbishop of Dublin; *see* Ceallach.
—— son of Dunchadh, i. 37.
Cenannus (*Kells*, co Meath), i. 429; abbots of:—Brian O'Maelmocheirghe, i. 481; Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 53; Robhartach, son of Ferdomhnach, i. 55. O'Dobhailen, bishop of, i. 245; lectors of, i. 27; burned i. 43, 57, 81, 85, 101, 135; wasted, i. 153; the castle of, *ib.*; the Cloictech (or belfry) of, i. 69.
Cenel-Aedha, or Cenel-Oedha (*Kinelea*), a sept anciently occupying the eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, co. Galway, i. 7, 219, 265; ii. 223.
Cenel-Aenghusa, a sept of the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 83.
Cenel-Bibhsaigh, ii. 257. *See* O'Bibhsaigh.
Cenel-Binnigh, a tribe situated in the co. Tyrone, i. 69.
Cenel-Binnigh of the Valley, i. 69, 71.
Cenel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait (a territory in Tyrone, which included Clonfeakle, near Charlemont), plundered, i. 51, 65.
Cenel-Boghuine (now the barony of *Banagh*, co. Donegal), i. 37.
Cenel-Brenainn, another name for Tellach-Dunchadha (q. v.), i. 493.
Cenel-Builg, a sept formerly located in Roscommon co., i. 169. *See* MacMaenaigh.
Cenel-Conaill, a territory comprising the present county of Donegal, i. 61, 161, 185, 223, 231, 401, 423, 425, 463, 567, 581; ii. 129, 237; kings or chiefs of, i. 105, 181, 241, 271, 359, 373, 529; kings, or chiefs, of the family of O'Canannain, i. 33, 47, 69, 73, 91, 135, 177, 395, 79; of the family of O'Domhnaill, i. 383, 427; of the family of O'Dochartaigh, i. 201; of the family of O'Maeldoraidh, i. 25, 30, n. [3], 33, 75, 147, 161; royal heirs of, i. 105; ii. 165, 177, 195; hostings into, i. 349, 357, 395, 495; plundered, i. 503.
Cenel-Conaill, the inhabitants of Cenel-Conaill, or Tir-Conaill, i. 47, 91, 93, 133, 191; ii. 3, 99; defeat the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 109, 147; and the English, i. 199; defeated by the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 45, 85, 487; by the English, i. 201, 377; by O'Cairellan, i. 155; and by O'Conor, ii. 19; plunder the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 247; join Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 215, 217; clerics of, i, 437; hostings by, i. 103; the hostages of, i. 475; historian of, ii. 189.
Cenel-Dobhtha, or Cenel-Doffa-mic-Aenghusa (the "family of Dobhtha son of Aenghus," *O'Hanlys' country*, comprising the parishes of Kilglass, Termonbarry, Cloontuskert, and part of Lissonuffy, co.

Cenel-Dobhtha—*cont.*
Roscommon), ii. 268; chiefs of, i. 163, 495, 519, 557; ii. 17, 117; the people of, ii. 127; plundered, i. 441.
Cenel-Duachain, or Cenel-Luachain (a territory comprising the present parish of Oughteragh, bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim), i. 479; the people of, i. 481; *see* Cenel-Luachain.
Cenel-Dunghaile (the tribe name, and territory, of the O'Gradys of Clare), i. 459, 559.
Cenel-Enna (a district in the present bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), kings of, i. 39, 55, 71, 207; people of, defeated, i. 153, 155.
Cenel-Eoghain (*Kinel-Owen*, the tribe and territorial name of the septs of the O'Neills and their correlatives, occupying the present county of Tyrone), i. 17, 61, 63, 105, 235, 241, 249, 277, 393, 401, 439, 473; ii. 165, 221, 501, 529. Bishops of; *see* under Derry. Kings of—of the family of MacLachlainn, i. 73, 141, 171, 193, 355; of the family of O'Laithbhertaigh (O'Laverty), i. 175; of the family of O'Neill, i. 63, 155, 305, 321, 349, 355, 403, 441, 491, 495, 501, 503, 513, ii. 199; invaded, i. 395, 401; the men of, i. 99; not at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; invade Ulidia, i. 29; at war with the Ulidians, i. 913; defeated by Cenel-Conaill, i. 147, and by the English, i. 155, 163, 377, 433; defeat their enemies, i. 45, 85, 147, 195, 199, 231, 487; hostings to i. 347; hostings by i. 19, 89, 103, 125; plunder Dal-Araidhe, i. 57; and Cenel-Conaill, i. 31, 247; and Ulidia, i. 115; join Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 215, 217; give hostages to the English, i. 383; depose Aedh O'Neill, i. 223; episcopal visitations of, i. 95, 163; chieftains of, i. 271. *See* Tir-Eoghain.
Cenel-Eoghain of the Island (the people of Inishowen, co. Donegal), i. 71, 109; and *see* Inis-Eoghain.
Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-og (a branch of the great sept of Kinel-Eoghain, seated at Tullaghoge, co. Tyrone), i. 71, 163, 173, 193.
Cenel-Faghartaigh, or Cenel-Foghartaigh (*Kinelarty*, co. Down), chiefs of, ii. 51, 273.
Cenel-Farga, ii. 96 n.[s]
Cenel-Feradhaigh (a district comprising the present barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone), i. 113; ii. 213, 229; chiefs of, i. 127, 145, 175, 255, 349, 399, 401, 649; ii. 45, 109, 213,
Cenel-Ferghusa (the n. w. part of Inishowen), co. Donegal, i. 255.
Cenel-Fiacha, or Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill (the tribe name of, and also the name of the territory occupied by, the race of Fiachadh, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who occupied the present bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath), ii. 13, 95, 311; chiefs of, i. 501, 555, 577, 617, 627, 641; ii. 7, 47, 49, 73, 135, 175; the people of, i. 557, 263.
Cenel-Foghartaigh; *see* Cenel-Faghartaigh.
Cenel-Laeghaire, in Munster, i. 135.
Cenel-Luachain (a tribe and territory in the co. Leitrim), ii. 71, 513; chiefs of, i. 493, 561, 635; and *see* Cenel-Duachain.
Cenel-Luighdech (a territory in Tir-Conaill, extending from the river Dobhar to the Swilly, i. 87, 98.
Cenel-Moan, or Cenel-Moain (the tribe name of the O'Gormleys, who were anciently seated in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, but in later times in the bar. of Strabane, co. Londonderry), i. 113, 139, 157, 159, 161, 165, 351; ii. 99, 221, 237; chiefs or lords of, i. 111, 157, 309, 441, 487, 541, 631, 635.
Cennard (*Caledon*, co. Tyrone), the castle of, ii. 277.
Cenn-Coraidh (*Kincora*, near Killaloe, co. Clare), i. 75; demolished by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i. 59; demolished a second time, i. 111; burned, i. 77, 79.
Cenn-Cuilinn, slain, i. 165.
Cenn-Maghair (*Kinnaweer*, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal), ii. 165, 237.
Cenn-Maighe (*Cavoe*, or Castlebragade, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), the castle of, ii. 293.

Cenn-saile (*Kinsale*, co. Cork), ii. 153.
Cenn-tuirc (*Kanturk*, co. Cork), the castle of, ii. 209.
Cera (now the bar. of *Carra*, co. Mayo), i. 295, 349, 379; ii. 143; the cave of Alla in, i. 61; the English of, i. 379; lords of, i. 523.
Cerbhall, king of Ele, the son of, slain, i. 23.
—— son of Faelan, slain, i. 41.
—— grandson of Faelan, slain, i. 123.
Cetharlach, (Carlow), burned, ii. 111.
Cetfadha, head of the clerics of Munster, died, i. 53.
Chambers, and his son, slain, ii. 63.
Charles IV., king of France, i. 605 bis.
Charles, son to John II. king of France, ii. 13.
Chester, Thomas, bishop of Elphin, died, ii. 453.
Christ Church, Dublin, i. 491; ii. 217.
Christian, bishop of Emly, died, i. 393.
Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, slain, i. 13–15.
Cianachta, or Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin (*Keenaght*, co. Londonderry), kings of, i. 81, 83, 87, 93, 249, 449, 529; ii. 103; men of, i. 69; wasted by the English of Ulidia, i. 197. *See* Airecht-Ui-Chathain.
Ciaran, St., founder of Clonmacnois; comarbs (or successors) of, i. 15, 27, 139, 305; *see* also under "Cluain-mic-Nois, abbots of."
Ciarraidhe-Airtigh, co. Roscommon, i. 577.
Ciarraighe, or Ciarraighe-Luachra (*Kerry* co.), kings of, i. 13, 33, 35, 63, 91, 93, 139; ii. 31; plundered, i. 139.
Ciarraighe, or Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairne, the southern half of the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, i. 245, 271; ii. 473.
Ciarraidhe-iartharach, or western Ciarraidhe, i. 577.
Ciarraighe, or Ciarraighe-Maighe (alias Clann-Cethernaigh, q.v.), i. 453, 577, 583.
Cill-achaidh (*Killeigh*, bar. of Geshill, King's county), the monastery of, ii. 79.
Cill-achaidh (co. Roscommon), the victory of, ii. 123.
Cill-airidh (*Killerry*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 25.
Cill-Alaidh (*Killala*).
Bishops of:—
Muirchertach Clerech O'Dubhda, ii. 105.
Donnchadh O'Flaherty, i. 533.
John O'Flaithimh, i. 645.
John O'Laidigh, i. 403, 479, 485; (and *see* under Killala); Maurice O'Gibillan, canon-chorister of, i. 609; herenaghs of, i. 321, 423.
Cill-Athrachta (*Killaraght*, bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo), ii. 23.
Cill-Barrfhinne (*Kilbarron*, bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal), the castle of, ii. 73.
Cill-Becain (*Kilbeggan*, co. Westmeath), i. 195; abbots of:—William O'Finnén, i. 521, 527; O'Nioc, i. 259.
Cill-Begnad (*Kilbegnet*), bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 391.
Cill-Bicsighe (*Kilbixy*, co. Westmeath), the castle of, i. 187.
Cill-Cainnigh (*Kilkenny West*, co. Westmeath), burned, ii. 25.
Cill-Calmáin; *see* Cill-Colmáin.
Cill-Cellaigh (*Kilkelly*, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), i. 273, 277.
Cill-Colgan (*Kilcolgan*, co. Galway), burned, i. 429.
Cill-Colmáin (*Kilcolman*, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), the castle of, i. 467, 567; ii. 293.
Cill-Combair (*Comber*, co. Down), burned, i. 33.
Cill-Conaill (*Kilconnell*, co. Galway), ii. 427.
Cill-Craebhnat (*Kilcreevanty*, bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway), i. 525.
Cill-Cré (*Kilcrea*, co. Cork), ii. 291.
Cill-Crúain (*Kilcrone*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 271.
Cill-Cruimther-Fiachrach (*Kilcumreagh*), co. Westmeath, ii. 95.
Cill-Dalua (*Killaloe*), burned, i. 71, 107, 169; herenach of, i. 29.
Bishops of:—
Constantine O'Brien, i. 189.
Toirdhelbhach O'Brien, ii. 253.
Maurice O'Hogan, ii. 521.
Cill-Dachonna, or Teach-Dachonna (*Tiaquin*, in the bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway), i. 221.

Cill-Duibhdhuin (*Killadoon*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 205.
Cill-Finnbhuidhe (*Killinvoy*, co. Roscommon), ii. 507.
Cill-dara (*Kildare*), i. 43, 123; ii. 127, 217; burned, i. 31, 41, 49, 63, 65, 77, 85, 139; outrage upon the abbess of, i. 131; Mac Gelain, bishop of, i. 267; Earls of, viz., Garrett or Gerald, 5th Earl, ii. 125; Garrett, 8th Earl, ii. 203, 209, 213, 217; Garrett Og, son of Garrett, 9th Earl, ii. 219, 221, 223, 225, 229, 233, 243, 247, 251–3–5–7, 263, 275–7; put to death, 285; Gerald, 11th Earl, ii. 343, 427; died, ii. 467; buried in Kildare, ii. 469; Meiler Husè, steward of, ii. 455; Thomas, son of the 4th Earl, ii. 143; Henry-na-tuadh, 12th Earl, ii. 469. *See* also under Fitz-Gerald.
Cill-Fabhrich, attacked by the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 19.
Cill-Fair (*Killare*, co. Westmeath), a castle erected at, i. 167.
Cill-Forga (*Killarga*, co. Leitrim), i. 477; ii. 91.
Cill-Frais, or Cill-rais (*Kilross*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), i. 397; ii. 289.
Cill-glas (*Kilglass*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 497.
Cill-Liathain (*Killian*, bar. of Killian, co. Galway), ii. 453.
Cill-Lommad (*Killummod*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 551, 553, 613.
Cill-medhoin (*Kilmaine*, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), i. 281, 289, 299, 453.
Cill-mic-Callain (*Kilmacallen*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 107.
Cill-mic-Coimsi (*Kilmacumsy*, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), ii. 385.
Cill-Midain, co. Roscommon (?), burned, ii. 459.
Cill-Mic-Duach (*Kilmacduagh*, co. Galway), the battle of, i. 219;
Bishops of:—
Laurence O'Lachtnain, i. 537;
David O'Setachâin, i. 501.
Cill-mic-Nenain (*Kilmacrenan*, co. Donegal), captured, i. 127.
Cill-mic-Trena (*Kilmactranny*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), i. 343.
Cill-Mochellog (*Kilmallock*, co. Limerick), ii. 143.
Cill-mór, or Cill-mór-na-Sinna (*Kilmore*, bar. of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon), i. 311, 333, 359, 381, 385, 391, 399, 437; prior of, i. 615.
Cill-mor (*Kilmore*, co. Cavan), the victory of, i. 591; the castle of, i. 275, 293.
Cill-mór in Ui-Niallain (*Kilmore*, bar. of Oneilland West, co. Armagh), battle of, i. 113.
Cill-Muire in Ath-cliath, *Mary's Abbey*, Dublin), i. 349.
Cill-na-cornaire, an old church near Armagh, i. 91.
Cill-na-manach (*Kilnamanagh*, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), ii. 339.
Cill-O'Scoba (*Killoscobe*, co. Galway), ii. 445.
Cill-O'Tonair (now *Killymard*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, ii. 315.
Cill-Rodan (*Kilrodan*, bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon), i. 343.
Cill-Ronain (*Kilronan*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 193, 211, n., 229; occupied by Scots, ii. 473; the church of, built, i. 631; burnt, i. 635; rebuilt, i. 645; vicar of, ii. 17; herenagh of, i. 653.
Cill-ruaidh (*Kilroot*, co. Antrim), i. 115, 204. n. [1].
Cill-Santail (*Kilsandle*, near Coleraine), the castle of, i. 197, 199.
Cill-Seiscnen (*Kilshesnan*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 447.
Cill-tSeisin (now *Kilteashin*, par. of Kilbryan, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 361, 405; the bishop's palace at, demolished, i. 431; said to be in Uachtar-thire, i. 419.
Cill-Toltog (*Kiltultoge*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 493.
Cint (*Kent*), Baron, slain, ii. 211.
Cistercian Order, i. 420, n. [3], 519; a general chapter of, i. 257.
Clachan-mucadha on Sliabh-an-iarainn, is the co. Leitrim, i. 409.
Claenghlais (*Clonlish*, co. Limerick), lords of, i. 453; ii. 289.
Claen-loch (co. Leitrim), the crannog of, i. 375.

Claen-loch (near Castlebar, co. Mayo?), i. 381.
Clannaboy; *see* Clann-Aedha-Buidhe.
Clann-an-Failghe, i. 434, n. [4].
Clann-Adam (the descendants of Adam Staunton, of Cera), i. 379.
Clann-Aedha (the tribe name of the family of Mac-Aenghusa, or Magennis), i. 149.
Clann-Aedha, a sept of the O'Farrells of Longford; *see* Clann-Hugh.
Clann-Aedhagain (the *Mac Egans*), plundered, i. 435. *See* Mac Aedhagain.
Clann-Aedha-Buidhe (*Clannaboy*, a branch of the O'Neills, occupying a large territory on the east of Lough Neagh, in the present counties of Down and Antrim), i. 597; ii. 223; chiefs of, ii. 463, 509; people of, ii. 11; territory of, ii. 307.
Clann-Aenghusa, in Tyrone, i. 175.
Clann-Alexander, (the tribe name of the Mac-Donnells of the Isles), ii. 33.
Clann-Amhlaibh (*Clanawley*, a tribe settled in the bar. of the same name, co. Fermanagh), ii. 313.
Clann-Amhlaibh, co. Longford, ii. 395.
Clanna-Neill, ii. 501.
Clann-Bloscaidh, (the tribe name of the M'Closkeys of Londonderry), ii. 207.
Clann-Bresail; *see* Ui-Bresail.
Clann-Caba (the tribe name of the Mac Cabes), ii. 41. *See* MacCaba.
Clann-Cathail (the tribe name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon), i. 183, 479; extent of, i. 508, n. [3]; plundered i. 623; chiefs of, i. 239, 307, 499, 509, 511, 613, 623, 625, 641; ii. 53; royal heir of, i. 591.
Clann-Cathmhail (the family of MacCathmhail of Tyrone), ii. 17.
Clann-Ceoch, ii. 5.
Clann-Cellaigh (the O'Kellys of Ui-Maine, q. v.), i. 585, 611, 627, 645.
Clann-Cellaigh (*Clankelly*, co. Fermanagh), i. 523.
Clann-Cethernaigh, i. 452, n. [5]; ii. 113, 125; *see* Ciarraighe-Maighe.
Clann-Cinaith (the MacKennas of Trough, co. Monaghan), ii. 157.
Clann-Colla, in Fermanagh, i. 175.
Clann-Conaill; *see* Cenel-Conaill.
Clann-Conchobhair (the tribe name of the O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, bar. of Ballintober, co. Roscommon), i. 187, 625, 633; ii. 113; chiefs of, i. 605; ii. 389.
Clann-Connghaile, in the south of the co. Tyrone, i. 349, 555.
Clann-Connmhaigh, locally called Clanconoo, a district on the west of the Suck, in the bar. of Ballymoe, anciently belonging to the Irish sept of O'Finaghty, but in later times to that branch of the Burkes called MacDavid, q. v.), i. 581; ii. 307, 347, 357, 413; the district of, ii. 407; invaded, ii. 391; plundered, ii. 271, 393; kings of Ireland slain in, ii. 121; chiefs and lords of, ii. 141, 149, 151, 381, 461.
Clann-Cuilein (one of the tribe names of the MacNamaras of Clare), i. 267, 591; ii. 25, 53; chiefs of, ii. 31, 169.
Clann-Cuain (a territory comprising the northern part of the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo), ii. 143.
Clann-Dalaigh, the tribe name of the O'Donnells of Tir-Conaill, i. 529; ii. 99.
Clann-Diarmada (the tribe name of the O'Cairellains, whose territory is now represented by the parish of Clondermot, co. Londonderry), i. 135, 155; chiefs of, i. 159.
Clann-Diarmada Ruadh (the family of Mac Dermot Roe, q. v.), ii. 223, 419.
Clann-Domhnaill (the tribe name of the family of O'Laverty, of Tyrone), i. 257.
Clann-Domhnaill of Alba, ii. 345, 465.
Clann-Domhnaill of Connacht, ii. 353, 493, 505, 509.
Clann-Domhnaill Galloglaech, i. 501; ii. 39, 329.
Clann-Domhnaill of Sliabh-ruadh, ii. 409.
Clann-Donnchadha, or Clann-Donnchaidh (the MacDonoughs of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), i. 587, 623, 651; ii. 15, 35, 57, 65, 67, 69, 83, 105, 123, 249, 255, 259, 291, 429, 495.
Clann-Dubhgaill, of Roscommon, ii. 353, 373. 493.

Clann-Duibhinrecht, in Tyrone, i. 175.
Clann-Duibhsith, ii. 417, 427.
Clann-Faghartaigh; *see* Clann-Foghartaigh.
Clann-Feorais (the family of MacFeorais, or Bermingham), i. 439, 645; ii. 121, 201.
Clann-Fermaighe, or Clann-Fermmhaighe (*Glanfarne*, co. Leitrim), i. 351, 355, 361, 471, 477, 549; ii. 3.
Clann-Finghin (a district in the co. of Donegal), i. 249.
Clann-Flaithbhertaigh (now represented by the families of *O'Lafferty* and *O'Laverty*), i. 113.
Clann-Flaithemhail, Domhnall, son of Gilla-Enain, chief of, i. 165.
Clann-Fhuadach; *see* Clann-Uadach.
Clann-Foghartaigh, co. Roscommon, ii. 187, 257, 413.
Clann-Foghartaigh, in Tyrone, i. 175.
Clann-Gerailt, or Clann-Gerald (the Fitz-Geralds, or Geraldines), i. 439, 521. *See* Fitz-Gerald.
Clann-Goisdelbh (the tribe name of the MacCostellos, or Costellos who gave name to the bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), i. 377, 623; ii. 27, 293.
Clann-Hugh, a sept of the O'Farrells of Longford, ii. 12, n. [1].
Clann-in-bhaird (the tribe name of the MacWards of Hy-Many), ii. 15.
Clann-in-Chaich, a tribe giving name to the bar. of *Clankee*, co. Cavan, ii. 55.
Clannmaicne-Eoghain O'Cellagh, ii. 107; *see* Clann-mic-nEoghain.
Clann-Maelruanaidh (the tribe name of the MacDermots and their kindred), i. 611, 613; ii. 17, 179, 197, 213, 265, 323, 333, 361, 367, 419; kings or chiefs of, ii. 281, 353, 399; the hostages of, ii. 349; wars of, ii. 405; *see* under MacDermot, and Magh-Luirg.
Clann-Maelughra (the tribe name of the family of O'Dempsey, now represented by the bar. of *Clanmalier*, King's co.), i. 187; ii. 103, 125, 135.
Clann-Mathghamhna (*Clanmahon*, co. Cavan), ii. 307.
Clann-Maurice (Fitz-Gerald), of Mayo, i. 621.
Clann-Maurice (the MacMaurices of the co. Mayo), ii. 33. *See* Mac-Maurice.
Clann-Maurice (bar. of *Clanmorris*, co. Mayo), hostings into, ii. 353.
Clann-Maurice of the Brees, co. Mayo, i. 635, 637; ii. 143.
Clann-mic-nEoghain, or Clannmaicne-Eoghain (*Clonmacnowen*, co. Galway), ii. 107, 467.
Clann-Mebhric, i. 627.
Clann-Muirchertaigh (the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Turlough Mōr O'Conor), i. 481, 485, 511, 515, 521, 517, 525, 531, 535, 543, 557, 559, 573, 579, 629, 637, 639, 645, 647, 651; ii. 3, 9, 31, 35, 45, 57, 61, 69, 71, 73, 113, 125.
Clann-Murchadha (the tribe name of the branch of the O'Finnachtas, who were seated on the east side of the river Suck, in the co. Roscommon), i. 171, 291.
Clann-Philip (a branch of the family of MacCostello), ii. 355.
Clann-Rickard, i. 621, 623, 637; ii. 33, 51, 57, 303, 349, 413, 437; the district of, ii. 97, 105, 107, 149, 343; invaded, ii. 65, 171, 203; the people of, i. 643: ii. 3, 129, 151, 211; defeated, ii. 53, 123; the cavalry of, ii. 107; constable of, ii. 475.
—— Margaret, countess of, died, ii. 405.
—— Richard Saxanach, second Earl of, ii. 357, 377, 391, 393, 409, 413, 461.
—— Ulick, first Earl of, ii. 343.
—— Ulick, third Earl of, ii. 455, 473, the sons of, ii. 431.
Clanna-Rughraidhe, ii. 263.
Clann-Shane, a sept of the O'Farrells of Longford, ii. 12, n. [1].
Clann-Sinnaigh, or Clann-Sionaigh, a sept of the Oriors, i. 19, 41, 57.
Clann-Sneidhghile (*Clanelly*, a territory in the barony of Raphoe, to the west of Letterkenny, co. Donegal), i. 103, 201, 249.
Clann-Sithigh (the tribe name of the Sheehys or MacSheehys), ii. 123, 239, 289, 465 several slain, ii. 431.

Clann-Suibhne (the tribe name of the Mac-Swines), i. 645; ii. 79, 295, 337, 341, 345, 347, 353, 491; the heir of, i. 531; the gallowglasses of, ii. 9. *See* Mac Suibhne.
Clann-Taidhg (a district in the co. Roscommon), i. 269.
Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh (*i.e.* the descendants of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadg, son of Brian Borumha, whose name is still preserved in that of the barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare), i. 53.
Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh, *i.e.* the sept of the O'Conor Donn, ii. 461.
Clann-Tomaltaigh, a territory in the co. Roscommon, i. 183, 279, 355, 459.
Clann-Uadach, or Clann-Fhuadach (the tribe name of the *O'Fallons*, whose territory comprised the parishes of Camma and Dysart, in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 183; chiefs of, i. 505, 625; ii. 15; territory of, i. 289; burned, ii. 375; plundered i. 457.
Clann-William Burk, i. 637; ii. 491, 495, 505, 507; and *see* under the name Burk.
Clann-William (Iochtar, *i.e.* of Mayo), ii. 463, 473, 509; *see* under Mac William Burk.
Clann-William, co. Limerick, the Burks of, ii. 477.
Clann-William, or Clann-William of the Suir, a tribe and district in the co. Tipperary, ii. 427.
Clarach, the; *see* De Clare.
Clár-Atha-dha-charadh, co. Clare, i. 467.
Clare, Earl of, the son of, i. 481, 483.
Clare Island; *see* Cliara.
Clarence, Lionel, Duke of, ii. 21, 31.
Cleghile, co. Tipperary; *see* Cnamhchaill.
Clemens, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 261.
Clement V., pope, i. 561.
Cliara (*Clare Island*, in Clew bay), i. 331.
Clifford, William, ii. 443.
Clochan-na-righraidhi (near Tulsk, ? co. Roscommon), ii. 415.
Clochar (*Clogher*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 383.
Clochar-Ui-Muirghile (*Clogher*, bar. of Boyle?, co. Roscommon), i. 551.
Clochar, or Clochar-Ua-nDaimhin (*Clogher*, co. Tyrone), i. 71, 121.
Bishops of:—
Mac Cathmhail, Art, ii. 155.
Mac Cathmhail, Brian, ii. 19.
Mac Cathusaigh, Nicholas, ii. 15.
Mac Gilla-Ronain, Gilla-Tighernaigh, i. 257.
Mag-Uidhir (*Maguire*), Piers, ii. 161.
Mag-Uidhir, Rossa, ii. 181, 228, n. [s].
O'Banan, Gilla-Isa, i. 597.
O'Caellaighe, Aedh, i. 163.
O'Maelciarain, Maelisa, i. 201.
O'Muccaran, Gilla-Christ, i. 187.
O'Neill, Odo, ii. 43.
Cloch-Chinnfhaeladh (*Cloghineely*, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, i. 493.
Cloch-Innsi-na-torc (now *Cherry Island*, in Garadice Lake, co. Leitrim), i. 423 bis.
Cloch-Locha-Uachtair, alias Cloch-Ui-Raighilligh (*Lough Oughter Castle*, in the co. Fermanagh), ii. 41, 43, 71.
Clog-an-edachta, or Clog-ind-idachta ("the bell of the testament"), i. 45; ii. 15.
Clog-na-righ (the "bell of the kings"), i. 365.
Cloictechs, or Cloigtechs (belfries, or round towers): of Armagh, i. 21; Emly, i. 55; Enach-duin, i. 349; Kells, i. 69.
Clogher; *see* Clochar.
Cloghineely, co. Donegal; *see* Cloch-Chinnfhaeladh.
Clonard, co. Meath; *see* Cluain-Iraird.
Clonany; *see* Cluain-Aine.
Clondalkin; *see* Cluain-Dolcain.
Clones; *see* Cluain-Eois.
Clonfeakle; *see* Cluain-Fiachna.
Clonfert; *see* Cluain-ferta-Brenainn.
Clonkeen; *see* Cluain-caein.
Clonleigh; *see* Cluain-Laegh.
Clonlish, co. Limerick; *see* Claenghlais.
Clonmacnoise; *see* Cluain-mic-Nois.
Clonmacnowen; *see* Clannmaicne-Eoghain, and Clann-mic-nEoghain.
Clonrode; *see* Cluain-ramhfhada.
Clontarf; *see* Cluain-tairbh.
Cloonahee, co. Roscommon; *see* Cluain-acha.
Cloone, co. Leitrim; *see* Cluain-Conmaicne.

Clooney; *see* Cluain-Hi.
Cloonfree; *see* Cluain-Fraich.
Cloonmurray; *see* Cluain-Muire.
Cloonnagunnane; *see* Cluain-O'Coinden.
Cloonsellan; *see* Cluain-Suilinn.
Cloonshannagh; *see* Cluain-Sencha.
Cloonshanvill; *see* Cluain-Senmhail.
Cloontuskert; *see* Cluain-tuaiscert.
Cloonybrien; *see* Cluain-Ui-Brain.
Cloonygormican; *see* Cluain-O'Gormicain.
Cluain-acha (*Cloonahee*, co. Roscommon), i. 297.
Cluain-Aine (*Clonany*, bar. of Warrenstown, King's co.), ii. 119.
Cluain-Bolcain, co. Roscommon, i. 311.
Cluain-caein (*Clonkeen*, bar. of Ardee, co. Louth), i. 103.
Cluain-caein-Modhimog (*Clonkeen*, co. Tipperary), i. 135.
Cluain-catha (*Battlefield*, bar. of Corran, co. Sligo), i. 343.
Cluain-Cairbthe, or Cluain-Coirpthe (*Kilbarry*, par. of Termonbarry, co. Roscommon), i. 261, 347; ii. 63, 117.
Cluain, or Cluain-Conmaicne (*Cloone*, bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim), i. 403, 405; ii. 57, 231.
Cluain-Cummaisc, a place in the co. Roscommon, not identified, i. 601.
Cluain-Dolcain (*Clondalkin*, co. Dublin), burned, i. 65.
Cluain-Dubhain (*Cloonown*, co. Clare), demolition of the castle of, ii. 471.
Cluain-Eois (*Clones*, co. Monaghan), i. 25; ii. 309, 483; castle of, erected, i. 247; destroyed, i. 249; abbots of, i. 33.
Cluain-etir-dá-ath, co. Roscommon, ii. 385.
Cluain-ferta, or Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (*Clonfert*, co. Galway), i. 139; plundered, *ib.* 229; Maurice O'Gibillan, canon-chorister of, i. 609.
Bishops of:—
Burk, Roland, ii. 431.
O'hAirmhedhaigh, Celechair, i. 173.
O'Brogy, Gregory, i. 597.
O'Cellaigh, Thomas, i. 435.
O'Cellaigh [Thomas], ii. 53.
O'Dubhthaigh, William, i. 519.
Cluain-ferta, bishops of—*cont.*
O'Finn, Domhnall, i. 193.
O'Luimlin, Cormac, i. 431.
O'Madden, Eoghan (intended), ii. 135.
O'Mordha, Peter, i. 145.
—— John, i. 455, 457.
Cluain-Fiachna (*Clonfeakle*, co. Tyrone), i. 51.
Cluain-Fraich (*Cloonfree*), the palace of, i. 534, n.[s].
Cluain-imorruis, near Geshill, King's co., ii. 119.
Cluain-Hí (*Clooney*, par. of Clondermot, co. Londonderry), plundered, i. 199; *see* Cluana.
Cluain-I, near Galway, ii. 393.
Cluain-iraird (*Clonard*, bar. of Moyfenrath, co. Meath), burned, i. 21, 107, 135; pilgrimages to, i. 169; abbots and bishops of, i. 19, 53, 185.
Cluain-Laegh (*Clonleigh*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), ii. 181.
Cluain-lis-Bece, or Cluain-lis of Bec Mac Connla, a place in the co. of Longford, i. 491, 601, 651.
Cluain-mic-Nois (*Clonmacnoise*, King's co.), burned, i. 21, 267; castle of, i. 251; plundered, i. 79, 229; battle at, i. 41; persons interred in, i. 163; ii. 19; death of pilgrims at, i. 111. O'Catharnaigh, great priest of, i. 195.
Abbots of:—
Domhnall O'Dubhthaigh, i. 139.
Maelmuire O'Maeleoin, i. 305.
Bishops of:—
Blac (Blake), Walter, ii. 209.
O'Cuinn, Thomas, i. 403, 483.
O'Dalaigh, Lughaidh, i. 627.
O'Finnen, William, i. 521, 527.
O'Gillapatrick, David, i. 401.
O'Maeleoin, Aedh, i. 261.
O'Maeleoin, Maelchiarian, i. 447.
O'Muiricen, Muiredhach, i. 253.
Cluain-Muire, or Cluain-Muiredhaigh (*Cloonmurray*, bar. and co. of Roscommon), ii. 385, 457, 493.
Cluain-na-caillidh, co. Roscommon, ii. 127.
Cluain-na-monadh, co. Roscommon, ii. 379.
Cluain-O'Coinden (*Cloonnagunnane*, par. of Kilnamanagh, co. Roscommon), ii. 77.

Cluain-O'Gormacain (*Cloonygormican*) bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 457.
Cluain-ramhfhada (*Clonrode*, co. Clare); the monastery of, ii. 321.
Cluain-Sencha (*Cloonshannagh*, par. of Bumlin, co. Roscommon), ii. 133.
Cluain-Senmhail (*Cloonshanville*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), interments in, ii. 445, 447; the half-bally of, ii. 339.
Cluain-Suilinn (*Cloonsellan*, par. of Kilteevan, co. Roscommon); the fortress of, i. 441.
Cluain-tairbh (*Clontarf*, co. Dublin), the battle of, i. 3–13.
Cluainte, co. Roscommon, ii. 375, 381, 395–7.
Cluain-tuaiscert (*Cloontuskert*, bar. of Ballintober South, co. Roscommon), i. 363.
Cluain-Ui-Brain (*Cloonybrien*, bar. of. Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 437.
Cluana (*Clooney*, par. of Clondermot, co. Londonderry); emptied i. 161.; *see* Cluain-Hi,
Cluithi-an-righ, an epidemic, ii. 23.
Cnamchaill (*Cleghile*, near Tipperary, co. Tipperary), i. 119.
Cnoc-an-Bhobha (*Knockavoe*, near Strabane, co, Tyrone), ii. 237.
Cnoc-an-daingin (*Knockadangan*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 373.
Cnoc-in-bicaire (*Knockvicar*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 479.
Cnoc-in-croma (in Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), ii. 87.
Cnoc-in-mhadhma, i. 529.
Cnoc-in-scail, a hill in the parish of Tibohine, co. Roscommon, ii. 115.
Cnoc-Laighén (*Knocklane*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 505.
Cnoc-Muaidhe (*Knockmoy*, co. Galway; Laurence O'Lachtnain, abbot of, i. 537; Patrick, bishop of, i. 257; the mass-book of, i. 265; the monastery of, i. 269, 453, 457, 513.
Cnoc-na-carad (*Knocknacarrow*, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 453.
Cnoc-na-gaithe, co. Leitrim, ii. 459.
Cnoc-Nascain (a hill in the county of Donegal), i. 201.
Cnoc-na-síthe (*Knocknashee*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 377.
Cnoc-túagh (*Knockdoe*), bar. of Clare, co. Galway, ii. 203.
Cnut (*Canute*), king of the Saxons, died, i. 37.
Cogan (or Gocan), John, i. 321, 449.
—— Miles, slain, i. 585; *see* Gogan.
Coiced-Conchobhair (a bardic name for Ulster), ii. 81.
Coill-aimhréidh, co. Roscommon, ii. 293.
Coill-airther, on Sliabh-an-iarainn, co. Leitrim, i. 411.
Coill-an-daingin, co. Roscommon, i. 485.
Coill-Berrain (*Kilbarran*, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare), i, 435.
Coill-easa, co. Leitrim, i. 411.
Coill-Feachtna (*Kilfaughna*, par. of Ardcarne, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). ii. 367.
Coillidh-mor of Cluain-Sencha (*Kilmore*, par. of Bumlin, co. Roscommon, ii. 133.
Coill-in-bogaidh, co. Roscommon, ii. 503.
Coill-in-chlachain, in Breifne, i. 545.
Coill-mór ("the great wood"), i.e. O'More's Forest?, Queen's county, ii. 219.
Coill-na-gcrann (*Kilmore*, bar. of Ballyboy, King's co.); battles of, i. 164, n. [1], 249.
Coill-na-namus (*Kilnanaose*, near Edgeworthstown, co. Longford), i. 569.
Coill-Ulltagh (*Killultagh*, co. Down), ii. 223.
Coillte, or Coillte-Conchobhair, co. Roscommon, ii. 85, 223, 271, 419, 497.
Coillte-Conmaicne ("the woods of Conmaicne," a district in the south-west of the co. Leitrim), i. 465.
Coinage of Ireland, alteration in, i. 399.
Cois-Mainge; the castle of (i.e. Castlemaine, q.v., co. Kerry), ii. 209.
Coleraine; *see* Cúil-Rathain.
Colton, John, archbishop of Armagh, died, ii. 89.
Colic, i. 137.
Collas, the three, ii. 309.
Collier, Captain, ii. 409; died, ii. 487.
Collooney, co. Sligo; *see* Cul-maile.
Colman, chief of Osraighe, i. 391.
Colman, son of Luachan, the shrine of, i. 115.
Cologne; death of Braen, king of Leinster, at, i. 51.

Comartun (*Comerford*), Master, ii. 479.
Comber, co. Down; *see* Cill-Combair.
Comerford; *see* Comartun.
Comet, i. 19.
Comhgall, St., comarbs of (*i.e.* abbots of Bangor, co. Down), i. 85, 141; and *see* also under "Bennchair, abbots of."
Compostella, St. James of, ii. 173. *See* under St. James.
Colum-Cille, or Columba, St., i. 127, 161, 177, 393; the cuilebadh of, i. 37; the Dubh-regles of, i. 149, 151, 249, 255; the miracles of, i. 199, 263; relics of, i. 509; spoliation of the churches of, i. 145;
Comarbs, or successors, of:—
Maelmaedhoc O'Beollain, i. 399.
Gillamoliag O'Branain, i. 153, 203.
Gillachrist O'Cernaigh, i. 203.
Flaithbhertach O'Brolchain, i. 151.
Flann O'Brolchian, i. 261.
Fonachdan O'Bronan, i. 261.
Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, i. 59.
Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, i. 85. *See* also under Cenannus and Doire, "abbots of."
Conachail (*Cunghill*, bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo), battle of, i. 75.
Conacians, or men of Connacht, assist the men of Thomond, i. 323; and *see* under "Connachtmen."
Conaille, or Conaille-Muirthemhne (a tribe inhabiting the level part of the present co. Louth), i. 29; defeat the Airghialla, i. 43; defeated by Sitric, i. 35; plundered, i. 78; the king of, i. 31.
Conaing, son of Donncuan, royal heir of Munster, slain at Clontarf, i. 13.
Conaire, son of Edirscel, monarch of Ireland, i. 487.
Conallachs, or Conallians, the people of Cenel-Conaill, ii. 99, 133, 147, 157, 255; and *see* under Cenel-Conaill.
Conall Cernach, i. 199.
Conchobhar (Conor), son of Carra, slain, i. 25.
—— son of Eochaidh, slain, i. 29.
—— son of Fachtna Fathach, alias Conor Mac Nessa, ii. 435.
Conchobhar—*cont.*
—— son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, i. 95.
—— Og, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 475-7.
Conchobhars, the battle of the, i. 161.
Condere (*Connor*, co. Antrim); the castle of, i. 571; bishops of: Maelpatraic O'Banain, i. 151; Gillachrist O'Cernaigh, i. 241.
Condon, Patrickin, ii. 483.
Cong, co. Mayo; *see* under Cunga-Feichin.
Conghalach, son of Cennedigh, slain, i. 19.
Congbhail (*Conwal*, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal), i. 235.
Conmac, son of Fergus, i. 477.
Conmaicne, i. 61, 497; ii. 257; the army of i. 411, 515, 639; defeat the Sil-Murray, i. 99; defeated by Sil-Murray, i. 101; plunder Thomond, i. 73.
Conmaicne (a territory comprising the present co. of Longford), i. 149, 585. For bishops of, *see* under Ardagh.
Conmaicne-Cúile, alias Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaidh (the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), i. 325, 349; ii. 47, 97, 143, 307, 491, 503. *See* also Cuilecha.
Conmaicne-Dúna-móir (the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway), i. 405, 453, 579; ii. 47.
Conmaicne of Magh-Rein (the tribe and territorial name of the O'Ruaircs of Leitrim, and their correlatives), i. 207; ii. 17, 73; kings or chiefs of (all of the family of O'Ruairc), i. 71, 75, 77, 89, 115, 145, 177, 439; ollaves or historians of, i. 633; ii. 59; people of, i. 343.
Conmaicne-mara (*Connemara*), co. Galway, i. 195, 325, 383, 427.
Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit, died, i. 37.
Conn Ced-chathach (Hundred-battled Conn), i. 353; ii. 435.
Conn-na-mbocht ("Conn of the poor"), of Clonmacnoise, died, i. 59.
Connello, co. Limerick; *see* Ui-Conaill-Gabhra.
Connacht, army of, i. 129, 613; churches of, plundered, i. 179, 231; civil wars and contentions in, i. 273, 275, 299, 313, 637; ii. 41, 57, 67, 497; compositions of

Connacht—*cont.*
chiefs of, ii. 467; chiefs submit to Mac-Lachlainn, i. 61; English and Foreigners of, i. 379, 387, 467, 525, 567, 595; ii. 33; hostages of, i. 295, blinded by the English, i. 39; hostings into, i. 495, 499; ii. 271, 487 invaded, i. 87, 131, 133, 155, 179, 219 245, 273, 295, 321, 387, 441; plundered, i. 59, 99, 213, 215, 281, 341; ii. 495; the province of, ii. 215, divided between Roderick O'Conor and his son, i. 169; the plain of, ii. 143; the pledges of, i. 15; episcopal visitations of, i. 97, 107, 149; governors of, ii. 427, 455, 459, 461, 483; the kerne of, ii. 119; the men of, i. 103, 113, 125, 169, 191, 245; ii. 129, 183 (and *see* Connachtmen); nobles of, i. 91, 193; half-kings of, ii. 167; royal heirs of, i. 27, 31, 51, 75, 79, 83, 133, 483, 595; sheriffs of, i. 377, 389, 427; a synod of the clergy and laity of, i. 227; tanists of, i. 539, 587, 605, 641.

Kings of:—
(Of the family of O'Conor),
Aedh (or Hugh), i. 63.
Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech, i. 641.
Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 269.
Aedh, son of Cathal Dubh, i. 457, 477.
Aedh, son of Eoghan, i. 509, 511, 533.
Aedh, son of Fedhlim, i. 451, 483.
Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, ii. 7, 9, 15, 23, 37.
Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, i. 275, 297, 299, 311.
Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 649; ii. 7, 9, 15.
Cathal Crobhderg, i. 183, 191.
Cathal Ruadh, i. 509.
Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, i. 485, 497.
Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 595, 599, 601, 603.
Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 173, 183
Conchobhar Ruadh, i. 515.
Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, i. 475, 477.
Fedhlim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, i. 555, 565–9, 571, 581–3.

Connacht: Kings of—*cont.*
Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 305.
Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, i. 497, 499, 503, 507.
Ruaidhri (Rory), i. 69, 77, 79, 111.
Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, i. 569, 581–3.
Ruaidhri-na-fedh, son of Donnchadh, i. 589.
Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 39.
Tadhg "of the white steed," i. 7, 15, 33.
Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 483.
Toirdhelbhach, i. 105, 107, 109, 111.
Toirdhelbhach, i. 387, 477.
Toirdhelbhach, i. 591–5, 603, 609, 619, 625, 627, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 647.
Toirdhelbhach Og, ii. 121.
(Of other families),
Dubhdaingen, i. 37.
Aedh O'Ruairc, i. 75.
Mor, queen of, i. 259. For archbishops of, *see* under Tuam.

Connacht, Lower, invaded, ii. 193, 315, 417, 439, 441, 443, 461, 497; the hostages of, ii. 171, 335; hostings into, ii. 309, 335; chiefs or lords of, ii. 105, 231, 291, 293, 435, 463; war in, ii. 255.

Connacht, Upper, ii. 105, 411, 443.

Connacht, the West of, i. 275, 455, 473, 621; invaded and devastated, i. 169, 229, 295; the churches of, i. 629; the English or Foreigners of, i. 443, 457, 493, 579, 583–5; ii. 13; kings or chiefs of, i. 39, 43, 49, 57, 59, 63, 79, 83, 115, 163, 195, 201, 209, 211, 341; ii. 133, 135, 149; royal heirs of, i. 39, 291; the men of, i. 83.

Connachtmen, i. 107, 109, 111, 209, 213, 215, 247, 285, 433, 467, 513, 609, 619; and *see* under "Connacht, men of."

Connemara; *see* Conmaicne-mara.

Conrad II., Emperor, (*Cuana*), i. 25, 41.

Conn Ua Digraidh, died, i. 15.

Contae-riabhach (Wexford co.), ii. 111.

Conwal; *see* Congbhail.

Conway; *see* O'Conmhaigh.

Coolavin, co. Sligo; *see* Cul-O'Finn.

Coole, co. Fermanagh; *see* Cuil-na-noirer.
Cooloorta, co. Galway; *see* Cúil-an-úrtain.
Coraidh-Chúla-Cuirc ("the weir of Cuil-Cuirk," in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 573; *see* Caraidh-Cula-Cuirc.
Corann (now the barony of *Corran*, co. Sligo), i. 75, 217, 219, 543, 575, 633; ii. 439; chiefs or lords of, i. 385; ii. 173, 199, 225, 355, 461, 463; plundered and wasted, i. 419, 473, 629; ii. 309, 359, 415, 461, 491, 493.
Corca-Achlann (the territory of the Mac-Branans, in the east of the co. Roscommon), i. 113; ii. 111; burned, i. 61; kings or chiefs of, i. 273, 421, 437, 513, 597, 607, 619; ii. 55, 133, 139; the people of, ii. 127.
Corcach, Corcach-mór, or Corcach-mór-Mumhan (*Cork*), i. 77, 107, 109, 121, 163; ii. 153, 453; burned, i. 71, 121; the English of, i. 171; the sheriff of, i. 281; Cathal, herenagh of, i. 37.
Bishops of, viz :—
Gilla-Aedha, i. 163.
Robert MacDonnchadha, i. 527.
Murchadh O'hAedha, i. 225.
——O'hAedha, i. 149.
Corca-Bhaiscin (*Corcovaskin*, co. Clare), i. 13; ii. 19.
Corca-Dhuibhne (*Corkaguiny*), co. Kerry, i. 83, 93.
Corca-Raidhe (*Corkaree*, co. Westmeath), chiefs of, i. 169.
Corca-Modhruaidh, or Corcumruaidh (*Corcomroe*, co. Clare), brehons and poets of, ii. 27, 109; kings or chiefs of, i. 45, 47, 93, 135; ii. 23, 29, 69, 111; men of, i. 83. For Bishops of, *see* under Kilfenora.
Corcovaskin, co. Clare; *see* Corca-Bhaiscin.
Corcran Cleirech, "head of Europe in piety and wisdom," died, i. 41.
Cork; *see* Corcach.
Corkaguiny, co. Kerry; *see* Corca-Dhuibhne.
Cormac, the Baron's son; or Cormac Mac-Baron, ii. 503.
Cormac MacAirt, or Cormac Ua Chuinn, monarch of Ireland, i. 355; ii. 399.
Cormac's church, in Cashel, consecration of, i. 135.
Corn, destruction of, ii. 479.
Corraliabh, or Corraliabh-na-Seghsa (the *Curlew* hills, between the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon), i. 181, 239, 301, 329, 343, 353, 493, 539, 549, n. [s], 647; ii. 195, 197, 239, 323, 335, 383, 415, 417, 495.
Cosby, Alexander, son of Francis, ii. 419.
—— Francis, ii. 397.
Coscrach, son of Muiredhach, king of Feara-Maighe-Itha, slain, i. 17.
Councils at Rome, i. 253, 255.
Cows, mortality of, i. 133, 495, 527, 599, 603–5. *See* under Cattle.
Craebh (a territory in O'Kane's country), the people of, i. 87, 109. *See* Feara-na-Craibhe.
Craebh-chaille (*Kilcreevy*, bar. and co. of Armagh?), i. 89.
Craebh-thelcha (now *Crewe*, bar. of Massareene, co. Antrim), i. 85.
Craghan, in Lough-Erne; *see* Creachán.
Craig-liath, or Craiglea, near Killaloe, co. Clare, the haunt of Oeibhinn, banshee of the O'Briens, i. 9.
Crannoga, i. 261, 267, 373, 375; ii. 245, 323, 325, 331, 483.
Cras (*Graee*), William, i. 285.
Creachán (*Craghan*), an island in Lough Erne), ii. 311.
Crecan (*Creggaun*, par. of Kilbegnet, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 121.
Crech-in-tóiten, a depredation so called, i. 551.
Credran-Choluim-Cille, in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, i. 425, 427.
Creidhe, ancestor of Aedh, son of Cathal Dall O'Conor, i. 475.
Creit (a place in the co. Leitrim), i. 323.
Cremorne; *see* Mughdhorna, or Mughorna.
Crewe; *see* Craebh-thelcha.
Crich-na-Cedach (now the parish of Castlejordan, bar. of Warrenstown, King's co.), ii. 119.
Crionach, the battle of, i. 75.
Croagh-Patrick; *see* Cruachan-Aighle.
Croghan, co. Roscommon, *see* Cruachan.
Croibhdherg, tanist of Uachtar-thire, slain, i. 51.

Cronan, abbot of Dunkeld, slain, i. 47.
Crops, good, i. 403, 405.
Cros-Doire-chaein, in the parish of Kilronan, co. Roscommon, i. 409.
Cros-Maeilina (*Crossmolina*), co. Mayo, ii. 259.
Cros-Maighe-Croin (*Crossmacrin*, bar. of Athenry, co. Galway), ii. 169.
Cros-na-riagh (a cross at Londonderry, at which people were hanged), i. 199.
Crossa-Brighde (*Brigid's crosses*), at Armagh, i. 181.
Cross-Caibhenaigh (*Crosscavanagh*, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), ii. 199.
Cross, the Holy, ii. 189.
Cruachan (*Rathcroghan*, co. Roscommon), i. 475, 497; ii. 399.
Cruachan (*Croghan*, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 575, 577; ii. 179.
Cruach, Cruach-Patraic, or Cruachan-Aighle (*Croagh-Patrick* mountain, co. Mayo), i. 269; ii. 7; persons killed by lightning upon, i. 103.
Cruachan-Gaileng (*Croaghan*, a district in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), ii. 221.
Cruachan-O'Cúbhrán (now *Croaghan*, near Killashandra, co. Cavan), i. 417.
Cruimther-Fraech, i. 188, n. [3].
Crumhthonn, Cruthonn, or Cruthonn-O'Maine (*Cruffon*, co. Galway), i. 435; ii. 351, 355, 367, 411.
Cuailgne, *rectè* Cuailnge (*Cooley*, a mountainous district in the north of the co. Louth), i. 45, 131.
Cuana; *see* Conrad.
Cuan MacCailchin, ii. 399, n. [5].
Cuan-Sligigh, ii. 197.
Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, king of Cenel-Enna; died, i. 39.
Cuchullain, i. 199; ii. 399.
Cu-Cuailgne, the son of, died, i. 29.
Cúdhuiligh, royal heir of Caisel, slain, i. 41.
—— son of Cenneidigh, one of Brian Borumha's guards, slain, i. 13.
Cuil-Brighdin, MacBrady's country, in the co. Cavan, i. 653; ii. 141.
Cuil-Cernadha; *see* Cul-Cernadha.
Cuil-cnamh (a district comprising the par. of Dromard, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), i. 215; ii. 497.
Cuil-Cesra, in front of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 415.
Cuil-an-tuaisceirt ("the corner of the North"; the north-east liberties of Coleraine), i. 147.
Cúil-an-úrtain (*Cooloorta*, bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway), ii. 477.
Cuil-Deghaidh, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo, ii. 289, 355, 419.
Cuilecha, a name for the present barony of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, ii. 413, 491; and *see* Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaidh.
Cuilend, son of Dergan, drowned, i. 55.
Cuilen-tragh, Queen's co., the castle of, ii. 219.
Cuil-irra (a district comprising the parishes of Killaspugbrone, and Kilmacnowen, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 373, ii. 297.
Cuil-na-noirer (the bar. of *Coole*, co. Fermanagh), ii. 223, 331.
Cuil-O'Guaire (*Coologe*, in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan), i. 521.
Cuil-Rathain; *see* Cul-Rathain.
Cul-Cernadha (*Coolcarney*, a district comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 279; ii. 141.
Cuinnche (*Quin*, bar. of Bunratty, co. of Clare), i. 483.
Cuirrech-buidhe (*Curraghboy*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 393.
Cuirrech-Liffe (the *Curragh of Kildare*), the battle of, i. 319.
Cuirrech-O'Guanradh, co. Roscommon, ii. 199.
Cuirrin-Connachtach (*Curreen*, near Lanesborough, co. Roscommon), i. 363.
Cuisín, David, slain, i. 467.
—— David, son of Richard, i. 409.
—— Richard, i. 421.
Culbháthar (pron. *Coolwar*), co. Roscommon, i. 573.
Cul-maile, Cúl-Mhaine, or Cúl-Mhaile (*Collooney*, co. Sligo), i. 651; ii. 67, 357, 431; battle near, ii. 473; the castle of, ii. 225, 259, 267.
Cúl-mhic-an-tréin (*Castleforward*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), the castle of, ii. 269.

Cul-O'Finn (*Coolavin*, co. Sligo), i. 575; ii. 305, 307, 439.
Cul-Rathain (*Coleraine*, i. 571; burned, i. 87, 157; plundered, i. 147; the castle of, i. 147; i. 249, 265; ii. 219; the bridge of, ii. 567.
Cumacha, son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais, slain, i. 51.
Cumhara, son of MacLiag, chief poet of Ireland, died, i. 33.
Cumhidhe, grandson of Lorcan, king of Fernmhagh, died, i. 71.
Cunga, or Cunga-Feichin (*Cong*, co. Mayo), i. 227, 271, 299, 379; razed, i. 231; Roderick O'Conor's pilgrimage to, i. 165, and death at, i. 203; Nuala, queen of Ulster, buried in, i. 291; abbots of, i. 267, 369, 391; herenagh of, i. 291.
Cur-in-droichit, co. Roscommon, ii. 257.
Curragh; *see* Cuirrech.
Curragh of Kildare; *see* Cuirrech-Liffe.
Curragh-cinn-eite (bar. of Ballintober, ? co. Roscommon), ii. 425.
Cusack, Adam, i. 489, 493.
—— Colin, i. 493.
—— John, ii. 449.
—— Nicholas, ii. 449.
—— Patrickin, ii. 409.
Cu-Uladh, the son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-thire, i. 47, 59.

D.

Dabhall (now the *Blackwater* river, which flows into Lough Neagh), 108, n. [s], 109.
Dabheog, St., i. 65, 193.
Dachonna, St., of Es-Dachonna, or Es-mic-Eirc, i. 241, 555.
Daimhin (a quo Clochar Ua nDaimhin, *i.e.* Clogher, co. Tyrone), i. 121, n.
Daimhinis (*Devenish Island*, in Lough Erne), i. 69; ii. 21, 311; conference between O'Conor and O'Neill at, i. 431; abbots of, i. 39, 49; (and *see* under "Molaise, successors of").
Daimhliag, or Daimhliag-Chianain (St. Cianan's daimhliag, or Stone Church, now *Duleek*, co. Meath), i. 29, 95, 115.
Daimhliags (stone churches); of Ard-Brecain, i. 31, 107; of Armagh, i. 21, 89, 119; of Ard-Sratha, i. 87; of Durrow, i. 19; of Emly, i. 55; of Kells, i. 57; of Kildare, i. 49; of Lismore, i. 49; of Lusca, i. 77.
Daingen (*Philipstown*, King's co.), the castle of, ii. 307.
Daingen-Ui-Chuinn ("O'Quinn's fortress," in the co. of Longford), burned, i. 263.
Daire; *see* Derry.
Daire-mór (*Derrymore*, bar. of Coolavin, co. Sligo), ii. 477.
Daire-na-capall, in Connacht, i. 161.
Daire-Patraic (*Derrypatrick*, co. Meath), the castle of, 153.
Dalton, Edmond, son of Piers, died, ii. 185.
—— Garrett, son of Robert, ii. 95.
—— Hubert, the sons of, 107; ii. 113.
—— Maurice, son of Piers, slain, ii. 83.
—— Miles, slain, ii. 113.
—— Miles, slain, ii. 127.
—— William, sheriff of Meath, slain, ii. 47.
Daltons, ii. 63, 113.
Dal-Araidhe (a tribe giving name to a territory embracing the larger portion of the co. Antrim), i. 39, 53; bishops of (*see* under *Condere*); kings of, i. 17, 63, 105, 129, 157, 159; the English of, i. 181, 205; country of, invaded by O'Brien, i. 91, by De Curci, i. 157, appropriated by MacLachlainn, i. 103; hostings by, i. 125; defeat the Ulidians, i. 81; defeated by Ulidians, i. 15, 17; plundered, i. 57.
Dal-Buinne (an ancient territory in the co. Down, for the extent of which, see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 44 and 234), i. 129.
Dal-Cais (the tribe name of the O'Briens of Thomond, and their correlatives), ii. 177, 215; defeated by Connachtmen, i. 109; steward of, i. 51; the territory of, i. 105.
Dal-Fiatach (the descendants of Fiatach Finn, who were situated in the present county of Down), i. 87.
Dal-Riada, in Ulster, invaded by the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 163.
Damascus, battle of, 522, n. [1].

Danars, i. 489; *see* also Danes, Foreigners, and Lochlonnachs.
Danes (*Danars*, *Black Lochlonnachs*, or *Foreigners*), at the battle of Clontarf, i. 3–15.
Dangan (O'Birn's-town, co. Roscommon), ii. 512, n. [2].
Danmarkians; *see* Danes.
Dartrai, Dartraighe, or Dartraighe-Mic-Flannchaidh (Clancy's, or MacClancy's country, now the bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim), i. 351, 355, 361, 483; ii. 279, 467, 499, 513, 515; chiefs of, i. 477, 487, 523, 529, 625; ii. 8, 31, 147, 303, 315, 447, 515; the people of, i. 213, 615; ii. 465.
Dathi, son of Fiachra, the race of, ii. 449.
D'Audeley, Jacques, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 463; slain, i. 471.
David, bishop of Loch-Garman, slain, i. 241.
Dealbhna, or Delbhna-Mic-Cochlain (the tribe and territory of the MacCoghlans, comprising the prest. bar. of Garricastle, King's co.), i. 41, 251, 447, 449, 501, 507; and *see* Delbhna.
Dealga, or Dun-Dealgan (*Dundalk*), i. 257, 265. *See* also Dun-Delgan.
De Burgh, Richard, i. 311.
—— William FitzAdelm, the "Conqueror," ii. 333; and *see* Burk.
Decies; *see* Deisi.
De Clare, Richard, i. 557, 595.
De Cogan, Milo, i. 145, 155, 163; and *see* Cogan.
De Curci, John, i. 155, 157, 191, 197, 215, 223; hostings by, i. 191; invades Dal-Araidhe, i. 157; Connacht, i. 179; Cenel-Conaill, i. 201; and Inis-Eoghain, i. 205; plunders Armagh, i. 183; assists Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 213, 219; defeated by Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 219; and by Hugo De Laci the younger, and banished from Ulidia, i. 233; which he tries to recover, i. 235; taken prisoner, and released, on assuming the cross, i. 233–5.
De Exeter, Jordan, i. 379, 381, 389.
—— Jordan, i. 427; slain, 429.
—— Jordan, i. 473.
—— Jordan, i. 557.
De Exeter—*cont.*
—— Meiler, slain, i. 501.
—— Meiler MacJordan, died, i. 623.
—— Meiler, lord of Ath-lethan, slain, i. 591.
—— Simon, slain, i. 491.
—— Stephen, slain, i. 585; *see* Jordan, and MacJordan.
De Fulburn, Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam, and Justiciary of Ireland, died, i. 499.
De Gray, John, bishop of Norwich, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 243, 245, 247.
Deery, or Derry; *see* O' Doreidh.
Deilgne-Moghorog (*Delgany*, co. Wicklow), Sitric, defeated at, i. 21.
Deirdre, ii. 435.
Deisi, or Deisi-Mumhan ("Decies of Munster," Decies, co. Waterford), i. 13; i. 57, n. [6], 93, 241; Mothla, king of, slain, i. 13; Muirchertach, king of, i. 49.
De Laci, Hugo, i. 176, 178, 361; slain, i. 175; the sons of, i. 191, 233, 235, 239, 265, 271.
—— Hugo (or Eda Leis), ii. 143.
—— Hugo, son of Hugo, i. 219, 233, 237.
—— Hugo, son of Hugo, Earl of Ulster, i. 319, 321, 349; leaves Ireland, i. 243; returns to Ireland, i. 261; death of, i. 361.
—— Walter, lord of Meath, i. 222, n. [2], 231, 237, 263, 319, 355.
—— William, son of Hugo, i. 315.
—— William, i. 267.
De Lacis, 317.
De la Grose, Reimund; *see* Remunn.
Delamar (or *Alamar*), Edmond, died, ii. 145; *see* Alamara.
De la Poer; *see* MacHenry, and Puer.
De la Rochelle, Richard, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 447, 449.
De la Zouch, Alan, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 419, 421, 423.
Delbhna (*Delvin*, co. Westmeath), invaded, i. 37; Richard, son of Christopher, baron of, ii. 311; barons of, ii. 165, 179, 263, 361, 447, 449, 469; *see* under Nugent.
Delgany; *see* Deilgne-Maghoroy.
Delvin; *see* Dealbhna, and Delbhna.

De Marisco; *see* Fitz-Geoffroi.
Demhan-in-chorain, ("Devil's hook"), one of the Burks of Mayo, ii. 489.
De Montfort, Simon, i. 457.
—— Simon the younger, i. 453.
De Netterville, Lucas, Primate of Ireland, i. 263.
Derbhorcaill, wife of Tighernan O'Ruairc, goes on a pilgrimage, i. 173; dies, i. 187.
De Ridelisford, Piers, i. 405.
—— Walter, i. 321.
Dermhagh (*Durrow*, King's co.), the stone church of, i. 19; burnt with its books, i. 81. *See* Durmhagh.
De Rokeby, Thomas, Justiciary of Ireland, died, ii. 15.
Derrane; *see* Doirén.
Derg-bruach (now *Granaha*, or *Grange*, par. of Clondermot, co. Londonderry), i. 199.
Derry (or *Doire*, q. v.; *Londonderry*); abbots or comarbs of, i. 27, 151, 153.
Bishops of, viz.:—
Mac Oirechtaigh, Henry, i. 519.
O'Cerbhallain, Florence, i. 305, 395.
O'Cerbhallain, Florence, i. 509.
O'Cerbhallain, Fogartach, i. 175.
O'Cerbhallain, Gilla-an-Choimdedh, i. 485.
O'Cobhthaigh, Muiredhach, i. 149.
O'Fallamhain, Domhnall, ii. 201.
O'Murray, Amhlaibh, i. 171.
O'Neill, Hugh, i. 597.
Weston, Nicholas, ii. 177, 183.
See also under "Cenel-Eoghain, bishops of."
Derrybrusk; *see* Airech-Brosca.
Derrymore; *see* Daire-mór.
Derrypatrick; *see* Daire-Patraic.
De Salerna, Walter, Archbishop of Tuam, died, i. 427.
Desertcreaght; *see* Disert-dá-chrich.
Des-Mumha (*Desmond*), i. 163; invaded, i. 439, 443; ii. 209; given to MacCarthy, ii. 109; plundered, ii. 113, 115; the English of, ii. 281, 283, 285, 385; the hostages of, slain, ii. 117, 119; the men of, ii. 135, 233.
—— Garrett, or Gerald, fifth Earl of, ii. 43.
—— Garrett, sixteenth Earl of, ii. 377, 453; slain, ii. 455.
Des Mumha—*cont.*
—— James, seventh Earl of, ii. 165–7.
—— James, eleventh Earl of, died, ii. 269.
—— James, fifteenth Earl of, ii. 343; the sons of, ii. 429.
—— James, son of the Earl of, ii. 223.
—— John, son of the Earl of, ii. 209, 221, 223.
—— Maurice, first Earl of, ii. 11.
—— Maurice, tenth Earl of, ii. 187.
—— Thomas, sixth Earl of, ii. 137.
—— Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett, fourth Earl of, ii. 167, 169.
—— Mor, wife to the fifteenth Earl of, ii. 353.
—— Shemus-na-tinol, son of the fifteenth Earl of, hanged, ii. 433.
—— Sibhan, daughter of the Earl of, ii. 135.
—— Countess of, ii. 75.
—— Earls of, ii. 17, 101, 445.
—— Kings or chiefs of (all of the family of MacCarthy), i. 117, 237, 241, 271, 307, 439, 521, 525, 531; ii. 19, 73, 227.
—— Royal heirs of, i. 523.
—— Tanist of, ii. 175.
De Valle; *see* Wale.
Devenish Island; *see* Daimhinis.
De Verdun, John, i. 421, 437, 441, 447.
Devine; *see* O'Doimhín.
Diarmaid, son of Enna, king of Laighen, killed, i. 85.
Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, king of Laighen, i. 55; slain, i. 67.
Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-tragha, i. 539.
Diganway, in Wales; *see* Engannoc.
Dillon, Dabac, son of Ulick of Umhall, died, ii. 9.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Garrett, died, ii. 187.
—— Justice, ii. 479, 495.
—— Maude, wife of O'Ferghail, died, ii. 433.
—— Robert, ii. 457.
—— Robert, son of Henry Dubh, sheriff of Fermanagh, ii. 491.
—— Tibbot, ii. 477.
Dilmhain; *see* Dillon.
Diseases, ii. 109.
Disert-dá-chrich (*Desertcreaght*, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), battle of, i. 487.

Disert-Diarmada (*Castledermot*, co. Kildare), burned, ii. 111. *See* Castledermot.
Disert-Nuadhan (*Estermow*, co. Roscommon), ii. 369; and *see* Ath-Disert-Nuadhan.
Disert-Tola (bar. of Delvin, co. Westmeath), i. 55.
Doghra, son of Dunchadh, slain, i. 29.
Doire, or Doire-Choluim-Cille (*Derry*), i. 113, 175, 193, 247, 257, 431, 439, 595; ii. 215; churches of, i. 199, 255, 487; the harbour of, i. 199; herenaghs of, i. 59, 83, 161, 183, 259; destruction of trees at, i. 157; occupied by De Curci, i. 201, 205; plundered, i. 249; profaned, i. 265; pilgrimages to, i. 181; the people of, i. 119; and *see* under Derry.
Doirén (*Derrane*, par. of Kilbride, co. Roscommon), the monastery of, i. 477.
Doirinn-crannchа, co. Leitrim, i. 411.
Doirín-in-fiadha (bar. and co. of Armagh), ii. 199.
Dolfinn, son of Finntar, slain, i. 53.
Dolphin; *see* Duilefin.
Domhnach-an-eich (*Donaghanie*, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone), ii. 229.
Domhnach-Maighen (*Donaghmoyne*, co. Monaghan), erection of the castle of, i. 187.
Domhnach-mór, or Domhnach-mór of Magh-Itha (*Donaghmore*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), i. 61, 159, 161.
Domhnach-mor of Magh-Imchlair (*Donaghmore*, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), i. 207.
Domhnach-oirther-Emhna (*Donnycarney*, co. Dublin?), i. 95.
Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Ailech, slain, i. 27.
—— son of Aedh, king of Ui-Bairche, slain, i. 43.
—— son of Cathal of Magh-Aei, slain, i. 15.
—— son of Diarmaid, king of Corco-Bhaiscin, i. 9, 13.
—— son of Donnchadh, i. 81.
—— son of Donnchadh, king of Ui-Faelain, i. 41.
—— son of Dubhdabhoirenn, i. 13, 15.
—— son of Dunlaing, i. 33.
—— son of Eimhin, great steward of Marr, slain at Clontarf, i. 13.
Domhnall—*cont.*
—— son of Ferghal, king of the Fortuatha of Leinster, slain, i. 11.
—— son of Flann, royal heir of Temhair, slain, i. 39.
—— son of Gilla-Enain, chief of Clann-Flaithemhail, slain, i. 165.
—— son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, died, i. 75.
—— son of Maelruanaidh, king of Feara-Manach, i. 55.
—— son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen and Mocholmog, died, i. 19.
—— son of Murchadh, king of Ath-cliath, died, i. 69.
—— grandson of Murchadh Glun-ilair, slain, i. 23.
—— son of Senchan, slain, i. 29.
—— comarb of Patrick, i. 85, 89, 95; and *see* Archbishops of Armagh.
Domhnall Deissech, chief anmchara of Ireland, died, i. 57.
Domhnall-na-mbocht ("Domhnall of the poor"), king of Oilech, slain, i. 65.
Domhnall Remhar, son of Mael-na-mbó, slain, i. 43; sons of, i. 69, 77.
Donaghanie, co. Tyrone; *see* Domhnach-an-eich.
Donaghintraine, co. Sligo; *see* Dun-Contreat.
Donaghmore, co. Donegal; *see* Domhnach-mor of Magh-Itha.
Donaghmore, co. Tyrone; *see* Domhnach-mor of Magh-Imchlair.
Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan; *see* Domhnach-Maighen.
Donegal; *see* Dun-na-nGall.
Donlevy, Eoghan Ultach, a physician, died, ii. 477. *See* Donnsleibhe.
Donnagan, son of Niall, i. 178, n.[1].
Donncathaigh, herenagh of Achadh-Fabhair, died, i. 317.
Donnchadh, or Donough, son of Brian Borumha, i. 9, 11, 15, 27, 29, 55; mutilated, i. 19; invades Ossory, i. 33, 37; burns Ferns, i. 43; defeated, i. 55; died, i. 61.
Donnchadh, son of Crínán, king of Alba, slain, i. 41.
—— son of Domhnall Remhar, king of Laighen, slain, i. 77.

Donnchadh—*cont.*
—— son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, died, i. 39.
—— son of Gillapatraic, i. 17.
—— son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, slain, i. 81.
—— grandson of Herulb, slain, i. 11.
—— king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, slain, i. 107.
Donncuan, king of Leinster, slain, i. 17.
Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, slain, i. 33.
Donn-Oilen, a fairy, i. 9.
Donnsleibhe (pron. Donlevy) king of Ui-Faelain, i. 25. *See* Donlevy.
Donnycarney, co. Dublin; *see* Domhnach-oirther-Emhna.
Donore, *see* Dun-Uabhair.
Doon; *see* Dún, and its compounds.
Doora; *see* Dubh-rath.
Doongarbry, co. Leitrim; *see* Dun-Gairbri.
Dowdall, James, Justiciary of Ireland, died, ii. 459.
Down, bishops of:—
Echmhilidh, i. 233.
Maelisa, i. 141.
Downpatrick; *see* Dún-da-lethghlas.
Drake, Sir Francis, ii. 501.
Drew, Matthew, slain, i. 537.
Drobhais, the river Drowse, co. Sligo, ii. 197, 295, 389
Drogheda; *see* Droiched-atha.
Droiched-atha (*Drogheda*), i. 73, 173, 187; ii. 167, 169, 183; the bridge of, i. 216: abbots of (*i.e.* of Mellifont), ii. 141–3, 201, 255; abbey of (Mellifont), i. 181; ii. 257.
Droiched-in-chillín, battle at, ii. 473.
Droiched-inghine-Goillin, co. Galway, i. 299.
Droichet-martra (*Belladrehid*, par. of Ballysadare, co. Sligo), i. 217.
Droichet-Mic-Maenaigh, or Droichet-Mic-Muanaigh, par. of Kilronan, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 415, 479, 497.
Dromahaire; *see* Druim-dhá-eithiar.
Drowse, the river; *see* Drobhais.
Druim, or Drumharlow?, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 749.
Druim-Bennchair (*Drumbanagher*, co. Armagh), battle of, i. 35.
Druim-Cenannain, i. 289.
Druim-chaein (*Drumquin*, co. Tyrone), burned, i. 249.
Druim-Chuilinn, i. 166 n.[s], 167.
Druim-cliabh (*Drumcliff*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 177, 181, 217, 351, 429, 457, 483, 537; ii. 299; abbots of, i. 399, 405; herenaghs of, i. 31, 51, 275; plundered, i. 175, 579.
Druim-cubhra (*Drumcoorha*, near Drumshanbo, co. Leitrim), ii. 95.
Druim-dhá-eithiar, or Druim-dhá-eithighar (*Dromahaire*, co. Leitrim), 279, 441; the monastery of, ii. 291.
Druim-derg, at Down, the battle of, i. 433.
Druim-Gregraighe (in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, not far from Loch-Gara), i. 313, 335.
Druim-lethan (*Drumlane*, co. Cavan), i. 373, 425, 441, 563; ii. 73, 121.
Druim-lias (*Drumleas*, bar. of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), burned, ii. 21.
Druim-Lighen (*Drumleen*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), ii. 247.
Druim-mucadha, (*Drumacoo*, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway), i. 311.
Druim-na-scolb, par. of St. John, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, ii. 499.
Druimne (bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo), i. 325.
Druimne-Atha-Liag (near Athleague, in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon), the church of, burned, i. 133.
Druim-Oirbhelaigh, Druim-Oirghialla, or Druim-Oiriallaigh (*Drumreilly*, co. Leitrim), comarbs of, ii. 291, 425, 513.
Druim-raithe, (*Drumrat*, bar. of Corran, co. Sligo), i, 343.
Druim-raithe, in the co. Westmeath, i. 17.
Druim-Thuama (*Drumhome*, bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal), i. 201, 359.
Drum; *see* Druim.
Drumachose, co. Londonderry, i. 53 n.[t], 236, n.[s].
Drumacoo, co. Galway; *see* Druim-mucadha.
Drumann-iarthar, near Rockingham, Boyle, co. Roscommon, i. 347.
Drumbanagher, co. Armagh; *see* Druim-Bennchair.

Drumcliff, co. Sligo; *see* Druim-cliabh.
Drumcoorha, co. Leitrim; *see* Druim-cubhra.
Drumcullen; *see* Druim-Chuilinn.
Drumhome, co. Donegal; *see* Druim-Thuama.
Drumlane; *see* Druim-lethan.
Drumleene, co. Donegal; *see* Druim-Lighen.
Drumlease, co. Leitrim; *see* Druim-lias.
Drumrath; *see* Druim-raithe.
Drury, Sir William, Justiciary of Ireland, died, ii. 429.
Dubh, the river Duff, co. Sligo, ii. 295.
Dubh-Cunga (*Ballycong*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 279.
Dubhdaingen, king of Connacht, slain, i. 87.
Dubh-da-leithe, the book of, i. 23.
Dubh-da-leithe, or Dubhdhaleithe, comarb of Patrick, i. 53, 55, 57; and *see* under Archbishops of Armagh.
Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, a Dane, i. 3, 5, 11.
Dubhgall Gruama; *see* under Mac Suibhne.
Dubhrath (*Doora*, bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim?), ii. 453.
Dubh-regles of Colum-Cille, a church in Derry, i. 149, 151, 249, 255.
Dubhthach Albanach, or Dubhthach the Scotchman, died, i. 61.
Dublin (*Ath-cliath*); the Foreigners of, opposed to Brian, i. 3; strength of, *ib.*; murder of John Alan, Archbishop of, ii. 285; and *see* under Ath-cliath.
Duel, between O'Conors, at Dublin, ii. 453.
D'Ufford, Robert, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 461.
Duhallow, co. Cork; *see* Ealla.
Duharra; *see* Aradh-thire.
Duibhemhna, son of Cinaeth, Vice-Abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, slain, i. 51.
Duilefin (*Dolphin*), John, and his son, slain, i. 465.
Duke, Sir Henry, ii. 483.
Duleek; *see* Daimhliag.
Dumha-na-Romhanach (*Rathnarovanagh*, co. Roscommon), ii. 453; William MacGoisdelbh hanged upon, ii. 469.
Dún (*Downpatrick*); *see* Dún-da-lethglas.
Dun-Aiched, co. Limerick, burned, i. 77.
Dun-Aille, to the w. of Sliabh-Badhna, co. Roscommon, i. 419.
Dunamon, co. Galway; *see* Dun-Imdhain.
Dun-an-óir (*Fort del or*, or *Gold Fort*, co. Kerry), ii. 427, 433.
Dún-bó, barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, the church of, ii. 279.
Dun-bó, in Dal-Riada, i. 163.
Dun-Contreat (*Donaghintraine*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), i. 387.
Dun-Crimhthannain, in the co. Donegal, the castle of, ii. 133.
Dun-Cruithne (*Duncrun*, bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), i. 175.
Dún-Cuillind (*Dunkeld*, Scotland), burned, i. 29; Cronan, abbot of, slain, i. 47.
Dún-da-bhenn; *see* Mountsandall.
Dún-da-lethghlas, Dún, or Dun-Lethglaise (*Downpatrick*), i. 71, 143; burned, i. 17, 43, 65, 101; spoiled, i. 155; De Curci established at, i. 157; battle of, i. 433; the English of, defeated, i. 433; ii. 51; herenagh of, i. 73.
Dun-Daighre (*Duniry*, barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, burned, i. 421.
Dundalk; *see* Dealga, and Dun-Delgan.
Dun-Delgan (*Dundalk*), i. 271, 401, 437, 595; ii. 235; burned, i. 565; the English of, i. 519, 601; ii. 11.
Dunel, Walter, slain, i. 249.
Dun-Gairbri (*Doongarbry*, bar. of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim), ii. 315.
Dun-gar (*Frenchpark*, co. Roscommon), ii. 389, 421, 423, 513.
Dun-Genainn (*Dungannon*, co. Tyrone), ii. 217; the castle of, ii. 277.
Dun-Imdhain (*Dunamon*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), the castle of, i. 311, 315; ii. 91, 391; burned, i. 567.
Duniry, co. Galway; *see* Dun-Daighre.
Dunkeld; *see* Dún-Cuillind.
Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, king of Leinster, died, i. 13.
Dunleer, co. Louth (*Lann-leire*), i. 17.
Dun-Leodha (*Dunlo*, near Ballinasloe, co. Galway), i. 105, 219.

Dun-lis, or Dun-lipse (*Dunluce*, co. Antrim), the castle of, ii. 217, 465.
Dun-Modhord, or Dun-Mughdhord, co. Mayo, i. 325; *see* Dun-Mughorn:
Dun-mór, or Dun-mór-Mic-Feorais (*Dunmore*, bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway), i. 405, 453, 469; ii. 271; burned, i. 393, 493, 579; ii. 347; demolished, i. 133.
Dun-Mughorn (*Doon*, bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo), demolished, i. 133; and *see* Dun-Modhord.
Dun-na-nGall (*Donegal*, co. Donegal), ii. 205, 207, 311, 317; the castle of, ii. 307; the monastery of, ii. 173, 253, 267, 273, 289, 309.
Dun-na-mona (*Doonamurray* or *Doonamony*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 225.
Dún-Neill (bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 365.
Dún-Rossárach, in the north of Connacht, i. 213.
Dun-Uabhair (*Donore*, bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath), i. 557; ii. 435.
Dun-Ui-Airmhedhaigh ("the fort of O'hAirmhedhaigh," in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, to the north of Drumcliff), i. 219.
Durlus (*Bright*, co. Down), death of Ruaidhri O'Floinn, king of, i. 255.
Durmhagh, or Durmhagh-Choluim-Cille (*i.e. Durrow*, King's co.), i. 361; ii. 451; the castle of, i. 251; erected by Hugo de Laci, i. 173; the abbot of, i. 185; the herenagh of, i. 23; *see* Dermhagh.
Duthaidh-Ealla (*Duhallow*, co. Cork); *see* Ealla.

E.

Ealla, or Duthaidh-Ealla (*Duhallow* bar., co. Cork), ii. 209, 249.
Eanach-dúin (*Annadown*, co. Galway), i. 223, n. [4]. *See* Enach-dúin
Eanish, an island in Lough-Oughter, co. Cavan; *see* Eo-inis.
Earthquake, i. 111.
Easky, co. Sligo; *see* Iascagh.
Eas-Ruaidh (*Assaroe*, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), i. 87; *see* Es-Ruaidh.
Easter, Little, i. 99.
Ebhdhonn (*Hakon Hakonson*), king of Denmark, i. 445.
Ebhin, St., original founder of the church of Monasterevan, co. Kildare, ii. 283.
Eccuill (*Achill* island), plundered, i. 325.
Echanach (*Aghanagh*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), i. 479; ii. 379. *See* Achanach.
Echmarcach, king of the Foreigners, died, i. 61.
Echdruim, or Ech-druim-mic-Aedha (*Aughrim*, bar. and co. of Roscommon), ii. 81.
Echdruim-Ui-Maine (*Aughrim*, bar. of Kilconnell, co. Galway), i. 537; burned, i. 579; the castle of, demolished, *ib.*
Echmhilidh, bishop of Uladh, (*i.e.* of Down) died, i. 233.
Echtghe (*Slieve Aughty*, between the counties of Galway and Clare), i. 213, 585.
Echthighern, son of Maelciarain, bishop of Cluain-Iraird, i. 185.
Eclipse of the sun and moon, i. 25.
Edmond, son of Maelcoluim, i. 81.
Edward I., king of England, i. 447, 467, 515; invades France, i. 519; and Scotland, i. 517, 525, 529; died, i. 539.
—— II., i. 601, 605; crowned, i. 539; died, i. 607.
—— III., i. 619, 629; died, ii. 55.
—— VI., died, ii. 363.
—— son of Maelcoluim king of Scotland, slain, i. 79.
Eile, or Eile-Ui-Cerbhaill (*Ely O'Carroll*, the territory of O'Carroll, which comprised the present baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, King's co.), kings of, i. 19, 23, 35, 49, 55; ii. 89, 123; royal heirs of, ii. 77; the English defeated in, i. 593; Tadhg, son of Brian, slain by the people of, i. 25.
Eile, South of (*i.e.* Eile-Ui-Foghartaigh, or *Eliogarty*, co. Tipperary), kings of, i. 55, 67; Cashel burned by the people of, i. 89.
Eill (the *Neale*, co. Mayo), the people of, ii. 457; the castle of, ii. 423, 497.
Eiscir-abhann (*Inishcrone*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 215; and *see* Esker-abhann.
Ele, or Eli; *see* Eile.
Eliogarty; *see* "Eile, south of."
Elizabeth, Queen, ii. 473, 475, 477, 499.

Elphin, (*Oilfinn*, or *Ailfinn*, co. scommon); archdeacons of, i. 309, 367, 371, 397, 407, 495, 499, 505, 545; ii. 103; canons of, i. 609, 645; deans of, i. 367, 371, 431; sacristan of, i. 371; great priest of, i. 381; dispute respecting election of Bishops of, i. 367, 371.
Bishops of:—
John, i. 367, 371, 373.
Barrett, Thomas, ii. 107.
Chester, Thomas, ii. 453.
Lynch, John, ii. 459, 485.
MacBrian, Maelsechlainn, i. 519, 527.
MacAedha, or MacCaedha, Malachi, i. 541.
MacDiarmada, Thomas, son of Ferghal, i. 451.
O'Conor, Ardghal, i. 239, 253.
—— Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, i. 541, 549, 645.
—— Donnchadh, i. 309, 311.
—— Gilla-Isa, i. 493, 517.
—— Maelsechlainn, i. 437, 441.
—— Maurice, i. 451, 493.
—— Tomaltach, i. 219.
—— Tomaltach, i. 375, 405, 425.
O'Craidhen, or O'Cridhain, Andrew, ii. 455, 459.
O'Donnabhair, Marian, i. 519.
O'Finnachta, John, i. 605; ii. 11.
O'Flannagain, Donnchadh, i. 539.
O'Lachtnain, Laurence, i. 605.
O'Maelruanaidh, Florence, i. 191.
O'Mordha, Dionysius, i. 309.
O'hUghroin, John, i. 373.
"The Greek bishop," ii. 273.
See also under Oilfinn.
Emhain-Macha (now the *Navan* fort, near Armagh), i. 91; ii. 435, 455.
Emhain, the "doors" of, i. 271.
Emly; *see* Imlech, or Imlech-Ibhair.
Emper (*Bel-atha-Impir*), co. Westmeath, ii. 94, n. [3].
Enach, parish of Clondermot, co. Londonderry, i. 199.
Enach-dubh (*Annaduff*, bar. and co. of Leitrim), i. 403, 519.
Enach-dúin (*Annadown*, co. Galway), the belfry of, i. 349; the monastery of, ii. 137; —O'Laidigh, archdeacon of, i. 407; Gilla-in-Choimdedh O'Cennfhaeladh, abbot of, i. 421; death of Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, official of, i. 459; death of Maurice O'Gibillan, canon-chorister of, i. 609.
Bishops of:—
Muirchertach O'Flaherty, i. 357.
Conn O'Mellaigh, i. 223.
Thomas O'Mellaigh, i. 393.
Thomas O'Mellain, i. 609.
Enagh (*Annagh*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 281.
Enagh, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, ii. 155.
Engannoc (the castle of *Diganway*, Carnarvonshire), i. 369.
England, invaded by the Scotch, ii. 217; *see* Saxan.
English, arrive in Ireland, i. 143; the Irish defeated at Dublin by, i. 145; assist Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 275; hostings into Connacht by, i. 321, 441.
—— of Connacht, i. 387, 467, 525, 567, 595.
—— of Connacht (West), i. 457, 493, 579, 583, 585.
—— of Dundalk, i. 601.
—— of Leinster, i. 387.
—— of Luighne, i. 543.
—— of Midhe, or Meath, i. 387, 499, 601, 607, 611.
—— of Munster, i. 281, 283, 285, 321.
—— of Oirghiall, i. 609.
—— of Roscommon, i. 537.
—— of Ulster, i. 617. *See* also under Foreigners.
Enna, son of Diarmaid, i. 77.
Enniskillen; *see* Inis-Ceithlionn, and Inis-Sgeillionn.
Eochaidh, son of Dunadhach, one of Brian Borumha's guards, slain, i. 13.
Eochaidh, the son of, king of Ulidia, i. 31, 33.
Eoghanachs (*i.e.* the people of Cenel-Eoghain, or Tir-Eoghain), i. 257; ii. 81, 99, 255; and *see* under Cenel-Eoghain.

Eoghanacht-Chaisil (the tribe name of the O'Donoghues and their correlatives, who were seated, at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, near Cashel, co. Tipperary), kings of, i. 43, 47, 51, 79.
Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein (a tribe settled near Loch-Lein, co. Kerry); kings or lords of, i. 13; ii. 87.
Eoin, Hoan, or John *le Devé*, slain, i. 145.
Eo-inis (now *Eanish*, in Loch-Uachtair, co. Cavan), i. 307.
Epidemics, i. 607; ii. 23.
Eriu, or Erinn (*Ireland*).
Kings of:—
Brian Borumha, i. 8, 15.
Malachy, II., i. 7.
Diarmaid O'Brien, i. 105.
Muirchertach O'Brien, i. 105, 111.
Turlough O'Brien, i. 75.
Ruaidhri O'Conor, i. 203.
Brian O'Neill, i. 433.
Royal heirs of:—
Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, i. 43.
Conchobhar MacLachlainn, i. 137, 141.
Muirchertach MacLachlainn, i. 193.
Conchobhar O'Brien, i. 71.
Ruaidhri O'Canannain, i. 177.
Donnchadh O'Conghalaigh, i. 17.
Domhnall O'Melachlainn, i. 139.
Aedh O'Neill, i. 155.
Er-Mumha, or Ormond; *see* Ur-Mumha.
Ernaidhe (*Urney*, co. Tyrone), i. 157, 159, 161.
Errew; *see* Airemh-Locha-Con.
Erris; *see* Irrus.
Es-craeibhe, or the Salmon Leap, a cataract on the river Bann, to the s. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, i. 197.
Es-Dachonna; *see* Es-mic-Eirc.
Es-dara (*Ballysadare*, co. Sligo), i. 179, 181, 329, 351, 387, 505; the bridge of, i. 217; the church of, 217, 439; plundered, i. 457; and *see* Lec-Esa-dara.
Esker-abhann (*Inishcrone*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 497; and *see* Eiscir-abhann.
Es-mic-Eirc, Es-Dachonna, or Es-Ui-Floinn (*Assylin*, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 241, 517, 555, 575.
Es-Ruaidh, or Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn (*Assaroe*, co. Donegal), i. 87, 219, 377, 585; the harbour of, ii. 177; hosting to, i. 189; the monastery of, i. 355; ii. 55, 67, 81, 151; the abbacy of, i. 203.
Abbots of:—
Thomas O'Domhnaill, i. 597.
Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, i. 521.
Laurence O'Lachtnain, i. 537.
Essex, Earl of, ii. 501.
Estersnow; *see* Disert-Nuadhan.
Eudes; *see* Odo.
Eustace, Richard, ii. 371, 373.
—— Richard, slain, ii. 429.
—— Roland, died, ii. 425.
—— Roland, son of Sir Edward, died, ii. 193.
—— Roland, the sons of, 431.

F.

Fabhall, a river in Ulster, i. 53.
Fabhar or Fobhar (*Fore*, co. Westmeath), wasted, i. 153; burned, ii. 141; abbot of, i. 259.
Faelan, son of Brattan, son of Brec, slain, i. 49, n.
Fahan; *see* Fathan-mór.
Failgech, a name for one of the chiefs of the Barretts of Mayo, grandson of William Mór of the Moyne, i. 435.
—— Richard, son of the, i. 581.
Faltach; *see* Wale.
Famines, i. 85, 105, 139, 213, 229, 295, 341, 467, 579, 593, 609, 631; ii. 155, 199.
Fánad, or Fánat (a territory in the north of the co. Donegal), chiefs of, i. 175, 399, 439, 489; ii. 87; plundered, ii. 79.
Faradhan-Muighe-Tregha ("the meeting place of *Magh-Tregha*," or *Moytra*, co. Longford), i. 407.
Farnacht (*Farnaght*, co. Leitrim), i. 417.
Farney; *see* Fernmhagh.
Fása-choillidh, in the barony of Carbury, co. of Sligo, i. 593.
Fathan-mór, or Fathan-mór-Mura (*Fahan*, co. Donegal), burned, i. 87; herenaghs of, i. 111, 137.
Faughanvale; *see* Nua-Congmhail.

Feara-Bregh, Bregha, or Bregia, i. 47, 87, 107, 125; *see* Bregha.

Feara-Ceall (a district in the King's co., comprising the barony of Eglish, and some adjoining territory), i. 251, 603; kings or chiefs of, i. 19, 49, 99, 459; ii. 67, 89, 95.

Feara-Craibhe; *see* Feara-na-Craibhe.

Feara-Droma, a territory in the co. Tyrone, which comprised Castle-Caldwell (anciently called Ballydonnelly), i. 177.

Feara-Lí (a territory co-extensive with the present bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry), i. 39; invaded by De Curci, i. 157; kings of, i. 59, 135, 153, 155; defeat of the people of, i. 163.

Feara-Luirg ("men of Lurg," i.e. *Lurg*, co. Fermanagh), i. 51, 73, 89, 111; and *see* Lurg.

Feara-Maighe (*Fermoy*), Geibhendach O'Dubhagain, king of, slain, i. 13.

Feara-Maighe-Itha, co. Donegal, i. 17. *See* Magh-Itha.

Feara-Manach (Fermanagh), i. 19, 87, 113, 175, 247, 503, 625; ii. 221, 313; the district of, ii. 153, 155, 215, 331; hostings into, ii. 323; kings or chiefs of, i. 51, 55, 69, 81, 109, 119, 121, 123, 181, 183, 213, 215, 217, 319, 353, 483, 527, 617, 627; ii. 25, 31, 205, 307, 309, 463; royal heirs of, i. 555; the men of, i. 27, 29, 109, 237, 487, 597; ii. 113; defeated, i. 71; ii. 233; make peace with the O'Ruaircs, ii. 31. *See* Fermanagh, Manachs, and Tir-Manach.

Feara-Midhe (the country and people of *Meath*), i. 141, 153, 499. *See* Midhe.

Feara-na-Craibhe, or Feara-Craibhe, i. 249 bis, 509. *See* Craebh.

Feara-Rois (a territory comprising parts of the counties of Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, i. 29, 98, 103.

Feara-Skene (a tribe situated anc. in the co. Roscommon, but the limits of whose territory have not been ascertained), i. 349.

Feara-Tethfa (*Teffia*, a territory comprising a large part of the present cos. of Longford and Westmeath), kings of, i. 39, 587; ii. 45, 91. *See* also Teathbha and Teabhtha.

Fedan (*Fiddaun*, bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway), ii. 375.

Fedaro; *see* Fidh-Dorudha.

Fedha, or Fedha-Atha-Luain (the *Fews*, or *Faes*, of Athlone, O'Naghten's country, in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 278, 459, 611; ii. 305.

Fedha-Conmaicne; *see* Fidh-Conmaicne.

Feichin, St., the church of (at Es-dara), i. 489; comarbs (or successors) of, i. 15, 259, 297, 391.

Fenagh, co. Leitrim; *see* Fidhnacha.

Fenechas, meaning of, i. 593.

Fennor; *see* Finnabhair.

Feorus Finn; *see* Pierce the Fair.

Ferann-na-darach ("the land of the oak;" a place in Connacht, not identified), i. 613; ii. 457.

Ferghal, royal heir of Ailech, slain, i. 17.

Ferguson, Dr. Samuel, "Lays of the Western Gael" by, ii. 455, note.

—— Mrs. M. C. "Story of the Irish before the Conquest" by, i. 528, n. [2].

Fermanagh, the sheriff of, ii. 491; *see* Feara-Manach.

Ferna, or Ferna-mór-Maedhoig (*Ferns*, co. Wexford), burned, i. 43; death of Dermot Mac Murchadha at, i. 145; bishops of, i. 165, 267.

Fernmhagh (*Farney*, co. Monaghan), i. 19, 87; kings of, i. 25, 27, 29, 31, 41, 45, 71, 79, 85, 89, 119, 131; royal heirs of, i. 59, 103; the men of, i. 23, 51, 73, 97, 133 defeated, i. 125, 145.

Fersad-mór, or Fersad-Suilidhe (*Farsetmore*, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), i. 85; ii. 393.

Fersad-ranna-in-liagain, a ford on the river of Sligo, ii. 297, 301.

Fersad-Suilidhe; *see* Fersad-mór.

Fersat-Camsa (the ford of Camus, or Camus-Macosquin, co. Londonderry), i. 87.

Fert-Gedye, i. 491, n. [8].

Fews Mountains; *see* Sliabh-Fuaid.

Fiacha, or Fiachadh, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, i. 501, 557; for the race of, *see* Cenel-Fiachaidh.

Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, in Uisnech (co. Westmeath), a synod at, i. 101.

Fiddaun, co. Galway; *see* Fedan.
Fidh-an-atha (*Finae*, in the half barony of Fowre, co. Westmeath), i. 615.
Fidh-Conaille ("wood of Conaille"; a woody district in the co. of Louth), i. 83, 271.
Fidh-Conmaicne, or Fedha-Conmaicne, in the south of the co. Leitrim, i. 375.
Fidh-Dorudha (*Fedaro*, bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim), i. 647, 649.
Fidhicen, a wood near Crecan, or Creggauns; *see* Crecan.
Fidh-Gadhlaigh, in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, i. 279.
Fidhnacha, or Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein (*Fenagh*, co. Leitrim), i. 399, 401, 417 bis; ii. 266, n. [s]; the church of, i. 363, 415; profaned, i. 425; burned, ii. 21; comarbs of, ii. 279, 513; the Book of, ii. 399, n.
Fidhnacha (*Feenagh*, bar. of Burren, co. Clare), battle of, i. 83.
Fidh-na-finnoige, co. Leitrim, ii. 71.
Fidh-na-Saithne, co. Dublin, i. 563.
Fidh-Ui-Diarmada, i. 379.
Finae; *see* Fidh-an-atha.
Findir (*Finned*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 297.
Fine-Gall (*Fingal*, co. Dublin), i. 87, 101, 133; ii. 387.
Fine-Gall (i.e. the "*Foreign Tribe*"), at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5.
Finn, a river in the south of the co. Donegal, i. 377.
Finnabhair (*Fennor*), parish of Donore, co. Meath, i. 133.
Finnabhair (*Finure*, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway?), battle of, i. 137.
Finn-charn, i. 301.
Finn-druim, parish of Convoy, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, ii. 167.
Finned, co. Sligo; *see* Findir.
Finnghuine, royal heir of Mumha, slain, i. 55.
Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, king of Alba, slain, i. 21.
Finn-loch of Cera (*Loch Carra*, co. Mayo), i. 331.
Finnmhagh (*Finvoy*, co. Down), battle at, i. 51.
Finnen of Cluain-Iraird (*St. Finian* of Clonard), churches of, spoiled by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, i. 145; comarbs of, i. 15; and *see* Abbots of Cuain-Iraird.
Finnen, St., of Magh-bile (*Moville*, co. Down), comarbs or successors of, i. 141, 143.
Finn-ros, bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, i. 641.
Finntar, father of Dolfinn, i. 53.
Firdhiadh, slain by Cuchullainn, i. 125.
Fitton, Anthony, receiver of Connacht, died, ii. 457.
—— Sir Edward, ii. 409, 413, 429.
Fitz-Geoffroi, or De Marisco, Jean, Justiciary of Ireland, i. 373, 383, 385, 387, 389.
Fitz-Gerald, Aibhilín, daughter of the Knight of the Glenn, died, ii. 251.
—— Ailenora, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, died, ii. 493.
—— Ailenora, daughter of the Earl of Gilldara, died, ii. 199.
—— Gerald, son of Oliver, son of the eighth Earl of Kildare, died, ii. 433.
—— [Gerald], i. 517.
—— Gerald Clabach, put to death by English, ii. 445.
—— Gerald Sugach (or Mac Maurice), i. 435, 437; and *see* under Gerald Sugach.
—— James, son of Garrett, ii. 137.
—— James, son of Garrett the eighth Earl of Kildare, ii. 287.
—— James, son of the Earl of Desmond, ii. 221.
—— James, son of Maurice Dubh, son of the Earl of Desmond, slain, ii. 427; the retainers of, ii. 429.
—— James, called "Shemus-na-tinol," or "Sir James Sussex," son to the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, ii. 427; defeated, ii. 431; executed, ii. 433.
—— John, seneschal of Imokilly, ii. 483.
—— John, son of the Earl of Desmond, ii. 223.
—— John, son of James, fifteenth Earl of Desmond, ii. 427; defeated, ii. 431; slain, ii. 447.
—— John, son of the eighth Earl of Kildare, ii. 287.

Fitz-Gerald—*cont.*
—— John (called John Fitz-Thomas, or John of Callan), slain, i. 439.
—— John Fitz-Thomas, i. 511, 513, 517.
—— Mac Maurice, *i.e.* son of Maurice, i. 463.
—— Mac Maurice, i. 499, 501.
—— Mac Maurice, the son of, i. 621.
—— Maurice, or Mac Maurice, second Baron of Offaly, and Justiciary of Ireland, i. 319, 321, 323, 325, 333, 353, 355, 357, 359, 369, 377, 399; invades Cenel-Eoghain, i. 395, 401; invades Connacht, i. 387, 389; invades and subjugates Tir-Conaill, i. 373, 383; invades Ulster, i. 349; deprived of the office of Justiciary, i. 373; goes to England, i. 407; death of, i. 423.
—— Maurice, third Baron of Offaly, and Justiciary of Ireland, i. 447, 449, 473.
—— Maurice, son of John Fitz-Thomas, slain, i. 439.
—— Maurice, grandson of the Earl of Desmond, died, ii. 93.
—— Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, ii. 233.
—— Maurice Mael, died, i. 495.
—— Maurice Ruadh, drowned, i. 459.
—— Maurice Sugach, the descendants of, i. 621.
—— Oliver, son of Garrett eighth Earl of Kildare, ii. 287.
—— Oliver, the sons of, ii. 369.
—— Richard, son of the eighth Earl of Kildare, ii. 287.
—— Robert, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, died, ii. 229.
—— Shemus-na-tinol, son of the fifteenth Earl of Desmond; *see* above, under *James*.
—— Sibhan, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, ii. 135.
—— Thomas FitzMaurice, died, i. 469.
—— Thomas FitzMaurice, the "Crooked Heir," died, i. 521.
—— Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, the sons of, ii. 221.
—— Thomas (*i.e.*, "Silken Thomas"), ii. 285.
—— Walter Riabhach, son of Maurice, son of Walter, ii. 479.
Fitz-Geralds, i. 509, 525; and *see* under Fitz-Thomas, and Mac Maurice.
Fitz-Gibbon; *see* Mac Gibun.
Fitz-Henry, Meyler, i. 239; opposes William Burk, i. 229; mediates between Cathal Crobhderg and Turlough O'Conor, i. 231.
Fitz-Hugh, Reimund, i. 164, n. [4].
Fitz-Maurice, Patrickin, son of, ii. 483; and *see* Fitz-Gerald.
Fitz-Ralph, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, died, ii. 20, n. [9].
Fitz-Stephen, the two sons of, i. 165.
Fitz-Thomas (or Fitz-Gerald), John, i. 517.
—— John, the son of, slain, ii. 165.
—— John (*i.e.* John Fitz-Gerald, called "John of Callan"), slain, i. 439.
—— Sir Maurice; *see* Desmond, Earl of.
Fitz-William, Sir William, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 483, 485, 495, 501, 505, 507.
Flaithbhertach, or Flaherty, son of Domhnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, died, i. 15.
—— son of Fothadh, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, i. 89.
—— son of Loingsech, king of Ireland, i. 133.
—— grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, mortally wounded, i. 65.
Flanders, ii. 455, 457, 473, 481.
Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Erinn, slain, i. 43.
—— son of Maelsechlainn, the son of, i. 67.
—— son of Sinach, i. 121.
—— Mainistrech (Flann of the Monastery, *i.e.* of Monasterboice), poet and historian, i. 53.
Fleming; *see* Plemenn.
Fleming, Adam, slain, i. 489.
—— Christopher, Baron of Slaine, died, ii. 227.
—— Richard, i. 153.
Flemings, ii. 469, 477; at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5.
Fobhar, or Fore, in the co. Westmeath; *see* Fabhar.
Foghanagh, co. Roscommon; *see* Fothannadh.
Foley; *see* O'Foley.
Fomorians, ii. 297.

Fonn-iartharach (the "Western Land;" the name of O'Mahony's country, in the S.W. of the bar. of Carbery, co. Cork), ii. 175, 195.
Food, great destruction of, ii. 479.
Forde; *see* Mac Consnamha.
Foreigners, or Galls (*Danish*), i. 25; plunder Meath, i. 3; submit to Donough O'Brien, i. 27; surrender Irish hostages, *ib.*; hostings by, i. 139; defeated by Malachy II., i. 17; and by O'Carroll, i. 133; defeat Malachy, son of Conchobhar, king of Tara, i. 75.
Kings of:—
Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, i. 29, 31.
Echmarcach, i. 61.
Imhar, son of Aralt, i. 51.
Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, i. 65.
Toirfinn MacTurcuill, i. 117.
—— (*Danes*) of Ath-cliath, or Dublin, i. 81, 67, 77, 81, 91, 107, 123; submit to Turlough O'Conor, i. 111; slaughtered by English, i. 141; kings of, i. 65, 115.
—— —— of the Hebrides, or Islands, i. 85.
—— —— of Port-Lairge, or Waterford, i. 77, 135, 141.
—— —— of Wexford, i. 77.
Foreigners, or Galls (*English*), occupy Dublin and Waterford, i. 141; invade Connacht, i. 155, 179, 299; defeated in Connacht, i. 155, 179; defeated in Ulster, i. 159; defeated by MacLachlainn, i. 153; by MacMahon, i. 247; by Muinter-Maelsinna, i. 187; by Domhnall O'Brien, i. 171; by Art O'Melachlainn, i. 249; and by Aedh O'Neill, i. 207, 351; defeat the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 163; plunder Tir-Eoghain, i. 201; plunder Kells, i. 173; erect a castle at Kildare, i. 167; assist Cathal-Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 285; expelled from Inis-Ui-Finntain, i. 187; oppose the sons of De Laci, i. 271.
—— (*English*) of Ath-cliath, Baile-atha-cliath, or Dublin, ii. 13, 19, 97, 229; of Athlone, i. 207; of Connacht, i. 379; ii. 33; of the West of Connacht, ii. 13;
Foreigners (*English*), *cont.*; of Cork, i. 171; of Dal-Araidhe, i. 181, 205; of Downpatrick, ii. 51; of Dundalk, ii. 11; of Laighen, or Leinster, i. 191, 281, 283, 285, 321; ii. 45, 85, 211; of Limerick, i. 193, 209; of Magh-Cobha, i. 179; of Magh-Linè, i. 205, 219; of Midhe, or Meath, i. 167, 173, 195, 207, 229, 233, 235, 295, 315, 317, 443, 447; ii. 47, 63, 85, 119, 211, 343, 447; of Munster, i. 191, 183, 211, 213, 215, 245, 385, 387, 425; ii. 211; of Ulidia, i. 197, 199, 215, 219, 233, 251, 253, 257, 425; of Westmeath, i. 209. *See* English.
Fort del or, co. Kerry; *see* Dun-an-óir.
Forth, co. Carlow; *see* Fotharta.
Fortuatha-Laighen, or Fortuatha of Leinster ("border territ. of Leinster;" a district including Glendaloch and Imaile, co. Wicklow), i. 11, 45.
Fothannadh (*Foghanagh*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 457.
Fotharta, or Fotharta-O'Nolan (the barony of *Forth*, co. Carlow), ii. 117.
Fotharta (another territory in Leinster, lying between Kildare and Clonard), i. 23.
Fox, the family name of, i. 404, n. [s]; and *see* Sinnach.
France, i. 361; ii. 149; invaded by Edward I., i. 519; kings of, i. 255, 295, 385, 405, 467, 515, 561, 605, 629; ii. 13, 501, 505; merchants of, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5. *See* French.
Franciscans, monastery of Killeigh erected for, ii. 79; and *see* Friars-Minors.
Franks, i. 81; Odo (or Eudes), king of, i. 41.
French, Scotland invaded by, i. 67.
Frenchpark, co. Roscommon; *see* Dun-gar.
Frende (Freyne or Freney), Linebed, ii. 149.
Friars, Order of, ii. 29.
—— de Observantia, ii. 321.
—— Minors, or Franciscans (q. v.), i. 355, 403, 449; ii. 165, 173, 189, 201, 273, 311.
—— Preachers, or Dominicans, i. 403 *bis*, 405, 425, 451, 455, 461, 517.
Frost, excessive, i. 235, 399, 629; ii. 155, 329.

Fruit, great produce of, i. 81, 169, 257.
Fuaran-gar, or Fuaran-Maighe-Ai (or hOi), *Oran*, co. Roscommon, ii. 367, 381, 403; and *see* Uaran.
Fuarchossach (an island in Loch-Allen, co. Leitrim), i. 419.
Furnival, Lord, ii. 145, 149.

G.

Gadhra, son of Dunadach, i. 28, n. [1].
Gaeidhel Glas, ii. 219, 309.
Gailenga, or Gailenga-mora (*Morgallion*, co. Meath), i. 62, n. [1]; plundered, i. 67; kings of, i. 19, 33, 49, 63, 69; people of, 115.
Gailenga, or Gaileng, now the barony of *Gallen*, co. Mayo, ii. 273; invaded, ii. 143; plundered, ii. 221.
Galar brec, a disease, ii. 199.
Gaillimh (*Galway*), i. 299; ii. 391, 437; burned, ii. 141, 173; the castle of, i. 469; the "rising out" of, ii. 409; Clement Skerrett, warden of, ii. 469; the province of, ii. 343; executions at, ii. 469, 485, 491; visited by the Irish Justiciaries, ii. 461, 495, 501, 505–7; drying up of the river of, i. 185. *See* Bun-Gaillmhe.
Gall-Gaeidhel (*Galloway*, Scotland), i. 243, 247; Suibhne, king of, i. 37; Thomas Mac Uchtry, king of, i. 207.
Gall-oglaechs, or Gallowglasses, i. 501, 531, 533, 579, 591, 607, 637, 639, 641, 651; ii. 9, 31, 33, 35, 59, 149, 237, 329, 439.
Galway; *see* Gaillimh.
Garadice Lough; *see* Loch-Finnmhaighe.
Garrdha-na-coilledh-amhreidhe, ii. 191.
Gart, Master, ii. 189.
Gascony, i. 404, n. [6].
Gaveston (*Capusdun*), Piers, i. 545, 561.
Gaynor; *see* Mac Finnbhairr.
Geimhis, a place in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, ii. 391.
Geirctech (the *Yellow River*, co. Leitrim), i. 365.
Geirgaela, king of Bregha, slain, i. 27.
Gelasius, sacristan of Elphin, i. 371.
Geneville, Geoffroi, Justiciary, i. 473.
Geraghty; *see* Mac Airechtaigh.
Gerald Sugach ("Gerald the Merry"), died, i. 397; *see* under Fitz-Gerald.
Geraldines of Meath, ii. 229.
—— of Munster, ii. 209.
——; *see* Clann-Gerald.
Geshill, King's co., a battle at, ii. 119.
Gillacaemhghin (pron. Gillakeevin), son of Cinaeth, i. 37.
—— son of Gillacomghaill, royal heir of Laighen, i. 57.
Gillachrist, son of Conaing, steward of Clann-Sinnaigh, killed, i. 19.
Gillaciarain, son of Gluniarainn, slain, i. 11.
—— son of Oissén, king of Mugdhorna, slain, i. 21.
Gilladomhaingairt, son of Cormac, comarb of Comhgall, i. 141.
Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, slain, i. 43.
Gillacomghain, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Moray, burned, i. 33.
Gillamochaibheo, abbot of the monastery of Peter and Paul at Armagh, i. 151.
Gillamoliag (*Gelasius*), Archbishop of Armagh, i. 149, 151.
Gillamughra, son of Ogan, i. 27.
Gillamuire, son of Cennedigh, slain, i. 19.
Gillapatraic, comarb of Achadh-Fabhair, i. 265.
Gilla-Patraic, son of Gilla-na-nguissén, prior of Doirén, died, i. 447.
Gillasechlainn, son of Gillamochonna, slain, i. 37.
Gitley, the Sligo river, ii. 296, n. [2].
Giurnassaigh, the, i. 187.
Glaislinn-chluana (the *Glaislinn*, or "green pool," of Cluain), i. 367.
Glanfarne, in the co. Leitrim; *see* Clann-Fernmhaighe.
Glanmire, co. Cork; *see* Glenn-Maghair.
Glanworth, co. Cork; *see* Glennamhnach.
Glasfhian, the, slain, i. 233.
Glenn (*Glin*, co. Limerick), the Knight of the, ii. 251.

Glenn-Alláin, or Glenn-Dallán (*Glencar*, co. Leitrim), ii. 497; the crannóg of the lake of, ii. 331.
Glennamhnach (*Glanworth*, bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork), i. 135.
Glenn-buidhe (*Glenboy* bar. of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), ii. 371.
Glenn-Columbkill, co. Donegal, ii. 274, n. [1].
Glenn-Concadhain (*Glenconkeine*, co. Londonderry), ii. 257.
Glenn-éda (*Glenade*, in the north of the co. Leitrim), ii. 248.
Glenn-dá-dhuile (a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, co. Leitrim), i. 483.
Glenn-da-lacha, or Glenn-da-locha (*Glendalough*, co. Wicklow), burned, i. 21, 59, 65, 73; ii. 83; Maelcalainn, bishop of, i. 173; death of Tadhg Ua Lorcain in, i. 33.
Glenn-dubh, on the south side of Nephin Mountain, co. Mayo, ii. 451.
Glenn-Fathroim, bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo, i. 577.
Glenn-fhéile, co. Donegal, ii. 261.'
Glenn-fhinne (the valley of the river *Finn*, in the parish of Kilteevoge, co. Donegal), ii. 213, 241.
Glenn-Fleisce (the valley of the river *Flesk*, near Killarney, co. Kerry), ii. 251.
Glenn-Gaibhle (*Glengavlin*, bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan), ii. 71.
Glenn-Righe (*Glenree*, the valley of the Newry river), i. 103, 159.
Glenn-Maghair (*Glanmire*, near the city of Cork), i. 109, 121.
Glenn-Malura (*Glenmalure*), co. Wicklow, ii. 325; the defeat of, ii. 481.
Glen-na-Mochart, co. Mayo, i. 279.
Glenn-sheisg, the victory of, ii. 389.
Glenn-Suiligh (*Glenswilly*, co. Donegal), i. 61.
Glenn-Uissen (*Killeshin*, Queen's co.), burned, i. 43.
Glenns, the, co. Antrim; *see* Glinns.
Glinns, (co. Antrim), the, plundered, ii. 215, 217, 467.
Glinnsce (*Glinsk*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 271.
Gloucester, Earl of, i. 563.
Gluniarainn; Gillaciarain, son of, slain, i. 11.
Gnó-beg, co. Galway, i. 421; ii. 101, n.
Gnó-mor, co. Galway, i. 421.
Goblets, celebrated, i. 199.
Gocan; *see* Cogan, and Gogan.
Goffraidh (*Godfrey*), son of Raghnall, king of Dublin, died, i. 67.
Goffraidh Meranach, king of the Danes of Dublin, expelled, i. 81; died, i. 83.
Gogan (*Cogan* or *Goggin*), John, i. 321, 449; and *see* Cogan.
Goisdelbh, the sons of, i. 231; *see* MacGoisdelbh, or MacCostello.
Goisdelbha (*Costello* bar., co. Mayo), ii. 307.
Goisdelbhas (the Costellos, or MacCostellos), ii. 143; and *see* MacGoisdelbh.
Goll Garbraighe, king of Uladh (*i.e.* Eochaidh Ua hEochadha), slain, i. 97.
Gormley; *see* O'Gairmleghaigh.
Gort-na-tighedh, plundered, ii. 351.
Got, the king of Midhe, slain, i. 33; and *see* Guth.
Grace; *see* Cras.
Grain or Grayne, Captain, ii. 479, 513.
Graine (a river between the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh), ii. 163.
Grainsech (*Grange*, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 255; the castle of, ii. 371.
Grainsech-beg (*Grangebeg*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), ii. 365.
Grainsech-mor (*Grangemore*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 503.
Grainsech of Machaire-riabhach (*Grange*, bar. of Castlerea, co. Roscommon), ii. 485.
Grainsech-na-manach, *Grangemanagh*, co. Roscommon, ii. 519.
Granard, co. Longford, i. 471, 479, 569; erection of the castle of, i. 207.
Grange. For names beginning with Grange, *see* Grainsech.
Gransha, or Grange; *see* Derg-bruach.
Greenan-Ely; *see* Ailech.
Greencastle; *see* New Castle of Inis-Eoghain.
Gregory IX., pope, died, i. 353.
Gregory, son of Gilla-na-naingel, i. 255.
Greisiam, a Norman knight, i. 5.
Grencha, in Roscommon co., ii. 139.

Grenog (*Greenoge*, bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath), i. 103.
Grey, Lord Leonard, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 287, 305, 307, 319, 325.
Grian, a river which formed the southern boundary of the ancient territory of Hy-Many, ii. 303.
Griffin, the sons of, i. 285.
——, Grifud, or Gruffud; *see* Llewelyn, son of.
Grisine, a Fleming, i. 5, 11.
Gruġlach, the, slain, i. 559.
Guaire Aidhne, king of Connacht, i. 199; ii. 399.
Guér, Opecin, slain, i. 381.
—— Sinnott, killed, i. 383.
Guise, murder of the Duke of, ii. 489, 501.
Gunning; *see* O'Conaing.
Gurtin-na-spideoige, i. 649.
Guth, the (*i.e.* Maelsechlainn Guth, or the "stammerer"), i. 25; the daughter of, i. 49; and *see* Got.
Guths (a nickname for some members of the family of O'Melachlainn of Meath), i. 25.

H.

Hag's Castle, the; *see* Caislen-na-Caillighe.
Hakon Hakonson, king of Norway; *see* Ebhdhonn.
Hamill; *see* O'hAdhmaill.
Harant (*Harrington*), Captain, ii. 419, bis.
Harold Harefoot; *see* Aralt.
Hasculf, king of Dublin; *see* MacTorcaill (Axall).
Heapstown (*Carn-Oilltriallaigh*), co. Sligo, i. 7.
Heat, excessive, i. 399, 447.
Hebrides; *see* Innsi-Gall.
Helena, the Empress, ii. 189.
Hennessy; *see* O'hAenghusa.
Henry; *see* O'Henery.
Henry I., king of England, died, i. 135.
—— II., arrives in Ireland, i. 145; departs, i. 147; death of, i. 165, 183.
—— II., Emperor, i. 25.
—— III., king of England, i. 361, 369, 405, 407, 447, 453, 457.
—— III., king of France, ii. 501, 505.
—— IV., king of England, ii. 127.
Henry V., king of England, ii. 149.
—— VIII., king of England, ii. 213, 285, 343, 351.
Herbert, Edward, sheriff of the Breifne, ii. 503.
Herulb, a Dane, i. 11.
Hi, or Hi-Choluim-Cille (*Iona*), i. 151, 207, 393; abbots of, i. 65; death of the great priest of, i. 189; pilgrimages to, i. 179.
Hi-Fiachrach, or Hi-Fiachrach-Aidhne; situation and extent of, i. 7; and *see* Aidhne, and Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne.
Hi-Maine, or Hy-Many; *see* Ui-Maine.
Historians, ii. 337; and *see* Poets.
Hoan, *see* Eoin.
Hoey; *see* O'Hoey.
Holy Land, the, i. 467, 523.
Horseleap, co. Westmeath; *see* Ath-in-urchair.
Hughes; *see* O'hAedha.
Husè, Meiler, steward to the Earl of Cilldara, died, ii. 455.
Hy-Many; *see* Ui-Maine.

I.

Iaco, king of Britain, slain, i. 41.
Iacop, a Welshman, the son of, i. 61.
Iascagh (*Easky*, co. Sligo), ii. 493.
Ibhar (*Newry*), the marshal of, ii. 479.
Idrone, co. Carlow; *see* Ui-Drona.
Iffernagh, in Hy-Many, ii. 235.
Images, ii. 315-17.
Imhar, son of Aralt, king of the Foreigners, died, i. 51.
Imaire-Maighe-hAi (the "ridge of Magh-Ai," a place in the co. Roscommon), 403.
Imlech-Brochadha (*Emlagh*, bar. of Ballintober, co. Roscommon), i. 341.
Imlech-Fiaich, or Imlech-Beggan (now *Emlagh*, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath), i. 111.
Imlech-Ibhair (*Emly*, co. Tipperary), i. 117; burned, i. 55, 107; the community of, i. 35; death of Christian, bishop of, i. 393; death of Cairpre Ua Lighdha, herenagh of, i. 55.
Imlech-mór (*Emlaghmore*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 457.
Imlech-Urchadha, co. Roscommon, burned, i. 297.

Imokilly; *see* Ui-MacCaille, or Ui-mic-Caille.
Inbher-Alda (*Alnwick*, Northumberland), i. 81.
Inbher-Boinne (the mouth of the river *Boyne*), battle of, i. 35.
Inbher-Nis (*Inverness*), ii. 187, n. ?.
Indeirghe, son of Uradhan, visions manifested to, before the battle of Clontarf, i. 7–9.
Inis (*Inch*, an island in Lough Swilly), the castle of, ii. 168.
Inis-aenaigh (*Inisheany*, Westport bay, co. Mayo), i. 325, 327.
Inis-cain-Degha, or Inis-Cain-mic-Deghaidh (*Inishkeen*, bar. and co. of Louth), i. 23, 565.
Inis-Cathaigh; *see* Scattery Island.
Inis-Ceithlionn, or Inis-Sgéillend, q. v. (*Enniskillen*), ii. 331.
Inis-Clothrann (now *Quaker's Island*, in Loch-Ree), i. 187, 189, 261, 365.
Inis-cremha, an island in Loch-Corrib, i. 283.
Inis-Cua (*Inishcoe*, co. Mayo), ii. 39.
Inis-Cuan (or Ummeryfada, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford), i. 491.
Inis-Doighre (*Inishterry*, an island in the river of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 643; ii. 76, n.
Inis-Eoghain (*Inishowen*, co. Donegal), i. 87, 183, 565, 567; ii. 151, 221, 341; plundered by the English, i. 201; invaded by Aedh O'Neill, i. 241; destroyed by O'Donnell, i. 247; lords of, ii. 161, 259, 307. *See* Cenel-Eoghain of the Island.
Inis-Floinn, co. Roscommon, burned, ii. 413.
Inis-Fraich, on Loch-Gilè, co. Sligo, i. 867.
Inishcrone; *see* Esker-abhann.
Inishkeen, co. Louth; *see* Inis-Cain.
Inishterry; *see* Inis-Doighre.
Inis-Lachain, an island constructed by people from the Orkneys, i. 143.
Inis-medhoin (*Inishmaine*, in Lough-Mask), i. 267, 295, 299.
Inis-mic-David, burned, ii. 413.
Inis-mic-Duirn, co. Donegal, ii. 341.
Inis-mic-Neirin (or *Church Island*), in Loch-Cé, i. 307, 321; death of Gilla-Coimdedh O'Cullin, provost of, i. 333.
Inis-Mochta (*Inishmot*, co. Meath), i. 29.
Inis-Muiredhaigh, (*Inishmurray*, co. Sligo), ii. 517.
Inis-na-conaire (an island in the southern part of Loch-Allen, near Drumshanbo, co. Leitrim), i. 363.
Inis-na-lainne (an island off the coast of Carbury, co Sligo; *see* Chron. Scotorum, A.D. 1027), persons burnt in, i. 31.
Inis-rathain, in the bay of Westport, co. Mayo, i. 327.
Inis-na-dtorc, in Loch-Finnmhaighe, co. Leitrim, ii. 147, n.
Inis-Saimer (an island in the river Erne, at Ballyshannon), i. 199, 441.
Inis-Sgeillend, Inis-Sgeillionn, Inis-Sgeithlend, or Inis-Ceithlenn (*Enniskillen*, co. Fermanagh), ii. 207, 223, 231.
Inis-Tuathfrais, an island off the coast of Carbury, co. Sligo, i. 381.
Inis-Ui-Finntain, the English driven out of, i. 187.
Innocent III., pope, i. 253, 255.
—— IV., pope, died, i. 407.
Innsi-achaidh-in-chairthe (the "island of the pillar-stone field," or *Aghnecarte*, par. of Ardcarne, co. Roscommon), ii. 451.
Innsi-Gall (the *Hebrides*), i. 5, 85, 265; ii. 33; piratical expeditions from, i. 235, 427; kings of, i. 459, 595.
Innsi-Modh (the islands in Clew Bay, co. Mayo), i. 327, 381.
Innsi-hOrc (the *Orkneys*), i. 143, 145, 445.
Insi-na-suarach, ii. 349.
Inverness; *see* Inbher-Nis.
Iorchan (in the bar. of Boyle (?), co. Roscommon), ii. 365.
Ireland; *see* Eriu.
Irrus (*Erris*, co. Mayo), i. 357, 473: ii. 489.
Isabella, mother of Henry III., i. 317.
Iveagh, co. Down; *see* Ui-Echach, and Ui-Echach-Uladh.
Iveagh of Munster; *see* Ui-Echach-Mumhan.

J.

James IV., king of Scotland, ii. 215, 217, 327.
Jennings; *see* Mac Seoinin.
Jerusalem, i. 235, 271, 385, 405.

John, King, arrives in Ireland, i. 171; leaves Ireland, i. 171; comes to Ireland the second time, i. 241; garrisons Carrickfergus, i. 243; leaves Ireland, i. 243; deposition and death of, i. 255.
—— bishop of Clonfert, i. 455, 457.
—— bishop of Elphin, i. 367, 371; *see* also O'hUghroin.
—— Don, of Austria, ii. 431.
—— *Le Devé*; *see* Eoin.
—— II., king of France, ii. 18.
—— son of the foreign priest, killed, i. 383.
John-na-tuaithe, Thomas, son of, ii. 101.
John, St., the festival of, i. 83.
Jordan, the river, pilgrimages to, i. 271, 309, 391.
—— de Exeter; *see* De Exeter.
—— son of Thomas-na-Capall; *see* Mac-Jordan.
Joyce, Dr. P. W. quoted, i. 198, n. [2]; 467, n.

K.

Kanturk; *see* Cenn-tuirc.
Kavanagh; *see* MacMurchadha, and Caemhanachs.
Keadew, co. Roscommon, i. 516, n. [2].
Keenaght, co. Londonderry; *see* Cianacht.
Kells (*Cenannus*), burned, i. 17; and *see* Cenannus.
Kent; *see* Cint.
Keogh's country, co. Roscommon, ii. 97, n. [6].
Kerne, ii. 467.
Kerry; *see* Ciarraighe, and Ciarraighe-Luachra.
Keshcorran, co. Sligo; *see* Ceis-Corainn.
Kevin, St.; *see* Caeimhghen.
Kilbannon, co. Galway, i. 360, n. [5].
Kilbarran, co. Clare; *see* Coill-Berrain.
Kilbarron, co. Donegal; *see* Cill-Barrfhinne.
Kilbeggan; *see* Cill-Becain.
Kilbegnet, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Begnad.
Kilbixy, co. Westmeath; *see* Cill-Bicsighe.
Kilcolgan, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Colgan.
Kilcolman, co. Mayo; *see* Cill-Colmain, or Cill-Calmain.
Kilconnell, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Conaill.
Kilcreevy, co. Armagh; *see* Craebh-Caille.
Kildare, burned, i. 19, 21; and *see* Cill-dara.
Kilfaughna, county Roscommon; *see* Coill-Feachtna.
Kilfenora; Conghalach O'Lochlainn, bishop of, i. 523.
Kilkelly, co. Mayo; *see* Cill-Cellaigh.
Kilkenny, west, co. Westmeath; *see* Cill-Cainnigh.
Killare, co. Westmeath; *see* Cill-Fair.
Kilcrea, co. Cork; *see* Cill-Cré.
Kilcreevanty, county of, Galway; *see* Cill-Craebhnat.
Kilcrone, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Crúain.
Kilcumreragh; *see* Cill-Cruimther-Fiachrach.
Kilglass, co. Sligo; *see* Cill-glas.
Killadoon, co. Sligo; *see* Cill-Duibhdhuin.
Killala (*Cill-Alaidh*), co. Mayo.
Bishops of:—
Donat O'Becdha, i. 237.
William O'Dubhda, ii. 7.
John O'Laidigh, i. 403.
Aenghus O'Maelaghmhair, i. 319.
Gilla-Ceallaigh O'Ruaidhin, i. 401.
See also Cill-Alaidh.
Killaloe; *see* Cill-Dalua.
Killaraght; Cill-Athrachta.
Killarga, co. Leitrim; *see* Cill-Forga.
Killeigh, King's co.; *see* Cill-achaidh.
Killerry, co. Sligo; *see* Cill-airidh.
Killeshin, Queen's co.; *see* Glenn-Uissen.
Killian, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Liathain.
Killinvoy, county Roscommon; *see* Cill-Finnbhuidhe.
Killoscobe, co. Galway; *see* Cill-O'Scoba.
Killultagh, co. Down; *see* Coill-Ulltagh.
Killumod, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-Lommad
Killybegs, co. Donegal; *see* Cella-bega.
Killymard, co. Donegal; *see* Cill-O'Tonair.
Kilmacallen; *see* Cill-mic-Callain.
Kilmacduagh; Conchobhar O'Muiredhaigh, bishop of, i. 381; and *see* under Cill-Mic-Duach.
Kilmacrenan; *see* Cill-mic-Nenain.
Kilmactranny; *see* Cill-mic-Trena.
Kilmallock; *see* Cill-Mochellog.
Kilmore, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-na-Sinna; and also Coillidh-mor.

Kilmore, King's co.; *see* Coill-na-gcrann.
Kilmore (*diocese*).
Bishops of:—
Thomas MacBradaigh, ii. 213.
Conchobhar MacConsnamha, ii. 11.
Conghalach MacIdhneoil, i. 395.
Flann O'Connachtaigh, i. 307.
John O'Raighilligh, ii. 77.
Richard O'Raighilligh, ii. 143.
Simon O'Ruairc, i. 493.
See under Ui-Briuin.
Kilnanawse, co. Longford; *see* Coill-na-namna.
Kilnamanagh; *see* Cill-na-manach.
Kilpatrick; *see* Brown of Cill-Patraic.
Kilrodan, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-Rodan.
Kilroot, co. Antrim; *see* Cill-ruadh.
Kilross, co. Sligo; *see* Cill-Frais.
Kilsandle, co. Antrim; *see* Cill-Santail.
Kilshesnan, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-Seiscnen.
Kilteashin, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-tSheisin.
Kiltultoge, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-Toltog.
Kincora, co. Clare; *see* Cenn-Coraidh.
Kinelea; *see* Cenel-Fiacha.
King, Sir John, died, ii. 519.
Kinsale, co. Cork; *see* Cenn-saile.
Kirby; *see* O' Ciarmhaic.
Knockavoe, co. Tyrone; *see* Cnoc-an-Bhobha.
Knockadangan, co. Roscommon; *see* Cnoc-an-daingin.
Knockdoe, co. Galway; *see* Cnoc-tuagh.
Knocklane, co. Sligo; *see* Cnoc-Laighén.
Knockmoy, co. Galway; *see* Cnoc-Muaidhe.
Knocknacarrow; *see* Cnoc-na-carad.
Knocknashee, co. Roscommon; *see* Cnoc-na-sithe.
Knockvicar; *see* Cnoc-in-bicaire.

L.

Lachtnan, comarb of Inis-cain-Degha, died, i. 23.
Ladhmann, son of Domhnall, king of Alba, slain, i. 107.
Laech-Liathmhaine, ii. 399.
Laeghaire, in Munster; *see* Cenel-Laeghaire.
——, or Ui-Laeghaire, a territory in Meath, comprising the district around Trim, i. 19, 35.
Lagan, bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, ii. 509.
Lagenians, or men of Leinster, i. 103, 107, 133, 135, 141; a slaughter of, i. 67; defeat Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, king of Tara, i. 75; furnish pledges to Turlough O'Conor, i. 119; hostings by, i. 139. *See* "Laighen, men of."
Laighen (or *Leinster*), i. 211, 265, 319; plundered and wasted, i. 15, 125, 141, 385; the foreigners (English) of, i. 191, 281, 283, 285, 321, 387; ii. 45, 85, 211; hostings into, i. 107; ii. 125; taken possession of by King John, i. 171; great scarcity in, i. 105; the hostages of, taken by O'Conor, i. 111; by O'Brien, i. 129; by Henry II., i. 145; the men of, i. 3, 17, 27, 91, 123, 455; ii. 203 (and *see* Lagenians); ollave of, ii. 463; William Marshall, Earl of, i. 527; royal heirs of, i. 57, 61, 133, 135; ii. 23, 41.
Kings of:—
Braen, son of Maelmordha, i. 19, 51.
Donncuan, i. 17.
Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, i. 13.
Maelmordha, i. 3, 11.
Ughaire, son of Dunlaing, i. 21, 25.
Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, i. 39.
Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, i. 43.
Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, i. 65.
Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, i. 77.
Diarmaid, son of Enna, i. 85.
Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, i. 67.
Domhnall, grandson of Faelan, i. 123.
Donnchad Mac Gilla-Patraic, i. 35, 41.
Art MacMurchadha, ii. 23, 85.
Art, son of Art MacMurchadha, ii. 97, 147.
Diarmaid MacMurchadha, i. 141, 143 145.
Domhnall Riabhach MacMurchadha, i. 593; ii. 177.

Laighen (Kings of)—*cont.*
Donnchadh Caemhanach MacMurchadha, ii. 51, 149.
Enna MacMurchadha, i. 115.
Muirchertach MacMurchadha, i. 489.
Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, i. 121, 123.
—— the West of, i. 37.
Laighis, or Laighis-O'Mordha (*Leix*, or O'More's Leix, in the Queen's co.), ii. 219: kings of, i. 29; ii. 11, 83, 109, 169; royal heir of, ii. 55.
Laighleis (*Lawless*), Robin, i. 381; died, i. 435; the son of, i. 469.
—— William, slain, i. 585.
Lancaster, Thomas, Duke of, son to King Henry IV., ii. 93; arrives in Ireland, ii. 125; leaves Ireland, ii. 127.
Lá-na-mbruach-ndubh, ii. 127.
Lane; *see* Leighinn.
Lanesborough, i. 223, n. [g].
Lann (*Lynn*, co. Westmeath), i. 115.
Lann-Eala (*Lynally*, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.), ii. 283.
Lann-leire; *see* Dunleer.
Larne; *see* Latharna.
Lateran, council at, i. 255.
Lathach-Brendruma (the pool of *Brendrum*, in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 425.
Lathach-caech-tuaithbhil, near Athlone, co. Roscommon, i. 293.
Lathach-Cille-Braoin, near Rockingham, Boyle, co. Roscommon, i. 347.
Latharna (*Larne*, co. Antrim), invaded by Aedh O'Neill, i. 205.
Lawless; *see* Laighleis.
Leap Castle, in the King's county; *see* Léim-Ui-Bhanáin.
Lecain, the battle of, i. 109.
Lecale, co. Down; *see* Leth-Cathail, and Tricha-céd-na-soillse.
Lec-Damhaighe, a place in the co. Roscommon, not identified, i. 239.
Lec-derg (co. Leitrim), the castle of, i. 375.
Lec-Eesa-dara (the flag-stone of Es-dara—q. v.—or Ballysadare, co. Sligo), i. 493, 543.
Lec-magh, in Magh-Luirg (*Legvoy*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 613.
Legates, papal, i. 223, 227, 263.
Lehinch, co. Clare; *see* Leth-innse.
—— in the King's co., ii. 94, n. [s].
Leicester, Earl of, ii. 477, 487.
Leighinn (*Lane*), Master, ii. 479.
Leighlin, co. Carlow; *see* Leithghlinn.
Leim-na-girra, co. Roscommon, the castle of, ii. 357.
Leim-Neill ("Niall's leap"), co. Tyrone, i. 179.
Léim-Ui-Bhanáin (*Leap Castle*, bar. of Ballybrit, King's co.), ii. 225.
Leinster, and Leinstermen; *see* under Laighen.
Leis, Eda; *see* De Lacy.
Leithbhir, co. Donegal; *see* Liffer.
Leithghlinn, or Leithglinn-in-droichid (*Leighlin*, co. Carlow), i. 17; ii. 479; burned, i. 57; the herenagh of, killed, i. 47; Maurice Cavanagh, archdeacon of, ii. 251, n. [s].
Bishops of:—
Maurice O'Doran, ii. 251.
Cleirchen O'Muineóc, i. 49.
Leithrenna, a tribe name, i. 41.
Leitir, or Leitir-Mic-Philip, a district in the bar. of Corann, co. Sligo, ii. 425.
Leix, Queen's co.; *see* Laighis.
Lemhain, Leven, or Lennox, the Great Steward of, i. 255.
Lennox; *see* Lemhain.
Leobhelin; *see* Llewelyn.
Leogan, son of Laighnen, king of Luighne, in Meath, slain, i. 63.
Leonard, Lord; *see* under "Grey, Lord Leonard."
Lergan, co. Cavan, ii. 435.
Leth-Cathail (*Lecale*, co. Down), i. 479, n. [c].
Leth-Chuinn ("Conn's half," *i.e.* the northern half of Ireland), invaded by Turlough O'Brien, i. 67, 69; the people of, ii. 203.
Lethderg, a man's name, i. 21.
Leth-innse (*Lehinch*, bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare), ii. 171.
—— (*Lehinch*, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), ii. 143.
—— of Magh-hElli, ii. 95, and n. [g], p. 94.
Leth-Modha, Leth-Mogha, or Leth-Modha-Nuadhadh ("Modh's half," or the southern half of Ireland), i. 69, 139; ii. 291; the

Leth-Modha—*cont.*
people of, i. 108; invade the North, i. 83, 85, 87; defeat O'Ruairc, i. 73; defeated, i. 91; the nobles of, i. 101.
Lethrath (*Lara*, or *Abbeylara*, co. Longford), ii. 11, 83; the monastery of, ii. 113.
Lethrus (*Larass*? bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 435.
Letir-Luighne (a district in the bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo), i. 577.
Lewellyn, son of Griffin, Prince of Wales, i. 447.
Lewes, in England, the battle of, i. 447.
Lewis IX., king of France, died, i. 467.
—— son of the king of France, i. 255.
Leyny, co. Sligo; *see* Luighne.
Liagan, a fabulous personage, ii. 297.
Liath-druim, or Liatruim (*Leitrim*, co. Leitrim), ii. 513; the castle of, ii. 271, 321; taken by the English, ii. 423.
Liath-truim (*Leitrim*, bar. of Ballintober South, co. Roscommon), ii. 493.
Liffer, or Lithbher (*Lifford*, co. Donegal), the castle of, ii. 261, 345; demolished ii. 441.
Lightning, excessive, i. 53, 545, 607.
Limerick (*Luimnech*), the English of, i. 209; death of Miles, bishop of, i. 525–7; and *see* Luimnech.
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, comes to Ireland, ii. 21; leaves Ireland, ii. 31.
Lis-Aedhain, par. of Tibohine, co. Roscommon, ii. 281, 361.
Lis-Airglinn, in Ossory, a mermaid caught at, i. 111.
Lis-an-coirce (*Lissacurkia*, par. of Tibohine, co. Roscommon), ii. 511.
Lis-ard-abhla (*Lissardowlan*, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford), the castle of, ii. 55.
Lis-ballghaile, ii. 375.
Lisbon, ii. 437–9, 499.
Lis-dá-lon, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, burned, ii. 371.
Lis-Ferbain, or Lis-Gerbain, ii. 168, n. [4].
Lis-gabhail (*Lisgool*, co. Fermanagh), burned, ii. 21, 47.
Lis-Leirtholle, in the co. Roscommon, i. 469
Lis-mór, or Lis-mór-Mochuda (*Lismore*, co. Waterford, i. 115, 127, 137; burned, i. 107, 139; the stone church of, i. 49; bishops of, i. 175, 403.
Lis-Selbhaigh (*Lissalway*, parish of Baslick, bar. of Ballintober, co. Roscommon), i. 633.
Lions-sur-Rhona (*Lyons*, France), i. 371.
Llewellyn, king of Britain, slain, i. 25; the son of, k. of B., slain, i. 61.
Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, i. 477.
Loch-Ailinne (*Lough Allen*, co. Leitrim), i. 119, 363, 419; ii. 273, 405.
Loch-Ainninn (now *Loch-Ennell*, or Belvidere Lake), co. Westmeath, i, 23.
Loch-Airinn (*Lough-Rinn*, or *Rinn-Loch*), bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim, i. 647.
Loch-an-Scuir (*Loughscur*, bar. and co. of Leitrim), i. 649; ii. 71, 433.
Loch-an-trein, co. Leitrim, i. 415.
Loch-Arbhech, or Loch-Fharbhach (*Lough-Arrow*, between the cos. of Roscommon and Sligo), i. 51; ii. 83.
Loch-Betha, Loch-Bethach, or Loch-Bethadh (*Lough Veagh*, co. Donegal), ii. 245; the crannog of, ii. 323, 325.
Loch-Cairgin (*Cargin's Lough*, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon, i. 79.
Loch-Carman, or Loch-Garman (*Wexford*), i. 125, 257; the Foreigners (Danes) of, i. 77; David, bishop of, i. 241; the county of, ii. 97.
Loch-Carra, co. Mayo; *see* Finn-loch of Cera.
Loch-Cé (*Lough Key*, co. Roscommon), i. 131, 321, 345, 351, 393, 395, 397; plundered, i. 387; ii. 421; the monastery of Trinity Island in, i. 309, 331, 361, 645; ii. 205, 401; abbots of, i. 467, 505 (and *see* under Trinity Island); the Rock of (*i.e.* MacDermot's castle), i. 236, n. [3], 577; ii. 61, 81, 97, 101, 313, 327; burnt, i. 167, 177; attacked and taken by the English, i. 329; recaptured from them, i. 331; demolished, i. 599; *see* Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, and also Rock of Loch Cé.
Loch-Cime, pron. *Lough Kimmay* (*Lough Hacket*, co. Galway), i. 63.
Loch-Crichán (near Aghagower, barony of Carra, co. Mayo), i. 301.

Loch-Cuan (*Strangford Lough*), ii. 285.
Loch-Cuile, co. Longford, i. 309.
Loch-Dergan, the castle of (now *Castle-dergan*, near Collooney, co. Sligo), ii. 225.
Loch-Doire; *see* Inis-Daighre.
Loch-Drochait ("lake of the bridge"); *see* Cenel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait.
Loch-Ennell; *see* Loch-Ainninn.
Loch-Erne, i. 635; ii. 223, 331; for kings of, *see* under Feara-Manach.
Loch-Fharbhach; *see* Loch-Arbhech.
Loch-Finnmhuighe (*Garadice Lake*, co. Leitrim), i. 423; ii. 63, 147.
Loch-Gair (*Loughgur*, co. Limerick), ii. 223.
Loch-Gamhna, co. Longford, ii. 59.
Loch-Gara; *see* Loch-Techet.
Loch-Garman (*Wexford*); *see* Loch-Carman.
Loch-Gilè, co. Sligo, ii. 381.
Loch-Labain (parish of Tibohine, co. Roscommon), ii. 113, 445.
Lochlainn, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 25.
Lochlann (*Scandinavia*), Maghnus, king of, i. 89, 93.
Loch-Laodhachain, i. 266, n. a.
Loch-Lein, near Killarney, co. Kerry, i. 445.
Loch-Leisi, the crannog of, i. 373.
Lochlonnachs; Fair (*i.e.* Norwagians), i. 5; Black (Danes), i. 5.
Loch-Luatha, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, co. Westmeath, i. 449.
Loch-Mesca (*Lough-Mask*), i. 627; the castle of, i. 449; and *see* Baile-Locha-Mesca.
Loch-mic-Airedhaigh, or Loch-mic-Oiredhaigh (*rectè* Loch-mic-Feradhaigh), a lake in the co. Sligo, i. 279.
Loch-mic-Nén, on the borders of the cos. of Cavan and Fermanagh, i. 239.
Loch-na-cuanfadha, ("the lake of the long harbours"), ii. 353.
Loch-na-cula, co. Leitrim, ii. 465.
Loch-na-fidhnach, in Corann, co. Sligo, ii. 489.
Loch-na-nairne (*Mannin Lough*, co. Mayo), i. 245.
Loch-na-Suilidhe (*Lough Swilly*), ii. 395.
Loch-Neill, in Magh-Aei, co. Roscommon, i. 15.
Loch-Nen (now *Loch-na-nen*), near the town of Roscommon, i. 273.
Loch-Oirbsen (Lough Corrib, co. Galway), i. 291, 298, n. [s], 421.
Loch-Ri, Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Righ (*Lough Ree*), i. 183, 221, 405, 471; ii. 475.
Loch-Roda, co. Leitrim, ii. 449.
Loch-Ruidhe, a lake in Ulster, i. 143.
Loch-Sailech (bar. of Dunboyne, co. Meath), i. 115.
Loch-Seimhdidhe (*Lough Sewdy*, co. Westmeath), i. 129.
Loch-Suidhe-Odhrain (the lake of "*Suidhe-Odhrain*," or "*Seeoran*," in the barony of Clankee, co. Cavan), i. 53.
Loch-Techet (now *Loch-Gara*, co. Sligo), i. 421, 494, n. [1], 621; ii. 77, 349.
Loch-Uachtair, in the co. Cavan, i. 307; ii. 43; the monastery of Trinity Island in, i. 345, 395, 397; ii. 401.
Loch-Uaithne, i. 26, n. [e], 27.
Loghbhais (Louis), one of MacMaurice's people, i. 359.
Longhargan, son of Donncuan, i. 47.
Longinus, ii. 189.
Lothar, Jarl of Innsi-hOrc, i. 5, 11.
Lothra (*Lorrha*, co. Tipperary), i. 15.
Lough: for names of places beginning with this word, *see* those beginning with Loch.
Loughan; *see* O'Leochain.
Lough-Hacket, co. Galway; *see* Loch-Cime.
Loughrea; *see* Baile-Locha-Riach.
Lough-Rinn, co. Leitrim; *see* Luachrus.
Loughross, co. Donegal; *see* Luachrus.
Louis VIII., king of France, died, i. 295.
Louis X., king of France, i. 561; *see* Lewis.
Louth (*Lugh-mhagh*), Sir John Mac-Feorais, Earl of, i. 609. *See* Lughmhagh.
Louth, Lord, killed, ii. 421.
Luachrus (*Loughross*, bar. of Banagh, co. Donegal), ii. 209, 321.
Lughbhurtan (*Lufertaun*, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo), i. 329.
Lugh (or Lughaidh) Lamhfada, ii. 37, 297.
Lughmhagh (the co. of *Louth*), wasted by Saxons, i. 153. *See* Louth.
—— (*Louth*, co. Louth), i. 565; a chapter of the canons of Ireland at, i. 537.

Luighne, or Tuath-Luigne (now the bar. of *Lune*, co. Meath), kings of, i. 19, 63, 227.
——, or Luighne-Connacht (*Leyny*, O'Hara's country, co. Sligo), i. 61, 277, 279, 301, 439, 491, 521, 575; plundered and wasted, i. 409, 507, 629; ii. 309, 417; the English of, i. 543; the people of, ii. 27; kings or chiefs of (all of the family of O'hEghra, or O'Hara), i. 25, 57, 227, 243, 247, 273, 309, 317, 347, 395, 449, 453, 507, 511, 587; ii. 17, 71, 141; royal heirs of, i. 527; ii. 79, 133; Gormlaith, queen of, i. 605-7. For bishops of, *see* under Achadh-Conaire.
Luighne-Buidhe (*O'Hara Buidhe's* country, co. Sligo), ii. 463.
Luighne-Riabhach (*O'Hara Reagh's* country), ii. 463.
Luimne, a Danish leader, slain, i. 11.
Luimnech (*Limerick*), i. 107, 231; ii. 211; burned, i. 77, 97, 117, 213; ii. 43; the Foreigners (English) of, i. 195, 211; expelled from, i. 153; visited by Perrott, ii. 461; the county of, ii. 209.
Lulach, son of Gillacomghain, chief king of Alba, slain, i. 55.
—— Aenghus, grandson of, i. 129.
Lune, co. Meath; *see* Luighne.
Lung-Airtigh-uchtleathain (the river *Lung*, co. Roscommon), ii. 365.
Lurg (bar. of *Lurg*, co. Fermanagh), ii. 325; plundered, ii. 41, 93; the men of, i. 91; (and *see* Feara-Luirg); given to Maguire, ii. 341; kings of, i. 41, 73, 489.
Lurgan of Fernmhagh (*Lurgan*, in the bar. of Farney, co. Monaghan), ii. 139.
Lusca (*Lusk*, co. Dublin), burned, i. 65, 77, 133.
Lynally, King's county; *see* Lann-Eala.
Lynch; *see* O'Loingsigh.
Lynch, John, bishop of Elphin, ii. 459, 485.
Lyons, in France; *see* Liuns.

M.

MacAedha, or MacHugh, Malachi, bishop of Elphin, i. 551; Archbishop of Tuam, i. 561.
—— John, of Mointech, killed, ii. 457.
Mac Aedhagain (*MacEgan*), Aedh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 21.
—— Baethghalach, (or *Boetius*), slain, i. 389.
—— Baethghalach, brehon, died, ii. 87.
—— Brian, chief brehon of Breifné, died, ii. 73.
—— Cosnamhach, son of Ferghal, son of Aedh Dubh, professor of law, died ii. 269.
—— Domhnall, son of Baethghalach, died, ii. 483.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Domhnall, of Ormond, an eminent professor, ii. 269.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, professor of law, slain, i. 547.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, a brehon, died, ii. 87.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, ollave-brehon, died, ii. 95.
—— John, O'Conchobhar's brehon, slain, i. 587.
—— John Oifistel (*i.e.* "John the Official"), slain, ii. 73.
—— John, son of Conchobhair, died, i. 185.
—— Maelisa Donn, taken prisoner with his son, i. 599; died, i. 615.
—— Maelisa Ruadh, an eminent brehon, died, i. 593.
—— Maghnus, son of Baethghalach, prior of Sligech, died, ii. 139.
—— Muirchertach, ollave-brehon, died, ii. 131.
—— Oirechtach, slain, i. 473.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, died, i. 607.
—— Tadhg, ollave in Fenechas, died, ii. 463.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 13.
MacAedhagain, the people of, i. 291.
MacAenghusa, or MagAenghusa (*M'Guinness*, *Magennis*, or *Guinness*, without the Mac), Aedh (Hugh), killed, i. 149.
—— Aedh, ii. 125.
—— Brian, killed, ii. 421.
—— Brian, son of Muirchertach, ii. 191.
—— Cathbharr, ii. 91.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Art, died, ii. 233.
—— Edmond Buidhe, son of Aedh, son of Art, ii. 235.
—— Felim-an-enigh, son of Aedh, son of Art, ii. 233, 235.

MacAenghusa—*cont.*
—— Ferdorcha, son of Domhnall Og, chief of Ui-Echach, ii. 463.
—— Muirchertach, put to death, ii. 319.
—— Muirchertach Og, slain, ii. 85.
—— Muirchertach Riaganach, slain, ii. 5.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Art, slain, ii. 91.
—— the Prior, ii. 229.
—— the territory of, ii. 159.
—— the ollave of, ii. 53.
MacAibhilin, or M'Quillan; *see* MacUibhilin.
MacAilin, or MacCailin, (*MacCallum*, or *Campbell*), of Alba, ii 451.
—— Cailin, son of Gilla-espuig, died, ii. 269.
—— Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh Cam, the sons of, ii. 393.
—— Gilla-espuig, son of Dubhgall, the sons of, ii. 393.
—— Gilla-espuig, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh Cam, slain, ii. 475.
—— [Earl of Argyle], slain, ii. 217.
—— the Knight, ii. 243.
—— Toirdhelbhach (or Turlough) Dubh, ii. 271.
MacAirechtaigh, or MacOirechtaigh (*Magerachty*, or *Geraghty*), Amhlaibh, the grandson of, i. 287.
—— Benedict, the airchinnech of Achadh-Fabhair, killed, i. 375.
—— David, archbishop of Armagh, died, 1,346.
—— Diarmaid, comarb of Achadh-Fabhair, i. 265.
—— Donn, i. 272, n. [1]; 275, 277.
—— Donncatha, son of Donn Og, i. 437; blinded, i. 453.
—— Donn Og, i. 411.
—— Donn Og, son of Donncathaigh, i. 277, 279, 288, 297, 301; slain, i. 303.
—— Flann, i. 411, 413.
—— Gillamuire, slain, i. 57.
—— Henry, bishop of Connor, [*recte* Derry], died, i. 519.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Tomaltach, killed, i. 495.
—— Maelechlainn, chief of Muinter-Raduibh, died, i. 653.
MacAirechtaigh—*cont.*
—— Maelechlainn, chief of Muinter-Raduibh, died, ii. 107.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 435.
—— Maghnus, died, i. 541.
—— Maghnus, dux of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died, i. 459.
—— Muirchertach Donn, died, ii. 25.
—— Sitric, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died, i. 355.
—— Tomaltach, chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. 437, 475; slain, i. 483.
—— others of the name, i. 213, 515; ii. 59.
MacAirten (*MacArtan*, or *MacCairten*, q. v., or *Carton*), Domhnall, died, i. 359.
—— Echmhilidh, slain, i. 463.
—— Thomas, king of Ui-Echach-Uladh, hanged, i. 651–3. *See* MacArtan.
MacAithne, Mathghamhain, killed, i. 249.
MacAmhalghaidh, or MagAmhalghaidh (*Magawley*), Amhlaibh, chief of Calraidhe, died, ii. 125.
—— —— ii. 257.
MacAmhlaibh (*MacAuliffe*), ii. 289.
Mac-an-Abaid, or Mac-ind-Abaid (*MacNab*), Domhnall, son of Maelisa died, i. 185.
—— Eochaidh, i. 41.
—— Tighernan, died, i. 233.
Mac-an-Bhaird, or Mac-in-Bhaird (*Mac-A-Ward*, or *Ward*), Aedh, died, ii. 193.
—— Aedh, slain, ii. 239.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Ferghal, a poet; died, ii. 333.
—— Cormac, son of Ferghal, a poet; died, ii. 285.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 393.
—— Gillapatraic, son of Adam, died, ii. 277.
—— Godfrey, died, ii. 177–9.
—— Maurice, son of Laisech, of Cúil-an-úrtain, died, ii. 477.
—— Nuadha, died, ii. 187.
—— Una, daughter of, died, ii. 275.
Mac-an-Crosain, Henry, bishop of Raphoe, died, i. 597.
Mac-an-Crottaigh, Gilla-Isa, slain, i. 417.
Mac-an-decanaigh (*MacDigany or Deane*), Brian Caech, son of Domhnall, ii. 261.

Mac-an-fhiledh, or Mac-in-fhiledh (*M'Anealy*), Cathal, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 511.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 312, n.[2], 328, n.[2], 332, n.[2].
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Jeffrey, ii. 459.
—— John Ruadh, killed, ii. 445.
Mac-an-Liathanaigh (or O'Conor), Cathal, abbot, and bishop-elect of Elphin, died, i. 645.
—— Gilla-Isa (or Gilla-Isa, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair), bishop of Elphin, died, i. 517.
Mac-an-mhilidh, or Mac-in-mhilidh (*M'Evilly*, or *Staunton*), the sons of, i. 571; ii. 93.
—— the brother of, i. 623.
Mac-an-Ultaigh (*MacNulty*), Aenghus, died, ii. 189.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 489.
MacArtan (*MacCartan* or *Carton*), chief of Cenel-Faghartaigh, slain, ii. 51.
—— Chief of Cenel-Foghartaigh, died, ii. 273.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 185.
—— Dubhrailbhe, slain, i. 129.
—— Gilla-Ternain, ii. 51. *See* Mac Airten.
MacAuliffe; *see* MacAmhlaibh.
MacBethad (*Macbeth*), son of Finnlaech, chief king of Alba, slain, i. 55.
MacBethaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and Eriu, died, i. 43.
—— son of Muiredhach Claen, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, slain, i. 13.
MacBirrthagra, Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall, professor of law, died, ii. 269.
—— James, son of Ruaidhri, a poet, died, ii. 269.
MacBradaigh (*MacBrady* or *Brady*), Donnchadh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died, i. 653.
—— Donnchadh, lord of Cuil-Brighdin, died, ii. 141.
—— Thomas, son of Andrew, bishop of the two Breifnes [*i.e.* Kilmore diocese], died, ii. 213.
—— Tighernan, slain, i. 415.
MacBranain, or MacBranan, Branan, slain, i. 187.
—— Brian, son of William, slain, ii. 71.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Corca-Achlann, died, i. 619.
MacBranain—*Cont.*
—— Conchobhar, chief of Corca-Achlann, killed, i. 437.
—— Conchobhar, heir of Corca-Achlann, slain, i. 607.
—— Conchobhar, son of John, ii. 97, 139.
—— Conchobhar, the sons of, ii. 139.
—— Conn, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 139.
—— Conn, chief of Corca-Achlann, slain, i. 513.
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, slain, ii. 95.
—— Diarmaid Losc, chief of Corca-Achlann, died, ii. 55.
—— Echmarcach, king of Corca-Achlann, slain, i. 273, 279.
—— Echmarcach, chief of Corca-Achlann, died, i. 597.
—— Echmarcach, sons of, ii. 257.
—— the Finnanach, slain, i. 389.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, i. 563.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, i. 595.
—— Maine, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 139.
—— Raghnall, chief of Corca-Achlann, died, i. 421.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Conn, ii. 257.
—— Tadhg, son of William, son of Conchobhar, chief of Corca-Achlann, died, ii. 133.
—— Tadhg, the descendants of, ii. 257, 265.
—— Tomaltach, chief of Corca-Achlann, slain, i. 513.
—— William, the wife of, ii. 77.
—— William Finn, son of Conn, slain, ii. 139.
MacBranans, ii. 9, 355.
MacBriain, Maelsechlainn, bishop of Elphin, i. 519; died, i. 527.
MacBriain of Ui-Cuanach (*Coonagh*, co. Limerick), Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 75.
MacBuatan, son of Brec, slain, i. 49.
MacBuidhechain, Donnchadh, slain, i. 535.
—— Flaithbhertach, slain, i. 489.
MacBuilichan, the Gilla-dubh, died, ii. 21.
MacBuirche, or MacBurci, leaders of Gallowglasses, i. 533, 649.
MacCaba (*MacCabe*), Aedh, slain, ii. 19.
—— Alexander, the sons of, ii. 349.
—— Cormac, son of Gilla-Christ, ii. 159.

MacCaba (*MacCabe*)—*cont.*
—— John, son of Alexander, killed, ii. 349.
—— Lochlainn Colach, ii. 101, 115.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Alexander, killed, ii. 349.
—— Mathghamhain, killed, ii. 481.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Gilla-Christ, son of Flaithbhertach, ii. 105.
—— Mor, daughter of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 263.
MacCaba, ii. 221; *see* Clann-Caba.
MacCahill; *see* MacCathail.
MacCailin, or Campbell; *see* MacAilin.
MacCairten; *see* MacAirten.
MacCallum; *see* MacAilin.
MacCana (*MacCann*), Aedh Beg, i. 141.
—— Donnsleibhe, slain, i. 433.
—— Echmilidh, died, i. 181.
MacCarghamhna (*MacCarron*), Alice, daughter of, i. 457.
—— Amhlaibh, i. 189.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 175.
—— Gilla-Croichefraich, i. 189; died i. 255.
—— two sons of, i. 185.
—— the sons of, i. 407.
MacCarmaic, Diarmaid, slain, ii. 73.
—— Imhar, killed, i. 251.
—— John, priest of Tempul-Eoin, died, ii. 457.
—— Maelechlainn, died, i. 615.
—— Menma, bishop of Rathboth (Raphoe), died, ii. 225. *See* MacCormaic.
MacCarroll; *see* MacCerbhaill.
MacCarron; *see* MacCarghamhna.
MacCartan; *see* MacArtan.
MacCarthaigh (*MacCarthy*), ii. 109.
—— Aithchleirech, king of Desmond, i. 439.
—— Caech-na-mocherghi, son of Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, ii. 137.
—— Cathal Odhar, the son of, i. 187.
—— Cormac, ii. 177.
—— Cormac, invades Connacht, i. 135.
—— Cormac, king of Desmond, and bishop-king of Ireland, slain, i. 139.
—— Cormac, king of Desmond, died, ii. 19.
MacCarthaigh (*MacCarthy*)—*cont.*
—— Cormac, son of Domhnall Got, slain, i. 445.
—— Cormac, son of Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 101, 103.
—— Cormac Donn, king of Ui-Cairbre and Ui-Echach-Mumhan, slain, ii. 31.
—— Cormac Og, died, ii. 133.
—— Cormac Og, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg, ii. 211, 249; died, ii. 291.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cormac, king of Mumha, or Munster, i. 171.
—— Diarmaid, king of Desmond, i. 307.
—— Diarmaid, slain, ii. 15.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cormac Donn, slain, ii. 37.
—— Diarmaid-an-dunaidh, the sons of, ii. 177.
—— Diarmaid Cluasach, king of Des-Mumha, or Desmond, i. 271.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, slain, ii. 187.
—— Diarmaid, the sons of, ii. 109.
—— Domhnall, king of Desmond, i. 233; died, i. 237.
—— Domhnall, king of Desmond, died, ii. 73.
—— Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, i. 193.
—— Domhnall, son of Eoghan, ii. 111.
—— Domhnall-na-nDomhnall, ii. 31.
—— Domhnall Og, king of Des-Mumha, or Desmond, died, i. 531.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, king of Des-Mumha, died, i. 521, 525.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cormac, ii. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, slain, ii. 15.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, ii. 111.
—— Donnchadh, the grandson of, ii. 103.
—— Etain, daughter of Finghin Mór, i. 359.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felimy, royal heir of Des-Mumha, died, i. 523.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Diarmaid, ii. 137.
—— Finghin, or Florence, i. 225.
—— Finghin, i. 385.
—— Finghin, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac, slain, i. 241.
—— Finghin, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 439.

MacCarthaigh (*MacCarthy*)—*cont.*
—— Finghin, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 109.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac, i. 119.
—— Muiredhach, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, i. 79.
—— Tadhg, king of Desmond, i. 109, 117.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 165.
MacCarthaigh Cairbrech (*MacCarthy* of Carbery, co. Cork), ii. 37, 85.
MacCarthaigh Mor, ii. 109, 133.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, tanist of Desmond, ii. 175.
—— Cormac Ladhrach, son of Tadhg, lord of Desmond, died, ii. 227.
—— Diarmaid, invades O'Sullivan, ii. 453; slain, ii. 455.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, died, ii. 169; the wife of, *ib.*
—— Sibhan (*Joanna*), wife of, ii. 135.
MacCarthaigh Riabhach (*MacCarthy Reagh*), ii. 211.
—— Domhnall, son of Finghin, son of Diarmaid, ii. 249; died, ii. 275.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 205.
MacCasarlaigh, Cumumhan, slain, i. 389.
MacCathail, abbot of Sruthair, died, ii. 13.
MacCathalain, Donnsleibhe, died, i. 117.
MacCathmhail (*MacCawell*), Aedh, or Hugh, ii. 45; the sons of, *ib.*
—— Art, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 155.
—— Brian, bishop of Airghiall, died, ii. 19.
—— Brian, died, ii. 165.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 401.
—— Cu-Uladh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 649.
—— Cu-Uladh, and his son, and wife, slain, ii. 45.
—— Domhnall, i. 649.
—— Donnchadh, i. 349.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, killed, i. 399.
—— [Donnchadh], chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, ii. 109.
—— Flaithbhertach, chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, &c., slain, i. 349.
MacCathmhail (*MacCawell*)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Patraic, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, ii. 45.
—— Gillachrist, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 175.
—— Maelsechlainn Mac-in-ghirr, ii. 27.
—— Murchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, i. 255.
—— Murchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, ii. 45.
MacCathmhails, ii. 33, 229.
MacCathusaigh, Nicholas, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 15.
MacCeithernaigh, or MacCethernaigh, (*Mac Keherny*), i. 455.
—— Cathal, killed, i. 635.
—— Cathal, slain, ii. 125.
—— Conchobhar, slain, ii. 125.
—— Cormac, i. 537.
—— Cormac, king of Ciarraighe-Maighe, slain, i. 583.
—— Domhnall, son of Finghin, slain, ii. 125.
—— John, son of Cathal, died, ii. 125.
—— John, son of John, slain, ii. 125.
—— Tomaltach, son of Finghin, slain, ii. 125.
MacCellaigh, or *M'Kelly*, of the Breifne, slain, ii. 239.
MacCeothach (*MacKeogh*), Lorcan, ii. 5.
MacCerbhaill (*MacCarroll*), archbishop of Cashel, i. 407.
—— Donnsleibhe, an eminent musician, died ii. 17.
—— Maelruanaidh, a minstrel, slain, i. 609.
MacCinaith (*MacKenna*) of Truogh, co. Monaghan, slain, ii. 103.
—— Andrias, killed, ii. 47; and *see* Clann-Cinaith.
MacClancaigh (*MacClancy*, or *Clancy*), Feradhach, son of William, heir of Dartraighe, died, ii. 315; and *see* MacFlannchaidh.
MacClean; *see* Mac Gilla-Eoin.
MacClesain, Lochlainn, slain, i. 301.
MacCochlain, or MacCoghlan, Aedh, died, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar-na-gcaisleen, i. 391.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 45.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, i. 459.

MacCochlain, or MacCoghlan—*cont.*
—— chief of Delbhna, i. 501.
—— king of Delbhna, slain, i. 507.
MacCoise, Erard, a poet, ii. 115.
MacColmain, Maelfinnen, a choice senior, died, i. 229.
MacCon, son of Macniadh, son of Lughaidh, ii. 345.
MacConbhuidhe (*M'Convey*), Macraith, son of Tighernan, i. 417.
MacConfeabhla, Conchobhar, i. 145.
—— Maelmochta, i. 145.
MacConghaile, the Gilla-glas, bishop, died, ii. 503.
MacConmara (*MacNamara*), i. 619.
——, —— ii. 211.
——, —— chief of Clann-Cuilen, died, ii. 31.
—— Cumara, ii. 53.
—— Cumara, king of Ui-Caisin, killed, i. 185.
—— Cumhedha, son of John, died, ii. 189.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 559.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 15.
—— John, son of MacCon, lord of Clann-Cuilen, died, ii. 169.
—— Sida Og, ii. 43.
—— the son of, hanged, ii. 485.
MacConmara Finn (*MacNamara the Fair*), Cumedha, son of, ii. 483.
MacConmedha, or MacConmidhe (*MacNamee*), Brian Dorcha, son of Solomon, a poet, died, ii. 335.
—— Cerbhall, son of the Dean, son of Brian Ruadh, died, ii. 253.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, ii. 157.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, an eminent poet, died, ii. 181.
—— the Dean, son of Brian Ruadh, died, ii. 253.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Muinter-Laodhachain, slain, i. 263.
—— Iughulaid, slain, i. 211.
—— Maelechlainn, son of John, son of Solomon, O'Neill's ollave, died, ii. 243.
—— Solomon, a poet, died, ii. 207.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 191.
—— Ugholoid, or Iughulaid, i. 263.
MacConnegán, Connegan, slain, i. 583.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 583.
MacConrubha, Brian, son of Flaithbhertach Mór, slain, ii. 41.
—— Donn, son of Flaithbhertach Mór, slain, ii. 41.
MacConsnamha (*MacKinawe*, or *Ford*), Aedh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 619.
—— Aine, wife of, died, i. 597.
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, blinded, i. 431.
—— Conchobhar, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 11.
—— Cuconnacht, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 399.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 511.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 621.
—— Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 7.
—— Mathghamhain, slain, ii. 7.
—— Muirchertach, i. 525.
—— Tadhg, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, ii. 25.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, ii. 305.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 463.
—— others of the name, i. 633; ii. 273.
MacConuladh (*MacCullagh*), James, son of Art, ii. 279.
MacCormaic, Ferghal, died, i. 317.
—— Ferghal, slain, i. 653.
—— Ferghal, son of Gilla-Christ Finn, slain, i. 637.
—— Matthew, died, i. 589. *See* also MacCarmaic.
MacCorman; *see* MacGorman.
MacCostello; *see* MacGoisdelbh.
MacCraith, or MagCraith (*Magrath*), Andrias, died, ii. 207.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa, ollamh of Thomond in poetry, died, ii. 137.
—— Edrúth, abbot of Loch-Cé, died, i. 505.
—— Matthew, priest of Ard-Carna, died, i. 525.
—— Maelmuire Og, died, ii. 35.
—— Peter, died, i. 361.

MacCraith (*Magrath*)—*cont.*
—— Thomas, died, ii. 207.
—— Thomas, son of Maelmuire, ollamh of Thomond, died, ii. 133.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Andrias, died, ii. 335.
—— William, son of Andrias, died, ii. 261. *See* also Magraith.
MacCruitin (*M'Curtin*), Cellach, chief historian of Thomond, died, ii. 53.
—— Gilla-Dubhin, a historian, died, ii. 109.
MacCuinn (*MacQuinn*), Maghnus, slain, i. 489.
MacCullagh; *see* MacConuladh.
MacDaighir, Cathal, priest of Achanach, died. ii. 489.
MacDail-re-dochair, Gilla-na-nóg, slain, i. 489.
MacDavid, MacDavid Burk, or MacDavid of Clann-Connmhaigh (*Burk* of Clann-Connmhaigh, or Clan-Conway, co. Galway), Henry Buidhe, son of Edmond, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh, killed, ii. 333.
—— John, son of the Prior, died, ii. 369.
—— Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died, ii. 291.
—— Thomas Og, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, ii. 385.
—— Tibbot, or Theobald, son of Ulick, ii. 385.
—— Ulick, son of Thomas, ii. 357.
—— Walter, slain, ii. 83.
—— William Garbh, ii. 91, 149, 151.
—— William, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died, ii. 381.
—— William, son of Thomas, ii. 385.
—— the sons of, ii. 351.
MacDavids, ii. 271, 299, 337, 347, 373, 503; and *see* also under Burk.
MacDermot; *see* MacDiarmada.
MacDhuibhne, Matthew, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 563.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*), Aedh, ii. 27, 35.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 77.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 519.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar; the sons of, ii. 77.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, slain, i. 557.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Boyle, and chief of Magh-Luirg, ii. 283; died, ii. 353.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 313.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 327.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac Bodhar, slain, ii. 11.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 379.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 369.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, wounded, ii. 301.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 545.
—— Aine, daughter of, 597.
—— Brian, killed, ii. 5.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 369.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Rory Buidhe, died, ii. 317.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 371.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan Grana, slain, ii. 505.
—— Brian, son of Ferganainm, son of Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 453.
—— Brian, son of Maelechlainn Donn, killed, ii. 367.
—— Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, died, ii. 503.
—— Brian, son of Ruaidhri, i. 639.
—— Brian, son of Ruaidhri, chief of Magh-Luirg, ii. 349, 351, 353, 357, 359, 365, 367, 369, 371-3-5, 377, 379, 385, 387, 389, 393, 395, 407, 411, 413, 415, 419, 421, 423, 425, 433, 453, 457, 461, 465, 503; the wedding-feast of, ii. 449; security for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461; taken prisoner, ii. 511; the wife of, ii. 449.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 517.
—— Cathal, ii. 61, 69.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 65; drowned, ii. 77.
—— Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 237, 239; died, i. 253; and *see* also O'Maelruanaidh.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 483.
—— Cathal; the sons of, ii. 327, 379.
—— Cathal; the descendants of, ii. 360, n. [s].
—— Cathal; death of Duibhessa, wife of, i. 305.
—— Cathal, son of Cormac Og, slain, ii. 293.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 595; slain, i. 637.
—— Cathal, son of Maelruanaidh, ii. 397.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 289.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri; the descendants of, ii. 293.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Og, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, died, ii. 273.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 371–3.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 497, 509; died, i. 511.
—— Cathal, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 479; hanged, ii. 485.
—— Cathal, son of Tomaltach, killed, ii. 379
—— Cathal Dubh, son of Brian, ii. 433.
—— Cathal Og, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 367.
—— Conchobhar; (*see* under the name Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, who was also called Conchobhar MacDiarmada).
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 545.
—— Conchobhar, i. 643.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Magh-Luirg, i. 169; the wife and daughter-in-law of, burned, i. 167, 177.
—— Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 637, 639, 641; died, i. 645.
—— Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 85, 87.
—— Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, ii. 179.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, i. 297, 313, 343, 345, 347, 351, 365; died, i. 397.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, lord of Magh-Luirg, killed, ii. 199.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh, lord of Magh-Luirg, ii. 185.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 81.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 205.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— Conchobhar, son of Taichlech, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 511; died, i. 519; the descendants of, ii. 113.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tomaltach, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 623 bis, 625.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, son of Domhnall i. 561.
—— Conchobhar Garbh, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 293.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 61, 63, 77, 81, 101; died, ii. 107.
—— Conn, son of Brian Caech, ii. 389.
—— Cormac, i. 353, 357.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 107.
—— Cormac; the descendants of, ii. 397.
—— Cormac, son of Aedh, ii. 65.
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, slain, ii. 189–191.
—— Cormac, son of Gilla-Christ, died, i. 455.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 265.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 359; died, ii. 367.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri; the posterity of, ii. 347.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Og, ii. 187.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 397.
—— Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 239, 273, 275, 293, 297, 301, 309, 313, 329, 331, 359, 371; died, i. 367.
—— Cormac Bodhar, ii. 5.
—— Cormac Carragh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 361.
—— Cormac Og, died, ii. 37.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Maelruanaidh Mor, died, ii. 35.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died, i. 511.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, ii. 29.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 587.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cathal Carrach, slain, i. 545.
—— Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 215, 243, 247; died, i. 259.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, slain, ii. 21.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 583.
—— Diarmaid, son of Gillachrist, i. 225.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 265.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 411.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ruadh, killed, ii. 265.
—— Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 361.
—— Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, chief of Magh-Luirg, killed, ii. 281.
—— Diarmaid Clerech, son of Cormac, died.
—— Diarmaid Dall, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 511.
—— Diarmaid Midhech, king of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, i. 463; died, i. 495.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Cathal, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 391–3.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 191.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 407.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, blinded, i. 453.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac Og, died, i. 635.
—— Domhnall, son of Cormac, slain, i. 389.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 353.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-in-chopain, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 535.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, taken prisoner, i. 551; died, i. 601; the wife of, killed, i. 551.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 405.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, i. 311, 313.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Luath-shuilech, i. 345, 347.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, died, i. 311.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 557.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, i. 583.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 303.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 357.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Donnchadh Grana, slain, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh Grana, son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach, i. 621, 633; slain, ii. 5.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach; the sons of, ii. 11.
—— Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 307.
—— Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 643.
—— Edmond-an-Mhachaire, son of Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, slain, ii. 393.
—— Eoghan, son of Tadhg, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 281.
—— Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; the sons and descendants of, ii. 281, 283, 349, 361, 365, 367, 383, 397, 407–9, 411, 413, 425, 495, 497.
—— Eoghan Ruadh, son of Cormac; two sons of, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Felim, son of Brian Caech, shot, ii. 393.
—— Ferganainm, son of Conchobhar Og, ii. 381.
—— Ferghal, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach Buidhe, died, ii. 349.
—— Ferghal, son of Brian, killed, ii. 293.
—— Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, ii. 77.
—— Ferghal, son of Maelechlainn Carrach, killed, i. 615.
—— Ferghal, lord of Magh-Luirg, i. 645, 651; ii. 35, 37; obtains Tirerrill, i. 641; the sons of, ii. 97, 101, 113.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Ferghal, ii. 3, 7.
—— Fethfailghe, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 307.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, died, ii. 205.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 247.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 583.
—— Gilla-Christ; the son of, i. 287.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, slain, i. 433.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 311.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 557.
—— Gilla-Christ Cleirech, died, i. 605.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, i. 605.
—— John, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 257.
—— Maelechlainn; *see* Maelsechlainn.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 541, 543, 547, 548, n. [1], 549, 551, 553, 569, 571, 575, 577, 579, 581, 593, 599, 601, 603, 611, 615; death of Grainne, wife of, i. 599.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 509.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 313, 332, n. [3].
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, ii. 235.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, ii. 29.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, i. 351.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 77, 81, 97.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 511.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 349, 353, 355, 357, 359, 363.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 361.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 439.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach; the sons of, ii. 501.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 391.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach-an-cinigh, killed, ii. 379.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of John, died, ii. 477–9.
—— Maelsechlainn Carrach, slain, i. 591.
—— Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 361.
—— Maelsechlainn Donn, the family of, ii. 363.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 65.
—— Matthew, son of Gilla-Christ Cleirech, slain, i. 647.
—— Maurice, slain, i. 651. *See* Muirghes.
—— Muirchertach, or Murtough, son of Diarmaid, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, i. 313.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirghius, son of Cathal, slain, i. 371.
—— Muirchertach, son of Taichlech, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach; the sons of, ii. 359.
—— Muiredhach, or Murrough, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, i. 239.
—— Muirghes (or Maurice), i. 275; slain, i. 293.
—— Muirghes, son of Cathal, slain, i. 239.
—— Murchadh, son of Brian Caech, killed, ii. 383.
—— Nuala, daughter of, died, ii. 9.
—— Orlaith, daughter of Taichlech, died, i. 401.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, or Moylurg, i. 123.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 77, 83, 117.
—— Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 199, 213, 257, 263.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, ii. 283, 293, 299, 313, 335, 339, 347, 353–5, 357, 361, 367, 369, 371–5, 379, 381–3, 387, 393; taken prisoner, ii. 395; died, ii. 397; the wife of, ii. 333; the sons of, ii. 351, 365, 407.
—— Ruaidhri Buidhe, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 271; died, ii. 361.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri Caech, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 493, 509.
—— Ruaidhri Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, ii. 501.
—— Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, son of Aedh, tanist of Moylurg, ii. 179; died, ii. 183; the sons of, ii. 187, 191.
—— Ruardhri-na-dtulán, son of Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 293, 327, 373, 377.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Eoghan, died, ii. 459.
—— Sadhbh, the wife of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, ii. 363.
—— Tadhg, ii. 61.
—— Tadhg; the wife of, ii. 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 107, 113, 115.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, ii. 413.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 477; died, i. 487; the sons of, i. 481.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 179.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, i. 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 363, 433.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 349.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, killed, ii. 367.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 187, 195, 197; died, ii. 201.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 489.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 263.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 299, 301, 333, 389.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, ii. 349.
—— Taichlech, died, i. 431.
—— Thomas, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 407.
—— Thomas, son of Ferghal, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 451.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, ii. 373.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 405-9.
—— Tomaltach, i. 615.
—— Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 327.
—— Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar, i. 213, 215, 217; died, i. 237; and *see* also O'Maelruanaidh.
—— Tomaltach, son of Eoghan, abbot of the Buill, ii. 367.
—— Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 611, 615, 617; died, i. 621; death of Aine, wife of, i. 613.
—— Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 365.
—— Tomaltach, son of Muirghes, i. 575.
—— Tomaltach, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 371.
—— Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 509.
—— Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, the son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, ii. 283, 327, 353, 365, 375, 377, 385, 391, 393; the sons of, ii. 379, 387, 389, 407, 411, 413.
—— Tomaltach-an-einigh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 149; died, ii. 165; the descendants of, ii. 205, 371.
—— Tomaltach Dubh, slain, ii. 77.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Ferghal, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 39.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, ii. 461, 493, 503, 505, 511.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, ii. 411; slain, ii. 439.
—— Una, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, died, ii. 325.
—— others of the name, i. 411, 515, 517, 589, 633; ii. 41, 53, 55, 57, 61, 69, 239.
—— the fortress of, ii. 59.
MacDiarmada Gall (*MacDermot Gall*), ii. 389.
—— Cathal, i. 619, 633.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg Og, lord of Airtech, ii. 327.
—— Diarmaid Gall, i. 537, 573, 575, 577; slain, i. 583; the sons of, i. 623; the wife of, i. 577.

MacDiarmada Gall (*MacDermot Gall*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan Caech, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 441.
—— Maghnus, i. 651.
—— Tadhg Ruadh, i. 651.
MacDiarmadas of Moylurg, ii. 149, 301.
—— of the Rock; *see* under "Rock of Loch-Cé."
MacDiarmada Ruadh (*MacDermot Roe*), ii. 67.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 497.
—— Brian; the daughter of, ii. 483.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327.
—— Brian, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 349; the sons of, ii. 327.
—— Cathal, son of Maghnus, ii. 327.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Maghnus, slain, ii. 515.
—— Cedach, son of Brian, died, ii. 487.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach; the wife of, ii. 281.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 29.
—— Edmond, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, killed, ii. 515.
—— Eoghan, son of the Ferdorcha, killed, ii. 379.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Gilladubh, ii. 497.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, killed, ii. 497.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Brian, died, ii. 393.
—— Ferghal, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327; died, ii. 475-7.
—— John, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 501-3.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 343.
—— Margaret, daughter of Brian, died, ii. 429.
—— Maurice, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 503-5.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, slain, ii. 271.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Maghnus, drowned, ii. 325-7, 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327; died, ii. 451.
MacDomhnaill (*MacDonnell*), or MacDomhnaill of Alba (Scotland), king of Airer-Gaeidhel (*Argyle*), i. 595; ii. 137, 389.
—— the sons of, ii. 337.
—— the abbot, son of Alexander, ii. 185.
—— Aenghus, slain, ii. 187.
—— Aenghus, son of Domhnall Og, ii. 109.
—— Aenghus, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Colla, killed, ii. 353.
—— Alasdar, or Alister, son of Domhnall Ballagh, killed, ii. 443.
—— Alasdar, or Alister, son of James, slain, ii. 475.
—— Alasdar, son of Somhairle Buidhe, slain, ii. 469.
—— Alexander, slain, i. 521.
—— Alexander; the son of, ii. 237.
—— Alexander, son of John Cathanagh, ii. 267, 277.
—— Alexander, son of Raghnall, slain, ii. 33.
—— Alexander, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 53.
—— Alexander Ballagh, hanged, ii. 201.
—— Alexander Gallda, the sons of, ii. 383.
—— Alexander Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 39.
—— Alexander Uaibhrech, the son of John Cathanagh, slain, ii. 389.
—— Cathair, son of Domnhall, son of Donnchadh Ruadh, killed, ii. 475.
—— Colla, ii. 347.
—— Colla, son of Alexander, ii. 475.
—— Domhnall, son of Somhairle, slain, ii. 35.
—— Domhnall Ballagh; the sons of, ii. 439, 443.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of Alexander, slain, ii. 185.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Ballagh, ii. 443; killed, ii. 467.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of James, killed, ii. 475.
—— Domhnall-na-capall, ii. 515.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall, son of Somhairle, slain, ii. 35.
—— Donnchadh, MacDermot's constable, ii. 115.
—— Eoghan, vicar, ii. 517.
—— Gilla-esbuig, or Gillespie, son of Alex-

MacDomhnaill (*MacDonnell*)—*cont.*
under, son of Domhnall, son of John of Ilay, died, ii. 175.
—— James, ii. 325.
—— James, ii. 345.
—— James; arrival in Ireland of the sons of, ii. 473.
—— James; the daughter of, ii. 483.
—— James, son of John Cathanach, slain, ii. 389.
—— John, son of Aenghus, son of Gillaespuig Bán, ii. 425.
—— John Cathánach, hanged, ii. 201; the sons of, ii. 247.
—— John Dubh; the son of, ii. 249.
—— John Mór, king of Insi-Gall, hanged ii. 201.
—— Justin, taken prisoner, ii. 455.
—— Justin, son of Machmaire, son of Felim, hanged, ii. 487.
—— Raghnall, son of Alexander, ii. 33.
—— Somhairle, or Sorley, son of John Dubh, constable of Ulster, ii. 29.
—— Somhairle, eric for the death of, ii. 39.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, or Sorley Boy, ii. 453.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, died, ii. 509.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, son of Marcus, slain, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 33.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 149, 151.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech; the descendants of, ii. 415.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og; the son of, killed, ii. 219.

MacDomhnaill Galloglaech, or MacDonnell of the Gallowglasses, ii. 247.

—— Colla, son of Colla, constable of Tyrone, died, ii. 273.

MacDomhnaill mic Muirchertaigh, the title of the chief of the O'Conors of Carbury, co. Sligo, ii. 291.

MacDonlevy; *see* MacDuinnsleibhe.

MacDonnchadha, or MacDonnchaidh (*MacDonough*), Aedh, son of the Cananach, killed, ii. 289.

MacDonchadha (*MacDonough*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Corann, ii. 461–3; died, ii. 479.
—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Tadhg, lord of Corann, ii. 419–21.
—— Aedh Buidhe; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Aine, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Bebhinn, wife of Tomaltach, ii. 37.
—— Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, chief of Corann, died, ii. 199.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, i. 609; slain, i. 611.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, lord of Corann, slain, ii. 173.
—— Brian, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 609.
—— Brian, royal heir of Tir-Oilella, slain, ii. 21.
—— Brian Brathach, son of, died, ii. 475.
—— Cairbre, lord of Corann, ii. 355.
—— Cairbre, the son of, died, ii. 481.
—— Cathal, slain, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, died, ii. 107.
—— Cathal, died, ii. 131.
—— Cathal, son of Eoghan; the wife of, ii. 429.
—— Cathal Cairbrech, slain, ii. 61.
—— Cathal Clerech, the son of, ii. 5.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, taken prisoner by Bingham, ii. 461.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 355.
—— Catherine, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Maurice, drowned, ii. 143.
—— Conchobhar, ii. 67, 69.
—— Conchobhar, king of Tir-Oilella, ii. 129.
—— Conchobhar, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 289.
—— Conchobhar, son of Maurice, died, ii. 9.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 207.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 587.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, i. 385.
—— Cormac, ii. 39.
—— Cormac, ii. 259.
—— Cormac; the sons of, ii. 255.

MacDonnchadha (*MacDonough*)—*cont.*
—— Cormac; the descendants of, ii. 341.
—— Cormac, lord of Tir-Oilella, killed, ii. 65-7.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, ii. 249; died, ii. 259.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg-an-triubhais, lord of Tir-Oilella, ii. 419.
—— Diarmaid, son of John, son of Aedh, died, ii. 275.
—— Domhnall Cam; the sons of, ii. 185.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 267.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, chief of his sept, ii. 301.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg-in-triubhais, slain, ii. 381.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, ii. 259.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, son of Maurice, ii. 301.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Maurice, chief of Tir-Oilella, ii. 463.
—— Ferghal; the sons of, ii. 7.
—— Ferghal, son of Cormac, died, ii. 111; the wife of, *ib.*
—— Ferghal, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 287.
—— Ferghal, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, slain, ii. 213.
—— Gilla-Christ Og, slain, i. 603.
—— Gilla-Dubh, son of Cormac Ballach, killed, ii. 169.
—— Gilla-glas-ruadh, son of Maelruanaidh Finn, died, ii. 459.
—— John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 313; death of Finola, the wife of, ii. 205.
—— John Glas, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 287.
—— Maelruanaidh, i. 431.
—— Maelruanaidh, slain, i. 433.
—— Maelruanaidh, i. 649.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan, ii. 429; died, ii. 431.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, ii. 87.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, king of Ui-Oilella, or Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 117.
MacDonnchadha (*MacDonough*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, i. 587.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 205.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, ii. 169.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 299.
—— Maelsechlainn Og, son of Cormac, died, ii. 507.
—— Maghnus, son of Brian, abbot of Trinity Monastery, in Lough-Cé, died, ii. 205.
—— Margaret, daughter of, died, ii. 457.
—— Maurice, died, ii. 7.
—— Maurice, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 475.
—— Muirchertach, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Murchadh, ii. 267; slain, ii. 287.
—— Murchadh, ii. 267.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Murchadh, son of Cormac, ii. 67, 69; died, ii. 137.
—— Robert, bishop of Cork, died, i. 527.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 185.
—— Ruaidhri, the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 167, 169.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tomaltach, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 249.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Tadhg, died, ii. 91.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, lord of Tir-Oilella, ii. 173.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 193.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian; the sons of, ii. 197.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 289.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, i. 641.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach Mor, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg Carragh, ii. 359.

MacDonnchadha (*MacDonough*)—*cont.*
—— Thomas, son of Maurice, bishop of Achonry, died, ii. 79.
—— Tomaltach, i. 547, 573, 579.
—— Tomaltach, ii. 71, 77.
—— Tomaltach, lord of Tirerrill, i. 593, 599, 611, 613, 617; died, i. 619.
—— Tomaltach; the descendants of, ii. 451.
—— Tomaltach, son of Cormac Ballach, died, ii. 193.
—— Tomaltach, son of Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 587.
MacDonnchadhas, or MacDonoughs, i. 543; ii. 59, 69, 267.
—— daughters of, ii. 23, 381.
MacDonnchadhas of Corann, ii. 225, 335, 355, 361, 375, 379, 387, 413, 415, 447, 475.
MacDonnchadhas of Tirerrill, ii. 361, 429.
MacDorchaidh (*MacDorcy*), i. 531.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, ii. 21.
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 483.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Luachain, died, i. 635.
—— Ferghal, died, i. 555.
—— Gilla-Isa, i. 515.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Cenel-Luachain, slain, i. 561.
——Mac-na-hoidhche ("son of the night"), chief of Cenel-Luachain, i. 417; died, i. 493.
—— Matthew, killed, ii. 9.
—— Tomaltach, chief of Cenel-Lauchain, ii. 59.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, last chief of Cenel-Luachain, killed, ii. 105.
MacDowell; *see* MacDubhgaill.
MacDuach, St., the bachal of, i. 267.
MacDubhain, slain, i. 201.
—— Maghnus Og, killed, ii. 465.
MacDubhgaill (*MacDowell*), ii. 263.
—— Alexander, i. 521.
—— Alexander, son of Donnchadh, ii. 235.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 235.
—— Dunadach, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Edmond, ii. 271.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of William, son of Colla, constable of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 233.
—— Laisech, the sons of, ii. 363.
MacDubhgaill (*MacDowell*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Laisech, killed, ii. 371.
—— of Alba (*Scotland*), the son of, slain, ii. 269.
——, leader of gallowglasses, ii. 149; slain, ii. 151.
—— Galloglaech, slain, ii. 55.
MacDuibh (*MacDuff*), Diarmaid, ii. 457.
MacDuibhsith, (*MacDuffy*), Domhnall Og, ii. 417; killed, ii. 467.
—— Ferdorcha, ii. 417; killed, ii. 419.
—— John, died, ii. 369.
MacDuinncathaigh, Airechtach, slain, i. 247.
MacDuinnsleibhe (*MacDonlevy*), defeats the English of Ulidia, i. 425.
—— Maghnus, i. 189.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ulidia, i. 159, 163, 207, n. [e]; defeated by the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 193; invades Cenel-Eoghain, i. 195, 197; slain, i. 215.
MacEgan; *see* Mac Aedhagain, and Clann-Aedhagain.
MacElget (*Mac Elligott*), seneschal of Connacht, slain, i. 379.
Mac hEli (*Mac Hale*), Maelpatraic, herenagh of Cill-Alaidh, slain, i. 423.
MacEoaidh, John, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 645.
MacEochadha, or MacEochaidh (*MacKeogh*), ii. 385.
——, chief poet to the Kavanaghs, died, ii. 89.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire, intended ollave of Leinster, killed, ii. 283.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, ollave of Leinster, died, ii. 463.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 181. *See* "Eochaidh, the son of."
MacEochagain (*MacGeoghegan*, *Mageoghegan*, or *Geoghegan*), ii. 341.
—— Bebhinn, daughter of, died, ii. 27.
—— Brian, son of William Og, died, ii. 79.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, wife of Muirchertach Mor, died, ii. 139.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 641.
—— Conghalach, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 501.

MacEochagain (*Mageoghegan*)—*cont.*
—— Connla, died, ii. 487.
—— Cucocriche (*i.e.* Peregrine), slain, i. 215.
—— Cucocriche, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 25.
—— Cucocriche, lord of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, ii. 175.
—— Cucocriche Mor, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 7.
—— Cucocriche Og, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, ii. 49.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 73.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mór, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 627.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 45.
—— Ferghal; the sons of, ii. 175.
—— Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor, died, ii. 13.
—— Ferghal, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 129.
—— Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mór, slain, i. 555.
—— Laighnech, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh, died, ii. 89.
—— Maelmordha, died, i. 603.
—— Maelsechlainn Mor, son of Ferghal, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, deposed, ii. 129; died, ii. 135.
—— Maurice, died, i. 641.
—— Maurice, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 25.
—— Maurice, son of William Galldha, died, i. 531.
—— Maurice Cam, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 79.
—— Meiler, died, i. 617.
—— Muirchertach Mór, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 557; death of Johanna, wife of, i. 555.
—— Muirchertach Muimhnech, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 47.
—— Muirchertach Og, ii. 83.
—— Muirchertach Og, son of Muirchertach Mor, killed, ii. 95.
—— Niall, son of Cucocriche Og, killed, ii. 63.
MacEochagain (*Mageoghegan*)—*cont.*
—— Rossa, son of Connla, killed, ii. 433.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Seonac, died, ii. 41.
—— Seonac, son of Muirchertach Mór, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 621.
——William Galldha, son of Muirchertach Mor, and chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 617.
——William Og, son of William Galldha, i. 531.
MacEoin, or Bissett, of the Glinns, ii. 215.
MacErraith, Macraith, died, ii. 17.
MacEvilly; *see* Mac-an-mhilidh.
MacFeorais (the Irish surname of the family of *Bermingham*), ii. 51.
—— Andrew, i. 601.
—— Andrew; the son of, died, ii. 19.
—— Geroitin, or Little Garrett, i. 387.
—— Mac-an-persuin, killed, ii. 47.
—— Meiler, of Dún-mór, died, ii. 271.
—— Richard, slain, ii. 89.
—— Richard, lord of Ath-na-righ, or Athenry, died, i. 601.
—— Robuc, slain, i. 583
—— Sefin, slain, i. 439.
—— Sefin, i. 507.
—— Sir John, Earl of Louth, killed, i. 609.
—— Sir Piers, i. 531.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 173.
—— William, archbishop of Tuam, i. 499, 501, 541, 561.
—— the coat of mail of, ii. 293.
—— other persons of the name, i. 385, 387, 495, 501, 513, 525, 549, 581, 587; ii. 315.
MacFeorais's Castle; *see* Castle-Carbury.
MacFerdomhuin, Gilla-in-Choimdedh, died, i. 263.
MacFerghail, or MacFarrell, slain, i. 201.
MacFiachrach, Cacht, daughter of, i. 309.
—— Gillapatraic, blinded, i. 425.
—— of Breifne, i. 415, 417.
MacFinghin (or *Mac Fineen*), Cormac Caech, slain, i. 651.
—— Eoghan; the wife of, i. 633.
—— Finnghuala (*Finola*), the daughter of Eoghan, died, i. 653.

MacFinnbhairr (*Maginver, or Gaynor*), i. 479.
—— Andiles, died, i. 237.
—— Andiles, chief of Muinter-Geradhain, died, i. 445.
—— Tadhg, killed, i. 451.
MacFirbisigh (*MacFirbis*), Catherine, wife of, drowned, ii. 143.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 53.
—— Gilla-Isa, ollave of Hy-Fiachrach, died, i. 525.
—— Naisse, son of Cithruadh, drowned, ii. 381.
MacFiredinn, Maelsechlainn, a priest, died, i. 305.
MacFlannchadha, MacFlannchaidh, or Mag Flannchaidh (*MacClancy* or *Clancy*), chieftain of Dartraighe, died, i. 477.
—— Aedh, chief of Dartraighe, slain, ii. 3.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, i. 635.
—— the Cairnech Riabhach, i. 263.
—— Cathal, chief of Dartraighe, slain, ii. 31.
—— Cathal Dubh, died, ii. 425.
—— Cathal-na-mbanfigech, ii. 97.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, killed, ii. 447.
—— Donnchadh, son of Mac-na-hoidhchi, killed, i. 635.
—— Feradach, son of William, chief of Dartraighe, died, ii. 303.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 483.
—— Gilla-Christ, chieftain of Dartraighe, slain, i. 487.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, slain, ii. 3.
—— Mac-na-hoidchi ("son of the night"), slain, i. 619.
—— Maelsechlainn, ii. 515.
—— Maurice, the son of, i. 625.
—— Muirchertach, chief of Dartraighe, i. 529.
—— Sitric, son of the Cairnech, i. 527.
—— Tadhg, chief of Dartraighe, slain, i. 625.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, chief of Dartraighe, died, ii. 147.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Dubh, chief of Dartraighe, ii. 447.
—— Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 279.
MacFlannchadha (*MacClancy*, or *Clancy*)—*cont.*
—— William, chief of Dartraighe, slain, i. 523.
——, other persons of the name, ii. 465, 495, 515.
MacFloinn (*MacFlynn*), Flann, or Florence, archbishop of Tuam, i. 395, 407, 409.
Mac Gall-gaeidhel, or MacGallgoyle, abbot of Trinity Monastery, in Loch-Cé, died, ii. 13.
—— Toirberd, i. 242, n. [s].
MacGargamhna; *see* MacCargamhna.
MacGebhennaigh (*Mac Geavney*), Imhar, died, i. 545.
MacGeoghegan; *see* MacEochagain.
MacGelain, bishop of Kildare, died, i. 267.
MacGibun (*FitzGibbon*), ii. 289.
Mac Gilla-Arraith, or Mac Gilla-Erraith (*Mac Alarry*), Conchobhar, slain, i. 435.
—— David, i. 513.
—— Simon, son of Conchobhar, son of Simon, i. 641.
—— William, slain, i. 557.
Mac Gilla-Brighdi of the Magh (*MacGillabride*, or *Kilbride*, of Magh-finn, co. Roscommon), ii. 97.
MacGilla-Cellaigh (*Kilkelly*), John, son of Brian, slain, ii. 455.
—— Nár, slain, i. 353.
MacGillachiarain, Gillacam, professor of poetry, died, i. 433.
Mac Gillachoisceli, or Mac Gilla-Coisglidh, John, herenagh of Airech-Brosca, died, ii. 57.
—— Thomas, died, i. 643.
MacGillacholmóg or Mac Gilla-mocholmog, Donnchadh, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 133.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 91.
Mac Gilla-Comghaill, David, slain, i. 607.
Mac Gilla-Comghain, slain, i. 613.
Mac Gilladhuibh (*Mac Gilduff*), Maghnus, chief of Tellach-Gairbhith, died, i. 399.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 415.
Mac Gilla-Eidigh, hanged for robbing the great church of Derry, i. 199.
Mac Gilla-Eoin (*MacClean*, or *MacLean*), ii. 137.

MacGilla-Eoin (*MacClean*, or *MacLean*)—*cont.*
—— Lochlainn Mór, son of Echann, killed, ii. 243.
Mac Gilla-Erraith; *see* Mac Gilla-Arraith.
MacGilla-espuic, Gilla-Aenghusa, i. 147.
MacGillafinnéin (*Leonard*, or *M'Lennan*), Aenghus, i. 307.
—— Aenghus, king of Loch-Erne (*i.e.*, king of Fermanagh), slain, i. 319.
—— Brian, chief of Muinter-Pheodachain, died, ii. 159.
—— Domhnall, chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, slain, i. 487.
—— Henry, died, i. 495.
—— Henry, chief of Muinter-Pheodachain, i. 155; slain, i. 601.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian, died, ii. 189.
MacGillagheir, or MacGillegheir, Andrias, comarb of Feichin, died, i. 391.
MacGilla-Martain, Conchobhar, slain, ii. 271.
MacGillamichil, Donn, chief of the Clann-Conghaile, i. 555.
MacGillamochua, Gilla-dubh, died, i. 653.
MacGilla-Muire, or O'Morna, king of Ui-Erca-Chein, slain, ii. 73.
—— Adam, king of Ui-Echach, killed, ii. 125.
—— Diarmaid, king of Uladh, i. 479.
MacGillapatraic (*Fitzpatrick*), ii. 279.
—— Brian, chief of his name, died, ii. 441.
—— Brian Og, ii. 423.
—— Cellach, killed, ii. 449.
—— Diarmaid, intended king of Osraighe, or Ossory, ii. 279.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh; the son of, slain, ii. 85.
—— Domhnall, killed, ii. 449.
—— Domhnall, king of Ossory, died, i. 75.
—— Domhnall, king of Ossory, i. 171.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, king of Ossory, i. 99.
—— Donnchadh, i. 89.
—— Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 29.
—— Donnchadh, king of Laighen, i. 85.
—— Donnchadh, king of Laighen and Osraighe, died, i. 41.
—— Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, slain, i. 77.
—— Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh, i. 379, 389, 391.
MacGillapatraic (*Fitzpatrick*)—*cont.*
—— Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, died, i. 53.
—— Gillapatraic, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 43.
—— Gillapatraic Ruadh, slain, i. 93.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 189.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Jeffrey, slain, ii. 35.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 43.
—— Muiredhach, slain, i. 35.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabia, wife of, ii. 137.
—— Sethraidh (or Jeffrey), king of Ossory, died, ii. 187.
—— Seffraidh, son of Domhnall Clannach, king of Ossory, died, i. 461.
—— Tadhg, blinded, i. 29.
—— William, son of Cerbhall, slain, ii. 85. *See* O'Gillapatraic.
MacGillapatraic Ruadh, or Fitzpatrick Roe, Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 117.
MacGilla-Petair, John, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 63.
Mac Gilla-Ronain, Gilla-Tighernaigh, bishop of Clogher, died, i. 257.
Mac Gilla-ruaidh (*Mac Gilroy*, or *M'Ilroy*), the Baethan, ii. 127.
—— Godfrey, ii. 233.
—— Lucas, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 505.
MacGillashuiligh (*Mac Gilhooly*), Muirchertach, killed, i. 361.
Mac Gilla-Taedóg, the son of, i. 403.
Mac Gillauidhir, primate of Ireland, i. 255.
Mac Gobhann-na-sgél, Gilla-na-naemh, an eminent historian, died, ii. 27.
Mac Goisdelbh (*MacCostello*, or *Costello*), Anthony, son of Walter Caech, son of Thomas Dubh, son of Jordan, killed, ii. 505.
—— David, slain, i. 505.
—— Edmond, son of, died, ii. 485.
—— Egnechán, son of Gilla-dubh, slain, ii. 447.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, ii. 351.
—— Gilla-dubh Og, son of Gilla-dubh, slain, ii. 447.
—— Gilbert, i. 189, 191, 209, 247, 249.
—— Gilbert, i. 433.
—— Gilbert, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 591, 611, 613; slain, i. 619.

MacGoisdelbh (*MacCostello*, or *Costello*)—*cont.*
—— Gilbert, son of Meyler, died, ii. 23.
—— Hugo, died, i. 455.
—— Imag, daughter of, died, i. 633.
—— John, died, ii. 185.
—— John, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died, ii. 31.
—— John, son of Gilla-dubh, killed, ii. 305.
—— John, son of Gilla-dubh, son of Hubert, ii. 477.
—— John Dubh, died, ii. 291.
—— Jordan, son of Thomas, died, ii. 497.
—— Jordan Buidhe, son of John, son of Walter, ii. 351, 359, 363, 365, 377; killed, ii. 379.
—— Jordan Ruadh, killed, i. 633.
—— Milidh (Miles), i. 369, 375.
—— Milidh, died, i. 431.
—— Milidh; death of the wife of, i. 403.
—— Philip, i. 251.
—— Philip, i. 283.
—— Philip, plundered, i. 299.
—— Philip, i. 493.
—— Piers, ii. 305; killed, ii. 369.
—— Rughraidhe, or Rury, son of Walter, son of William, slain, ii. 347.
—— Rughraidhe; the son of, ii. 293.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 505.
—— Thomas-ant-sleibhe (or Thomas of the Mountain), son of Richard, died, ii. 437.
—— Waldrin, the sons of, i. 651.
—— Walter, son of William, slain, ii. 347.
—— William, son of Gilbert, slain, i. 633.
—— William, son of John, son of Meiler Ruadh, slain, ii. 505.
—— William, son of Piers, hanged, ii. 469.
—— William Caech, son of Jordan, son of John Dubh, slain, ii. 505.
——, others of the name, i. 189, 337, 417; ii. 355, 373.
——, the great castle of, 625.
——, the castle of, in Breifne, i. 359.
MacGille-Eoin; *see* MacGilla-Eoin.
MacGillegheir; *see* MacGillagheir.
MacGilroy or M'Ilroy; *see* MacGilla-ruaidh.
MacGormain, or Mag Cormain (*Mac Gorman*, or *Gorman*), Cu-abha, died, ii. 143.
—— Gillachrist, i. 261.
MacGormain (*MacGorman*, or *Gorman*)—*cont.*
—— Mael, priest of Tech-Sinche, i. 267.
—— Maelechlainn, ii. 239.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 91.
Macha, or Armagh; *see* Ard-Macha.
Machaire-Aird-Macha, the "plain of Armagh," i. 91.
Machaire-Conaille (a plain in the co. Louth), plundered by De Curci, i. 157.
Machaire, or Machaire-Chonnacht ("the plain of Connacht"), i. 549; ii. 257, 271, 307, 333, 401, 411, 413, 425, 481, 493.
Machaire-Cuircne (the "plain of *Cuircne*," now the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath), ii. 145.
Machaire-Gaileng ("the plain of *Gailenga*," now Morgallion, co. Meath, i. 145.
Machaire-Maenmhaighe (the plain of *Maenmagh*, a district around Loughrea, co. Galway), ii. 277; and *see* Maenmagh.
Machaire-na-nailech, co. Roscommon, ii. 481.
Machaire-Oirghiall (the plain of Oriel), ii. 181.
Machaire-riabhach (a district in the barony of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 171, 485.
Machaire-Uladh (the plain of Ulster), wasted, i. 403.
Mac Hale; *see* Mac hEli.
Mac Henry (i.e. Piers Poer, or De la Poer), i. 381.
Mac Hugh; *see* Mac Aedha.
Mac-I'Briain-Aradh, Una, daughter of, died, ii. 503.
Mac Idhneoil, Conghalach, bishop of the Breifne, died, i. 395.
Mac-in-bhaird; *see* Mac-an-bhaird.
Mac-in-chaich, Mathghamhain, chief of Fidh-na-Saithne, died, i. 563.
Mac-ind-abaidh, or Mac Nab; *see* Mac-an-abaidh.
Mac-ind-Fhailgigh (*Mac Nally*), Simon, slain, i. 613.
Mac-in-fhilidh; *see* Mac-an-fhiledh.
Mac-in-Legha (*MacKinlay*, or *M'Kinley*). Illan Buidhe, son of Maelechlainn, son of Illan Ruadh, a physician, died, ii. 277.
Mac-in-Maigistir (now *MacMaster*, or *Masterson*), Nicholas, slain, i. 593.

Mac-in-Maigistir (*MacMaster*)—*cont.*
—— Sitric-na-sróna, slain, ii. 41.
Mac-in-mhilidh; *see* Mac-an-mhilidh.
Mac-ind-oglaich (*MacNogly*), Aenghus, archdeacon of Cill-airidh, died, ii. 25.
—— Florence, died, ii. 31.
Mac-in-Persuin, Andrew, drowned, ii. 489.
—— Brian, drowned, ii. 489.
MacJordan, or MacJordan de Exeter, Jordan, son of Thomas-na-capall, died, ii. 511.
—— Meiler, died, i. 623.
—— Stephen, slain, ii. 13.
—— Thomas Dubh, of Baile-atha-lethain, died, ii. 463. *See* MacSiurtán, and De Exeter.
MacKeherny; *see* MacCeithernaigh.
MacKenna; *see* MacCinaith.
MacKeogh; *see* MacEochadha.
MacKernan; *see* MacTighernain.
MacKinawe, or Ford; *see* MacConsnamha.
MacLachlainn (*MacLoughlin*), Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 253.
—— Ardghal, or Ardghar, lord of Oilech, plunders Dal-Araidhe, i. 57; invades Connacht, i. 59; receives the submission of the Connacht chieftains, i. 61; died, *ib.*
—— Ardghal, slain, i. 155.
—— Ardghal; the son of, i. 199.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, king of Oilech, plunders Ulidia, i. 115; defeats O'Ruairc, i. 123; hostings by, i. 125; invades Ulidia, i. 129; receives the hostages of O'Ruairc, i. 131; invades Connacht, i. 131; slain, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar, son of Muirchertach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 141.
—— Conchobhar Bec, slain, i. 223.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 433.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 231.
—— Domhnall, son of Ardghar, king of Oilech, defeats the Feara-Manach, i. 71; plunders Ulidia, i. 73; invades Munster, and receives the submission of O'Brien and O'Melaghlin, i. 77; blinds Aedh Ua Canannain, i. 79; hostings by, i. 83, 85, 93, 103, 105, 113; invades Bregia, i. 87; releases Ua hEochadha, and makes peace with O'Brien, i. 89; defeats the men of Leth-Mogha, i. 91; assists Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 95; at peace with O'Brien, i. 97; invades Connacht, i. 99; plunders Fine-Gall, and receives hostages from the Ulidians, i. 101; died, i. 113.
—— Domhnall; death of Bébhinn, daughter of Cenneidigh Ua Brian, wife of, i. 99; death of Mor, wife of Turlough O'Conor, daughter of, i. 115.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 163, 173; slain, i. 179.
—— Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 181.
—— Domhnall, king of Oilech, i. 321; dethroned, i. 349; recovers his sovereignty, i. 349–351; slain, i. 355.
—— Maelsechlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 153, 155; slain, i. 171.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 175.
—— Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, slain, i. 223.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 193.
—— Muirchertach, royal heir of Oilech, slain, i. 105.
—— Niall, son of Domhnall, i. 101, 103, 105; slain, i. 113.
—— king of Tealach-óg, i. 51.
MacLachlainns, i. 51, 249.
Macleighinn, son of Cairell, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 23.
MacLiag, chief poet of Ireland, died, i. 17.
——, death of Cumhara, son of, i. 33.
MacLoughlin; *see* MacLachlainn.
MacMaelcorra, Gilla Buidhe; the town of, ii. 119.
MacMaelisa, Nicholas, archbishop of Armagh, i. 509; died, i. 527.
MacMaelmartain, John, vicar of Ballintemple, died, ii. 117.
MacMaelruanaidh, Maghnus, son of Amhlaibh, son of Tadhg, i. 311.
MacMaeltuile, Finghin Buidhe, killed, ii. 455.

MacMaeltulle—*cont.*
—— Matthew, son of Maelechlainn Riabhach, died, ii. 463.
MacMaenaigh, slain, i. 411.
——, chief of Cenel-Builg, burned, i. 169.
MacMaghnusa (*MacManus*), of Senadh, or Senat-Mic-Maghnusa (now Belleisle, in Loch-Erne), Cathal Og, died, ii. 181.
—— Matthew, "brughaidh" of Loch-Erne, died, i. 643.
MacMaghnusa of Tir-Tuathail, ii. 329.
—— Aedh, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 137.
—— Brian, i. 595.
—— Domhnall Ballach, son of Brian, died, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 139.
—— Ferghal, lord of Tir-Tuathail, slain, ii. 137.
—— Grainne, daughter of, i. 599.
—— Maelechlainn Og, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach Cam, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 139.
—— Toirdhelbhach Buidhe, hanged, ii. 469.
MacMaghnuis Meg Uidhir (or *MacManus Maguire*), Cathal, son of Gilla-Patraic, died, ii. 155. *See* Mac Uidhir.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, ii. 155.
MacMahon; *see* MacMathghamhna.
MacMailin, Andrias, master of Laws, i. 601.
—— Clarus, archdeacon of Elphin, i. 309, 329, 331, 345, 347, 351, 359, 361, 367, 369, 371, 375, 395; died, i. 397.
—— Macraith, priest of Cill-mic-Trena, died, i. 343.
MacManchain, Galo, chief sage of Ireland, i. 245.
MacManus; *see* MacMaghnusa.
MacMartin, slain, i. 599.
—— Henry, slain, i. 627.
MacMathghamhna, or Mac Mathuna (*MacMahon*), Aedh, son of Redmond, ii. 201.
—— Aedh, grandson of Roalbh, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 647.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Art Mael, ii. 499, 501.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Rughraidhe, died, ii. 161–3.
MacMathghamhna (*MacMahon*)—*cont.*
—— Aenghus, slain, i. 519.
—— Ardghal, son of Brian Mór, king of Oirghiall, ii. 101; died, ii. 147.
—— Art, son of Brian-na-mocherghi, chief of Oirghiall, ii. 421, 463.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Brian, i. 649.
—— Brian, ii. 45.
—— Brian, ii. 133.
—— Brian, king of Oirghiall, i. 491; died, i. 559.
—— Brian, son of Aedh, king of Oirghiall, ii. 29.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Og, lord of Oirghiall, ii. 491, 495, 499, 501.
—— Brian, son of Ardghal, king of Oirghiall, ii. 147; died, ii. 159.
—— Brian, son of Redmond, the son of Rudhraidhe, ii. 189.
—— Brian Mor, king of Oirghiall, ii. 39, 41; slain, ii. 47.
—— Cuchonnacht Ruadh, son of Philip, son of Brian, killed, ii. 139.
—— Cu-Uladh, died, ii. 51.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 613.
—— Emher, killed, ii. 159.
—— Eochaidh, king of Oirghiall, killed, i. 473.
—— Eoghan, son of Rughraidhe, king of Oirghiall, died, ii. 169.
—— Fedhlim, son of Brian, king of Oirghiall, ii. 163, 167.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 195.
—— Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe, slain, ii. 195.
—— John, king of, Oirghiall, i. 639.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— John Balbh, son of Brian Mor; the sons of, ii. 139.
—— John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 189.
—— Maghnus, son of Ardghal, died, ii. 159.
—— Maghnus, the son of Eochaidh, son of Roalbh, king of Oirghiall, i. 647; died, ii. 17.

MacMathghamhna (*MacMahon*)—*cont.*
—— Murchadh; the son of, i. 587.
—— Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mór, king of Oirghiall, i. 647.
—— Murchadh Og, royal heir of Corca-Bhaiscinn, killed, ii. 19.
—— Niall, slain, ii. 13.
—— Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Brian, ii. 39.
—— Philip, son of Brian Mór, king of Oirghiall, died, ii. 101.
—— Redmond, son of Glaisne, died, ii. 235.
—— Redmond, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Ardghal Mór, died, ii. 183.
—— Roalbh, i. 555; slain, i. 563.
—— Roalbh, i. 639.
—— Rossa, son of Maghnus, ii. 203; died, ii. 215.
—— Rossa Buidhe, son of Art Mael, died, ii. 495.
—— Rudhraighe, Rughraidhe, Ruaidhri, or Rory, son of Aedh Og, ii. 499.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 241.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Ardghal, died, ii. 159.
—— Rughraidhe; the sons of, ii. 165.
—— Ruaidhri, son of John, slain, ii. 11.
—— Seonac, or Johnock, i. 635.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, died, ii. 421.
—— Toirdhelbhach Meith, Mac Carthy's naval commander, ii. 109.
—— William, i. 625.
MacMathghamhnas, or MacMahons, i. 237, 247, 257, 351; ii. 465.
MacMaurice (or Fitzgerald), i. 501.
—— (Gerald Sugach Fitzgerald), i. 437.
—— (*i.e.* Maurice Fitzgerald, Justiciary), i. 359.
—— Maurice, son of Seonac Ruadh, slain, i. 635.
—— Rickard, the "young abbot," killed, ii. 353.
—— Thomas, died, i. 469. *See* Fitz-Gerald.
—— of the Brees, ii. 33, 35.
MacMaurice of the Brees, Seoinin Og, slain, i. 523.
—— of the Brees, Thomas, slain, i. 635. *See* Clann-Maurice.
—— of Kerry, ii. 113.
—— the Parson; the sons of, ii. 365. *See* MacMuirghesa, and Mac-in-Persuin.
MacMenmain, Aedh, slain, i. 529.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 529.
MacMerain, Muirchertach, doorkeeper to Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 209.
—— the Sinnach, ii. 49.
MacMibhric (*Merrick*), i. 343; and *see* Clann-Mebhric.
MacMorrissy, the Dean, died, ii. 55; and *see* MacMuirghesa.
MacMuiredhaigh (*MacMurray*), Cormac, i. 373.
MacMuirghesa (or *MacMaurice*, q. v.), Maghnus, son of the Parson, died, ii. 445.
—— the Parson; the descendants of, ii. 511.
MacMurchadha (*MacMurrough*, or *Kavanagh*), Art, king of Leinster, died, ii. 23.
—— Art, slain, i. 489.
—— Art, son of Art, king of Leinster, ii. 85, 97.
—— Art, son of Art Caemhanach, king of Leinster, died, ii. 147.
—— Brian, son of Cathair, son of Art, son of Diarmaid Laimhderg; the sons of, ii. 479.
—— Diarmaid Laimhderg, chief king of Leinster, put to death, ii. 43.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Cathal, died, i. 629.
—— Dermot, or Diarmaid, king of Leinster, i. 172, n. [a]; defeated by the Osraighe, i. 133, 135; spoils Dublin, i. 141; brings Strongbow to Ireland, i. 143; gives his daughter in marriage to Strongbow, *ib.*; death of, i. 145; the son of, i. 195, 197.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, royal heir of Leinster, died, ii. 23.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, died, ii. 117.
—— Domhnall Riabhach, king of Leinster, died, i. 593.
—— Domhnall Riabhach, son of Gerald, king of Leinster, died, ii. 177.

MacMurchadha (*MacMurrough*, or *Kavanagh*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh Caemhanach, king of Laighen, or Leinster, slain, ii. 51.
—— Donnchadh Caemhanach, king of Leinster, ii. 149.
—— Enna, king of Leinster, submits to O'Conor, i. 115.
—— Gluniarainn; the daughter of, died, i. 145.
—— Gormlaith Caemhanach, daughter of, died, ii. 167.
—— Mac-an-abaid, ii. 251.
—— Muirchertach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, i. 187.
—— Muirchertach, king of Leinster, slain, i. 489.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Gluniarainn, died, i. 145.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, ii. 137.
—— Thomas, i. 359.
MacMurchadhas of Leinster, ii. 11, 111; and *see* Caemhanach.
MacMurchadha of Connacht, i. 451.
MacMurray; *see* MacMuiredhaigh.
MacNally; *see* Mac-ind-Fhailgigh.
MacNamara, Cumara, son of Cumara, king of Ui-Caisin, killed, i. 135; and *see* MacConmara.
MacNamee; *see* MacConmidhe.
MacNeill, John Odhar, ii. 419; killed, ii. 425.
—— Niall Cam; the son of, slain, ii. 55.
MacNiallusaigh, Donn, comarb of Colum Cille, died, ii. 275.
MacNogly; *see* Mac-ind-oglaich.
MacNulty; *see* Mac-an-Ultaigh.
MacOirechtaigh, or Mageraghty; *see* MacAirechtaigh.
MacOirghiallaigh; the sons of, ii. 159.
Macomas (*MacThomas*), ii. 397.
MacPhilbin, Henry, slain, ii. 13.
MacPhilip, Gilla-dubh, lord of Leitir, died, ii. 425.
MacPiers; the daughter of, ii. 483.
MacQuillan; *see* MacUgilin.
MacRaghnaill, MagRaghnaill, or MagRanaill (*Reynolds*), Amhlaibh, son of Jeffrey, slain, ii. 21.
MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 343, 375, 403, 417; died, i. 451.
—— Cathal, i. 625.
—— Cathal, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 527.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Dall, slain, i. 597.
—— Cathal, son of Maelechlainn Og, died, ii. 453.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Ir, died, ii. 459.
—— Cathal Mac-in-Caich (or Cathal, "son of the Caech"), slain, ii. 21; the sons of, i. 647, 649.
—— Cathal Og, died, ii. 173.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 251.
—— Cathal Ruadh, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, ii. 95.
—— Conchobhar, i. 451.
—— Conchobhar, i. 649.
—— Conchobhar, died, ii. 175.
—— Conchobhar, son of Imhar, i. 625.
—— Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 421.
—— Conchobhar; the descendants of, ii. 365.
—— Cormac, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, ii. 13.
—— Cumscrach, chief of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 131.
—— Cumscrach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 273.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Eolais, ii. 35.
—— Diarmaid, ii. 51.
—— Diarmaid Dubh, son of Maelechlainn, slain, ii. 59.
—— Domhnall, son of, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 201.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-an-chopain, slain, ii. 51.
—— Edmond, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 77.

MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, son of Jeffrey, killed, i. 633.
—— Ferghal, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 527; killed, i. 531.
—— Ferghal, son of Jeffrey, died, ii. 21.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 197.
—— Imhar, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 605.
—— Imhar; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— Ir, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 167.
—— Jeffrey, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 593; died, ii. 11; the sons of, ii. 9.
—— Jeffrey, son of Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, ii. 95.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal Ruadh, slain, ii. 95.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 173.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Muinter-Eolais, ii. 33.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Imhar, i. 625.
—— Maelsechlainn; the son of, killed, ii. 433.
—— Maelsechlainn; the sons of, ii. 95.
—— Maghnus, son of Ferghal, i. 625.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, i. 533.
—— Mathghamhain, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 573, 575.
—— Muirchertach, son of Raghnall, slain, ii. 33.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 499.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, taken prisoner, i. 593.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 131.
—— Raghnall; the sons of, ii. 59.
—— Richard, royal heir of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri of Scotland, i. 249.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, died, ii. 183.
—— Tadhg, son of Imhar, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 625, 627, 645, 647, 651; slain, ii. 9.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Hubert, killed, ii. 453.
MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg Og, died, ii. 49.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 9.
—— Tomaltach, son of Imhar, i. 625, 649.
—— William, son of Diarmaid, killed, ii. 65.
—— William, son of Mathghamhain, slain, i. 647.
—— Ruadh, taken prisoner, ii. 61.
—— the posterity of the daughter of, ii. 365.
MacRaghnaills, ii. 355, 361, 433.
Macraith, MacCraith, or Magrath, Aenghus, died, ii. 165.
—— grandson of Donnchadh, king of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, i. 43; died, i. 51. *See* Magraith.
MacReevy; *see* MacRiabhaigh.
Mac-riabhach, a goblet, i. 199.
MacRiabhaigh (*MacReevy*), Cathal, chief of Feara-Sgene, i. 349.
—— the Dubhaltach, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Raghnall, i. 113, 121.
MacRibhertaigh, or MacRithbhertaigh (*Mac Rifferty*), Cithruadh, died, ii. 179.
—— Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 167.
MacRory; *see* MacRuaidhri.
MacRuaidhri (*MacRory*), a constable of gallowglasses, i. 637.
—— king of Insi-Gall, slain, i. 595.
—— Dubhgall, king of Insi-Gall and Airer-Gaeidhel, died, i. 459.
MacRuairc, Raghnall, chieftain of Tellach-Conmusa, died, ii. 69.
MacSamhradhain, or MagShamhradhain, (*Magauran*, or *M'Govern*), Aedh, died, ii. 11.
—— Aenghus, son of the Dean, died, ii. 35.
—— Brian, chief of Tellach-Echach, or Tullyhaw, slain, i. 429.
—— Brian, i. 515.
—— Brian Bregach, chief of Tellach-Echach, slain, i. 521.
—— Brian Og, slain, i. 633.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, died, ii. 459.
—— Cathal, son of Donn, died, ii. 111.
—— Cobhthach Ruadh, from the Lergan, died, ii. 435.

MacSamhradhain (*Magauran*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall Bernach, son of Thomas, ii. 193, 195.
—— Donn; the sons of, ii. 127.
—— Donnchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, killed, i. 471.
—— Donnchadh Ballach; the son of, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 165.
—— Fedhlim, drowned, ii. 193.
—— Ferghal, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, ii. 77.
—— Ferghal Garbh, i. 543.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, i. 309.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 415, 417.
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 127.
—— Maghnus, chief of Tellach-Echach, slain, i. 531.
—— Maghnus Buidhe, killed, ii. 17.
—— Matthew, died, ii. 19.
—— Niall, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, ii. 23.
—— Sitric, died, ii. 11.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 35.
—— Thomas, i. 471.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 479.
—— Thomas, chief of Tellach-Echach, taken prisoner, i. 629; released, *ib.*; died, i. 643.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 163.
—— the sons of, ii. 97.
MacSamhradhains, i. 531; ii. 371.
MacSencha, one of the sept of O'Gadhra, ii. 21.
MacSenlaigh, or MacShenlaich (*MacShanley*), Donncathaigh, i. 421.
—— Donncathaigh, son of Muiredhach, died, ii. 111.
—— Sen-shuilech, i. 405.
—— Sitric, i. 405, 421; killed, i. 437.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 11.
MacSeirigh, or MacSerridh (*MacSherry*), Gillapatraic, king of Dal-Buinne, i. 129.
—— Macraith, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 305.
MacSeoinin (*Jennings*), Richard, son of Tibbot Buidhe, sheriff of Sligo, killed, ii. 417.
—— Seoinin Mor; the sons of, ii. 233.
MacShane; the son of, ii. 337.
MacShanley; *see* MacSenlaigh, or MacShenlaich.
MacSheehy; *see* MacSithe, or MacSithidh.
MacSherry; *see* MacSeirigh, or MacSerridh.
MacSithidh (*MacSheehy*), Eoghan, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 431.
—— Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Edmond, killed, ii, 465.
—— Maghnus, ii. 477.
—— William, ii. 35.
MacSiurtán, William, son of William, died, ii. 233. *See* MacJordan, and De Exeter.
MacSleimne, slain, i. 165.
Mac-soluis, a goblet, i. 199.
MacSomhairle (*MacSorley*), i. 427, 429.
—— king of Airer-Gaeidhel, or Argyle, slain, i. 377.
—— Ailin, i. 431.
—— Dubhgall; the daughter of, i. 431.
—— Raghnall; the sons of, i. 241, 247. *See* under "Raghnall, son of Somhairle."
MacSuala, the abbot, i. 265.
MacSuibhne (*MacSweeny*), Aedh, son of Eoghan, constable of Clann-Rickard, died, ii. 475.
—— Aedh, son of Maelmuire, slain, ii. 417.
—— Aedh, son of Niall Og; the two sons of, slain, ii. 441.
—— Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 329.
—— Ailin, son of Brian, O'Conor Donn's constable, killed, ii. 435.
—— Benmhidhe, wife of Maelmuire, died, i. 461.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, a pledge for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh, ii. 383; killed, ii. 385.
—— Brian, son of Eremhon; the son of, slain, ii. 439.
—— Brian, son of Lochlainn, killed, ii. 277.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, daughter of Murchadh, died, ii. 271.
—— Colla, slain, ii. 375.
—— Colla, son of Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
—— Domhnall, son of Murchadh, ii. 383.

MacSuibhne (*MacSweeny*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall-na-madhmann, ii. 149; the descendants of, ii. 379.
—— Domhnall Og, slain, ii. 391, note.
—— Donnchadh, son of Eoghan Connachtach, drowned, ii. 145.
—— Dubhgall, slain, ii. 15.
—— Dubhgall, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 383.
—— Dubhgall Gruama (or Gruamach, *i.e.* "the surly"), ancestor of the MacDubhgalls of Connacht, ii. 355, 421.
—— Edmond; the descendants of, ii. 383.
—— Edmond, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
—— Edmond Dorcha, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, ii. 433; hanged, ii. 467.
—— Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
—— Eoghan or Owen, slain, ii. 7.
—— Eoghan; the descendants of, ii. 341.
—— Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 381.
—— Eoghan Connachtach, ii. 19.
—— Eoghan Ruadh, killed, ii. 219.
—— Eremhon, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 391, note.
—— Fer-gan-egla (lit. "man without fear"), son of Maelmuire, died, ii. 457.
—— Gillacoluim, son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og; the wife of, ii. 463.
—— John, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 455.
—— John, son of Maelmuire, son of Colla, slain, ii. 375.
—— Maelmuire, slain, ii. 307.
—— Maelmuire; death of Benmhidhe, wife of, i. 461.
—— Maelmuire, son of Brian, killed, ii. 289.
—— Maelmuire, son of Colla, ii. 335; the sons of, ii. 337.
—— Maelmuire, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 491.
—— Maelmuire, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 337; the sons of, ii. 341.
—— Maelmuire, or Maelmóra, son of Maelmuire, slain, ii. 439.
—— Maelmuire, son of Toirdhelbhach Caech, or Turlough the Blind, slain, ii. 417.
MacSuibhne (*MacSweeny*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of Ferdorcha, ii. 271.
—— Murchadh, or Murrough, i. 453, 457.
—— Murchadh; the sons of, ii. 307.
—— Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— Murchadh Grána, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 377.
—— Murchadh Mall; the son of, ii. 441.
—— Niall, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 281.
—— Niall Modardha, son of Niall Og, slain, ii. 441.
—— Owen Bernach, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 191.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Dubhgall, ii. 341.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 261.
—— Ruaidhri Dubh, son of Maelmuire, ii. 417.
—— Ruaidhri Mor, slain, ii. 203.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 19.
—— Toirdhelbhach, high constable of Connacht, died, ii. 55.
—— Toirdhelbhach Caech, son of Toirdelbhach Og, killed, ii. 383.
—— others of the name, ii. 31, 35, 67.
MacSuibhne Bághanagh, or MacSuibhne of Tir-Boghaine (*MacSweeny* of *Bannagh*, co. Donegal), ii. 197.
——, —— slain, ii. 441.
—— Brian-an-chobhlaigh, slain, ii. 239.
—— Brian Bacach, killed, ii. 471.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Maelmuire Mergech, ii. 489.
—— John, son of Niall, died, ii. 339.
—— Maelmuire, died, ii. 195.
—— Maelmuire, son of Niall, killed, ii. 289.
—— Maelmuire Mergech, son of John, slain, ii. 319.
—— Niall, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 251.
—— Niall, son of Niall, ii. 289.
—— Niall Meirgech, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 487–9.
MacSuibhne Fanaid (*MacSweeny* of *Fanad*, co. Donegal), ii. 197.
—— the sons of, ii. 483.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 267.

MacSuibhne Fanaid (*MacSweeny* of *Fanad*, co. Donegal)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall Og, ii. 345.
—— John, son of Maelmuire, ii. 79.
—— Maelmuire, killed, ii. 173.
—— Maelmuire, son of Domhnall Og, killed, ii. 339.
—— Mary, daughter of, ii. 279.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, died, ii. 229.
—— Ruaidhri Carragh, son of Domhnall Og, ii. 345.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough; the wife of, died, ii. 93.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelmuire, lord of Fanad, died, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 345; the sons of, ii. 339.
MacSuibhne Gerr, Domhnall Ballach, drowned, ii. 145.
MacSuibhne-na-dTuath (*MacSweeny* of the *Tuatha*, a district in the north of the co. Donegal), ii. 341.
——, ——, ii. 441.
—— Brian, son of, ii. 341.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 347.
—— Murchadh, died, ii. 347.
—— Murchadh; the sons of, ii. 325.
MacTadhgadhain, Ferghal, killed, i. 367.
MacTaichligh, Gilla-Christ, the son of, ii. 5.
—— Gillamichil, slain, i. 415.
MacTaidhg (*MacTeige*), Murchadh Manach, died, ii. 25.
—— Niall, son of Conchobhar, killed, i. 625.
MacTechedhan, or MacTeichedhain, Adam, died, i. 633.
—— Joseph, bishop of Conmaicne, or Ardagh, died, i. 305.
MacTeige; *see* MacTaidhg.
MacTernan; *see* MacTighernain.
MacTethechan, Paul, comarb of Cluain, died, ii. 57.
MacTighernain (*MacTernan*, *MacKernan*, or *Kernan*), Aine, daughter of Brian, died, ii. 117.
—— Brian, son of Matthew, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, died, ii. 29.
MacTighernain (*MacTernan*, or *MacKernan*) —*cont.*
—— Cairbre, slain, ii. 51.
—— Carrach-in-chairn, or Duarcan, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, i. 511.
—— Cathal, son of Imhar, died, ii. 33.
—— Conchobhar, i. 367.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, slain, i. 591.
—— Domhnall, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 581.
—— Domhnall; the wife of, ii. 49.
—— Duarcan, i. 509, 511, note; and *see* Carrach-in-chairn.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 51.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 487.
—— Ferghal, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, ii. 35.
—— Ferghal, son of Gill-Isa Og, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, ii. 243.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Cenel-Brenainn, died, i. 493.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, i. 491.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of the airchinnech, or herenagh, slain, i. 591.
—— Macraith, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 429.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Brian, died, ii. 129.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, slain, i. 591.
—— Matthew, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 563.
—— Sitric, i. 509, note.
—— Sitric, son of the airchinnech, or herenagh, died, ii. 33.
—— Thomas, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, ii. 23.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, died, ii. 49.
MacTighernains, i. 415: ii. 45, 449.
MacTire, king of Ui-Mac-Caille (*Imokilly*), i. 165.
MacTorcaill, or MacTurcaill, Axall, king of Dublin, slain, i. 145.
—— Toirfhinn, a Danish lord, died, i. 117.
MacUalairg, or MacUalghairg (*Magolrick*, or *M'Golrick*), Tadhg; the sons of, i. 185.

MacUchtraigh, or MacUchtry, Roland, king of Gall-Gaeidhela (*Galloway*), died, i. 207.
—— Thomas, i. 247, 249, 251, 265.
MacUdhir, or Maguire; *see* MacUidhir.
MacUghossa, and his son, slain, i. 529.
MacUgilin, MacUibhilin, or MacAibhilin (*MacQuillan*, or *M'Quillan*), ii. 329, 347.
—— Adduc, slain, ii. 13.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 173.
—— Cormac, ii. 249.
—— Cormac, ii. 269.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 277.
—— Garrett; the sons of, ii. 219, 221.
—— John, son of Simag, slain, ii. 21.
—— Richard, son of Rughraidhe, slain, ii. 217.
—— Rughraidhe, or Rury, died, ii. 173.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Walter, ii. 335–7.
—— Senicin, or Jenkin, died, ii. 19.
—— Senicin Ruadh, killed, ii. 187.
—— Seonac, or Johnock, i. 553, 559.
—— Walter, ii. 187, 189; slain, ii. 207.
—— Walter; the sons of, ii. 219, 221.
—— Walter, son of Garrett, killed, ii. 279.
MacUidhir, MagUidhir, or MacUdhir (*MacGuire*, or *Maguire*), Aedh, king of Feara-Manach, or Fermanagh, died, ii. 25.
—— Aedh; the sons of, ii. 153.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 173.
—— Aedh, son of Cuconnacht, ii. 467.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Thomas, died, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Philip, died, ii. 153.
—— Aedh, son of Rossa, son of Thomas Og, Dean, died, ii. 229.
—— Aedh Og, slain, ii. 153.
—— Amhlaibh; the sons of, i. 601.
—— the Archdeacon, ii. 31.
—— Ardghal, son of Goffraidh Ruadh, or Godfrey Roe, died, ii. 159.
—— Art, died, ii. 51.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 159.
—— Brian; the descendants of, ii. 223.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, died, ii. 177.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh, ii. 423; died ii. 459.
MacUidhir (*Maguire*)—*cont.*
—— Brian, son of Philip, killed, ii. 165.
—— Brian Mainech, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 171.
—— Cathal, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 161.
—— Colla, son of Aedh, and his son, slain, ii. 173.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, ii. 497.
—— Cuchonnacht, ii. 423.
—— Cuchonnacht, the comarb, ii. 243.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Brian, ii. 261.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Cuchonnacht, lord of Feara-Manach, ii. 309.
—— Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 405.
—— Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, chief of Fermanagh, ii. 463; died, ii. 493.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, ii. 157.
—— Domhnall Ballach, ii. 157, 159.
—— Donn, i. 447.
—— Donn, king of Feara-Manach, i. 527.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 167.
—— Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 51.
—— Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 425.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Og, died, ii. 173.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 157.
—— Donnchadh Caech; the son of, ii. 277.
—— Donnchadh Dunchadhach, the son of Thomas Mór, ii. 161.
—— Donnchadh Og, killed, ii. 181.
—— Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, ii. 173; the sons of, ii. 181.
—— Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh, ii. 423, 497.
—— Edmond, ii. 171.
—— Edmond, ii. 233.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas, ii. 161.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas Og, died, ii. 185–7.
—— Eoghan, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 171.
—— Felim, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 229.

MacUidhir (*Maguire*)—*cont.*
—— Feradach, son of Donn, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 157.
—— Gilla-dubh, drowned, i. 635.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, died, ii. 233.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 153.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Turlough, ii. 233.
—— Gilla-Patraic Og, son of Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbach, slain, ii. 497.
—— John, ii. 193.
—— John, son of, ii. 505–7.
—— John, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 149.
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 467.
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 390, n. [1].
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip, slain, ii. 153.
—— John, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 421.
—— Macraith, royal heir of Feara-Manach, i. 555.
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 17.
—— Maghnus; the son of, died, ii. 93.
—— Maghnus Eoghanach, died, ii. 157.
—— Malachi, archdeacon of Clogher, died, ii. 37.
—— Oscur, son of Art, slain, ii. 51.
—— Philip, died, ii. 7.
—— Philip, ii. 15, 43, 45.
—— Philip, king of Feara-Manach, ii. 31.
—— Philip; the sons of, ii. 171.
—— Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip, ii. 207, 209.
—— Philip, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, ii. 233.
—— Philip, son of Thomas, ii. 157.
—— Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip, died, ii. 171.
—— Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 227.
—— Piers, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 161.
—— Rossa, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Felim, died, ii. 243.
—— Rossa, son of Thomas Og, bishop of Clogher, ii. 181, 228, n. [2].
MacUidhir (*Maguire*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, king of Feara-Manach, died, i. 627.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Thomas, ii. 157, 159.
—— Thomas; the descendants of, ii. 311.
—— Thomas, son of Brian-na-tuaidhe, slain, ii. 201.
—— Thomas, son of Thomas, ii. 157.
—— Thomas Og, son of Thomas, ii. 161.
—— Thomas Og, son of Thomas Og, son of Thomas Mór, killed, ii. 201; the sons of, *ib.*
—— Thomas MacMaghnusa, died, ii. 261.
—— Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 181.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the descendants of, ii. 311, 341.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Flaithbhertach, son of Thomas Og, ii. 233.
—— Toirdhelbhach Mac-an-aba (or son of the abbot), killed, ii. 465.
—— the daughter of, ii. 13.
—— a sheriff sent to, ii. 491.
MacUidhirs, or Maguires, ii. 157, 163, 261, 283, 293, 341, 507.
MacUidhrén, or MacUidhrin, Echmarcach, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 113.
—— Gillachrist, i. 127.
MacUinnsionnain, Felim, died, ii. 207.
—— Thomas, constable of Bun-finne, slain, i. 543.
—— Maidiuc, slain, i. 623.
MacWard; *see* Mac-an-bhaird.
MacWattin (*Barrett*), Henry Mer, lord of Tir-Amhalghaidh, died, ii. 89.
—— Robert, died, ii. 31.
MacWilliam Burk, or *MacWilliam Iochtar* (i.e. *MacWilliam* of *Lower Connacht*), Daboc Donn, died, i. 613.
———— Edmond, ii. 13; died, ii. 165.
———— Edmond, son of Rickard, ii. 215, 219.
———— Edmond Albanagh, Sir, died, ii. 51.
———— John, son of Oliver, died, ii. 431.
———— Meiler, son of Tibbot, killed, ii. 233.
———— Richard, son of Oliver, ii. 453; died, ii. 467.

MacWilliam Burk (*MacWilliam Iochtar*, or *MacWilliam* of *Lower Connacht*)—*cont.*
——— Richard-an-iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, ii. 433; died, ii. 451.
——— Rickard O'Cuairsceidh, ii. 179.
——— Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn; the son of, ii. 469.
——— Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanach, ii. 51, 93, 95.
——— Tibbot, died, i. 623.
——— Tibbot, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, died, ii. 305.
——— Tibbot, son of Walter, died, ii. 203.
——— Ulick, son of Richard Og, ii. 95, 97.
——— Walter, son of Richard, i. 409.
——— Walter, son of Thomas, ii. 95.
——— Walter, son of William, i. 611, 613.
——— William, i. 549, 551, 553.
——— William, died, i. 603.
——— William Caech, son of David, son of Edmond, ii. 509.
——— the sons of, ii. 507.
——— the country of, invaded by O'Conor Roe, ii. 487.
——— others of the name, ii. 3, 7, 33, 45, 55, 61, 65, 85, 89, 149, 171, 203, 273, 409, 417. *See* under Burk.
MacWilliam of Clann-Rickard, John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, died, ii. 303.
——— Richard, son of Ulick Finn, died, ii. 273.
——— Richard Bacagh, son of William, ii. 303.
——— Rickard, son of Ulick, ii. 233, 237.
——— Rickard Og, died, ii. 65.
——— Rickard Og, son of Ulick, died, ii. 231; death of Sadhbh, wife of MacDermot, daughter of, ii. 333.
——— Ulick, son of Rickard Og, ii. 303.
——— Ulick, son of Rickard Og, ii. 343.
——— Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, died, ii. 343.
MacWilliam of Clann-Rickard—*cont.*
——— Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, ii. 169; the wife of, ii. 181.
——— William, son of Ulick, ii. 231, 233.
——— hostings by, ii. 333.
——— hostages exacted by Perrot from, ii. 461.
MacWilliams of Clann-Rickard, ii. 65, 95, 129, 149, 171, 193.
MacWilliams, i. 623, 625, 639, 645; ii. 41, 101, 123, 339, 501. *See* under Burk.
Macworth, Captain, killed, ii. 451.
Maedhóg, St., patron of Drumlane, co. Cavan; death of O'Fairchellaigh, comarb of, i. 425.
Maelan, king of Gailenga; *see* O'Leochain.
Maelcaenmhaigh, on the banks of the Suir, co. Tipperary; a battle at, i. 45.
Maeldomhnaigh, a cow plague, i. 603, 605.
Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech, slain, i. 547.
Maelcoluim, king of Alba, i. 109.
—— son of Cinaeth, king of Alba, died, i. 35.
—— son of Donnchadh, slays Lulach, king of Alba, i. 55–7.
—— son of Donnchadh, king of Alba, and his son Edward, killed by Franks, i. 79–81.
—— son of Maelbrighde, died, i. 31.
—— Caenraighech, slain, i. 33.
Maelcrón, son of Cathal, king of Bregha, slain, i. 51.
Maelderg, the battle of, i. 71.
Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, died, i. 79.
—— bishop of Down, i. 141.
Maelmartain, comarb of Finnen of Moville, i. 141.
Maelmhuaidh (*Molloy*), king of Feara-Ceall, slain, i. 21.
Maelmochta, king of Feara-Rois, slain, i. 29.
Maelmor, the "feat" of, ii. 279.
Maelmordha, king of Leinster, i. 3, 5, 11.
—— king of Ui-Cinnsealaigh, i. 25.
—— the two sons of, i. 93.
—— grandson of Clothna, successor of Ailbhe, or bishop of Emly, i. 117.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, comarb of St. Patrick, or Archbishop of Armagh, buries the remains of Brian Borumha, i. 13; died, i. 21.
—— son of Gillacomain, vice-abbot of Ard-sratha, i. 161.
Mael-na-mbó, i. 195.
—— the son of, i. 39; and *see* Domhnall Remhar.
—— Diarmaid, son of, king of Leinster, i. 67.
—— Donnchadh, grandson of, i. 107.
Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma, slain, i. 35.
Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), king of Erinn, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; plunders Leinster, i. 15; slaughter of Leinstermen and Foreigners by, i. 17; death of, i. 23.
—— son of Conchobhar, king of Temhair, i. 69; defeated by the Leinstermen, i. 75; slain, *ib.*
—— son of Brec, i. 55.
—— grandson of Brec, i. 49.
—— Got (or Guth), king of Meath, died, i. 27. *See* Guth.
Maeltuile, bishop of Armagh, died, i. 35.
Maethail (*Mohill*, co. Leitrim), ii. 513.
Maenmagh (a plain in the present county of Galway), i. 219, 323; plundered, i. 579.
Mag. For proper names beginning with Mag, *see* Mac.
Mag Aenghusa, or Magennis; *see* MacAenghusa.
Magamhrain, or Magauran; *see* Mac Samhradhain.
Magawley; *see* MacAmhlaibh.
Magennis; *see* Mac Aenghusa.
Mageoghegan; *see* Mac Eochagain.
Mageraghty; *see* Mac Airechtaigh.
Mag Flannchaidh, or Mac Clancy; *see* Mac Flannchaidh.
Magh, co. Roscommon; the castle of, ii. 369.
Magh-Ai, Magh-Aei, or Magh-Nai (a fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon), i. 219, 277, 295, 547; ii. 373; devastated, i. 15, 579; wasted and plundered, i. 353; ii. 405.
Magh-atechta, i. 21.
Magh-bilè (*Moville*, co. Down), comarbs of, i. 141; and *see* under Finnen of Magh-bilè.
Magh-Brecraidhe (*Moybreckrie*, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), the castle of, i. 515.
Magh-Brecraighe, ii. 503.
Magh-Bregh (the *plain of Bregia*), i. 565. *See* Bregha.
Magh-Breghmhuidhe, or Magh-Breghmhuine (*Moybrawne*, a territory in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford), i. 263.
Magh-Brénghair (a plain in Connacht, not identified), the battle of, i. 101.
Magh-Ceidne, or Magh-Cetne (a district in the county of Donegal, between the rivers Erne and Drowse), i. 525, 527, 543, 553, 555.
Magh-Cobha (a territory comprised in the present baronies of Iveagh, co. Down), i. 89, 93, 103; invaded, i. 125; the battle of, i. 91; the castle of, 179, 399; defeat of the English of, i. 179.
Magh-Conaille (a plain in the co. Louth); a battle in, i. 131. *See* Conaille.
Magh-dha-chuinnech, a plain in Louth, i. 43.
Magh-Diughbha (in the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo), battle of, i. 161.
Magh-dumha (*Moydow*, co. Longford), the castle of, i. 441, 513.
Magh-Ealta, the ancient name of a plain in the county of Dublin, comprising Clontarf, i. 3.
Magh-hElli, a plain, the name of which is preserved in that of *Moyally*, in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's County), ii. 95.
Magh-Enghaiti, a plain in the co. Leitrim, ii. 7.
Magh-Eo, (a large plain giving name to the county of Mayo, and to the parish of Mayo, in the same county), i. 281, 289.
—— (*Mayo co.*), sheriffs of, ii. 423, 489.
—— of the Saxons (*Mayo*, in the parish and county of Mayo), i. 301, 339, 359, 409, 443.
Bishops of:—
Céle O'Dubhthaigh, i. 241.
Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, i. 171.

Maghera, co. Londonderry; *see* Rath-Luraigh.
Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprising the bar. of Iffa and Offa East, in the present co. Tipperary, i. 113.
Magh-Finn (a territory in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, otherwise called the *Bredagh*, and *Keogh's country*), i. 219; ii. 97, 389.
Magh-gaibhlín (*Mongarlin*, co. Donegal); the crannog of, ii. 483.
Magh-Imchlair (a plain in which stood the church of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), i. 207.
Magh-Imlech (*Moyemlagh*, parish of Kilcolman, co. Sligo), ii. 289.
Magh-Itha (a district in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, now known as the Lagan), plundered, i. 55; the men of, i. 49, 51, 69, 71, 123, 135, 137, 161. *See* Feara-Maighe-Itha.
Magh-Line (*Moylinny*, a territory in the county of Antrim, co-extensive with the barony of Upper Antrim), burned, ii. 217; the English of, i. 205, 219.
Magh-Lughach (a plain in the co. Antrim, in the barony of Lower Toome), i. 259.
Magh-Luirg, or Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda ("the plain of the Daghda's leg," *Moylurg*, a territory comprised in the present barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 23, 219, 335, 345, 557, 625; ii. 35, 121, 195, 261, 293, 307, 321, 411, 415, 419, 511; burned, ii. 53, 255; invaded, i. 589, 615; ii. 59, 81, 267, 271, 277, 361; internal broils in, ii. 77; spoiled, plundered, and wasted, i. 245, 511, 577, 579; ii. 3, 7, 65, 315, 323, 405–9, 425, 433, 513: given to Brian MacDermot, ii. 487; the people of, ii. 25, 179; constables of, ii. 233; recruits of, ii. 115; chiefs and lords of, ii. 281, 283, 517; royal heirs of, i. 591; ii. 5; tanists of, ii. 39, 179.
  Kings or chiefs (of the family of Mac Dermot Gall):—
    Diarmaid, or Dermot, i. 583.
  (Of the family of O'Maelruanaidh, or O'Mulroney):—
Magh-Luirg (*Moylurg*): kings of—*cont.*
    Muirchertach, son of Cathal, i. 371, 451.
  (Of the family of MacDermot of Moylurg):—
    Aedh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 77.
    Brian, son of Rory, ii. 461–8.
    Cathal, i. 237, 239, 253.
    —— son of Tadhg, i. 497, 511.
    Conchobhar, i. 177, 203.
    —— son of Cormac, ii. 183, 199.
    —— Og, son of Hugh.
    —— son of Taichlech, i. 519.
    —— son of Tomaltach, i. 623, 637, 639.
    Cormac, i. 259, 313.
    Diarmaid, i. 243, 247, 259.
    —— Midhech, i. 495.
    Ferghal, i. 645; ii. 35, 37.
    Maelruanaidh, i. 511, 547, 593, 601, 603.
    —— i. 611, 615.
    —— son of Ferghal, ii. 77.
    Ruaidhri Og, ii. 183.
    —— son of Tadhg, ii. 397–9.
    Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 107, 113, 115.
    —— son of Cathal, i. 487.
    —— son of Rory, ii. 195, 197.
    Tomaltach "of the Rock," i. 215, 237.
    —— son of Maelruanaidh, i. 615, 617, 621.
Magh-Mucraimhe (a plain in the barony of Clare, co. Galway), the battle of, ii. 345.
Magh-Muirtheimhne (a plain in the co. Louth), invaded, i. 83, 93. *See* Conaille-Muirtheimhne.
Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce, i. 219.
Magh-Nai, or Magh-Noi; *see* Magh-Ai.
Magh-Nisse (*Moynishy*, or Upper Muinter-Eolais, a territory in the barony and county of Leitrim), i. 361, 369, 465; ii. 35.
Magh-Nuadhad (*Maynooth*, co. Kildare), ii. 285.
Maghnus, king of Lochlann, or Scandinavia, makes peace with the men of Ireland, i. 89; slain, i. 93.

Maghnus, son of Ferghal, died, i. 357.
Magh-O'Gadhra (*Moygara*, barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo), the castle of, ii. 315, 441.
Magh-Oilches (bar. of Rossclogher ?, co. Leitrim), ii. 465.
Magh-Rein (co. Leitrim), plundered, i. 361. *See* Conmaicne-Maighe-Rein.
Magh-Sine (pron. *Moy-Sheenè*), a plain in the co. of Mayo, i. 301.
Magh-Slecht (*Moyslaught*, co. Cavan), the battle of, i. 415.
Magh-sruibhe-gealain, in Connacht, i. 161.
Magh-Tregha (*Moytra*, a plain in the co. Longford), ii. 59.
Magh-Tuiredh, or Magh-Tuiredh na Fomorach (*Moytura of the Fomorians*, a plain in the co. Sligo), ii. 85, 297.
Magh-Uatha, co. Donegal; the river of, i. 54, n. [s], 55.
Magh-Ui-Bresail, or the plain of Ui-Bresail, co. Armagh, i. 99; *see* Ui-Bresail.
Maginver, or Gaynor; *see* MacFinnbhairr.
Magonigle; *see* MacConghaile.
Magraith, or MacCraith, Aenghus, a priest, died, i. 357.
—— Diarmaid, son of Marcus, son of Maelrice, comarb of Termon-Dabheog, died, ii. 189. *See* Macraith.
Maguire, or M'Guire; *see* Mac Uidhir.
Mahon; *see* Mathghamhain.
Maideg Mael, one of the chiefs of Mac Williams' people, slain, ii. 61
Maighin (*Moyne*, co. Mayo), the monastery of, ii. 475, 477, 508, n. [s].
Mainechs (the people of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon), ii. 203, 301, 347, 373, 381, 407; and *see* Ui-Maine.
Mainister-derg, or Manister-derg (*Abbeyderg*, co. Longford), i. 257; ii. 231.
Maissin, John, i. 263.
Malachias, dean of Elphin, i. 367, 371.
Malachy II., king of Ireland; *see* under Maelsechlainn.
Malbie, Captain, or Sir Nicholas, governor of Connacht, ii. 415, 417, n. [4], 427, 439,
Malbie—*cont.*
441, 443, 455; defeats the FitzGeralds of Desmond, ii. 439; died, ii. 459.
Mám-an-ghair, a place on the south side of Nephin mountain, co. Mayo, ii. 451.
Manachs (*Feara-Manach*, or people of Fermanagh), ii. 459; and *see* Feara-Managh.
Manainn, or Manann (the *Isle of Man*), i. 5, 89; ii. 155, 157; Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, slain in, i. 67; plundered by King John's people, i. 243; Irish fishermen resort to, i. 257.
Manister-derg, co. Longford; *see* Mainister-derg.
Manister-Fheorais (*Monasteroris*, bar. of Coolestown, King's co.), ii. 211.
Manuinn (*Mannin*, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), the castle of, ii. 369.
Mangartach of Loch-Lein (*Mangerton* mountain, near Killarney, co. Kerry), i. 445.
Mapother, Richard, sheriff of Roscommon, ii. 469, 493.
Marechal, Mareschal, or Marshall, Geoffroi, i. 163.
—— Richard, son of William, i. 319.
—— William, i. 293.
—— William, Earl of Leinster, i. 527.
Mareis, Mares, or March, Adam, slain, i. 593.
—— Geoffroi, i. 239, 245, 273, 293, 295.
Margaret, wife of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, died, i. 81.
Margenana, a place near Aghagower, in the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, i. 301.
Maria (*recte* Matilda), wife of Henry I., king of England, died, i. 109.
Marr (in Scotland); Domhnall, son of Eimhin, great steward of, slain, i. 13.
Martin, St., the Gospels of, i. 163.
—— William Og, ii. 437.
Mary, Queen of England, ii. 351.
—— Queen of Scotland, executed, ii. 477.
—— the Blessed Virgin, ii. 315.
Mary's Abbey, Dublin; *see* Cill-Muire.
Matadhan, the sons of, i. 45.
Mathghamhain (pron. *Mahon*), son of Conaing, royal heir of Munster, died, i. 19.
—— son of Muiredhach; the son of, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 83.

Mathghamhain (*Mahon*)—*cont.*
—— king of Farney, slain, i. 25.
Matilda; *see* Maria.
Matthew, prior of Trinity Island, in Loch-Cé, died, i. 331.
Maynooth; *see* Magh-Nuadhad.
M': for names beginning with M', *see* Mac.
M'Alarry; *see* Mac Gilla-Arraith.
M'Auliffe; *see* Mac Amhlaibh.
M'Branan; *see* Mac Branan.
M'Cabe; *see* Mac Caba.
M'Cann; *see* Mac Cana.
M'Carthy; *see* Mac Carthaigh.
M'Clancy; *see* Mac Flannchaidh.
M'Cormac; *see* Mac Cormaic.
M'Dermot; *see* Mac Diarmada.
M'Donlevy; *see* Mac Duinnsleibhe.
M'Donnell; *see* Mac Domhnaill.
M'Donough; *see* Mac Donnchadha.
M'Dowell; *see* Mac Dubhgaill.
M'Evilly; *see* Mac-an-mhilidh.
M'Geoghegan; *see* Mac Eochagain.
M'Gilroy; *see* Mac Gilla-ruaidh.
M'Gorman; *see* Mac Gormain.
M'Govern; *see* Mac Samhradhain.
M'Grath; *see* Macraith, and Magraith.
M'Guire, or Maguire; *see* MacUidhir.
M'Hugh; *see* Mac Aedha.
M'Ilroy; *see* MacGilla-ruaidh.
M'Jordan; *see* Mac Jordan.
M'Kenna; *see* Mac Cinaith.
M'Keogh; *see* Mac Eochaidh.
M'Kernan; *see* Mac Tighernain.
M'Kinawe, or Ford; *see* Mac Consnamha.
M'Lean; *see* Mac Gilla-Eoin.
M'Lennan, or Leonard; *see* Mac Gillafinnéin.
M'Loughlin; *see* Mac Lachlainn.
M'Mahon; *see* Mac Mathghamhna.
M'Manus; *see* Mac Maghnusa.
M'Master, or Masterson; *see* Mac-in-Maighistir.
M'Murrough; *see* Mac Murchadha.
M'Nally; *see* Mac-ind-Fhailgigh.
M'Neely; *see* Mac-an-fhiledh.
M'Nogly; *see* Mac-ind-oglaich.
M'Namara; *see* Mac Conmara.
M'Namee; *see* Mac Conmidhe.
M'Quillan; *see* Mac Ugilín.
M'Rannall; *see* Mac Raghnaill.
M'Sheehy; *see* Mac Sithidh.
M'Sorley; *see* Mac Somhairle.
M'Sweeny, or M'Swiney; *see* Mac Suibhne.
M'Ternan; *see* Mac Tighernain.
M'Ward; *see* Mac-an-bhaird.
M'William; *see* MacWilliam.
Meath (*Midhe*), i. 265, 389, 549; ii. 209, 285, 331; civil war in, i. 631; hostings into, i. 115, 119; ii. 155, 317; invaded by Munstermen, i. 73, 129; by Connachtmen, i. 119; ii. 23; burned, i. 471; plundered, i. 3: the men of, i. 91, 115, 119, 211; at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; burn Lusca, i. 133; defeated by De Cogan, i. 145; the pledges of, taken by Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. 27; and by Henry II., i. 145: castles erected by the English in, i. 173; the Foreigners (English) of, i. 177, 195, 207, 219, 229, 233, 235, 295, 315, 317, 387, 443, 447, 499, 601, 607, 611; ii. 47, 85, 119, 211, 237, 239, 243; defeated, ii. 63; execution of eighteen of, ii. 447; chiefs of, i. 23; Walter de Laci, lord of, i. 319, 355; sheriffs of, ii. 47, 137.
Bishops of:—
Alexander de Balscot, ii. 89.
Hugh de Taghmon, i. 447.
Ralph Petit, i. 305.
Robert Montan, ii. 139.
Wale, De Valle, or Faltach, ii. 49.
Kings of (all of the family of O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin):—
Art, i. 167.
Art Mór, i. 647.
Cairbre, i. 499, 501.
Cairbre-in-screcain, i. 585, 603.
Conchobhar, ii. 93.
Cormac Ballagh, ii. 25.
The Got, i. 33.
Maelsechlainn the Great (Malachy II.), i. 7, 23.
Maelsechlainn Got, i. 27.
Maelsechlainn, i. 115, 117.
Maelsechlainn Bec, i. 167.
Murchadh, i. 119.
Murchadh, i. 509.

Meath (the West of), injured, i. 95; plundered, i. 215; Domhnall O'Melaghlin, king of, i. 95.
Meelick, co. Galway; *see* Milec, or Milic-na-Sinda.
Meelick, co. Mayo; *see* Milec.
Meiler, son of Meiler, i. 231.
Meldon: *see* O'Maelduin.
Mellifont, the abbey of, i. 181; for abbots of, *see* under Droichet-átha.
Mermaids, alleged to have been taken in the Suir, i 111.
Messat, Perris, slain, i. 249.
Methenach of Druim-cliabh (the river of Drumcliff, co. Sligo), i. 591.
Midhe; *see* Meath.
Milec, or Milic (*Meelick*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 279.
—— or Milic-na-Sinda (*Meelick*, bar. of Longford, co. Galway), i. 307, 507; the castle of, erected, i. 229; plundered, *ib.*; levelled, i. 231; broken down, i. 333; burned and demolished, i. 585.
Miles, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 499.
—— bishop of Luimnech, died, i. 525.
Minatur, Adam, slain, i. 385.
Minstrels, i. 609.
Mochaemhóg, St., of Liath-Mochaemhog, or *Leamokevoge*, in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, i. 111.
Mocholmog, St.; successor of, i. 19.
Mochta, St., of Louth, i. 357.
Mochua, the comarb of, i. 373.
Mohill, co. Leitrim; *see* Maethail.
Moin-Cruinnoige (*Monecronock*, co. Kildare), a battle at, i. 73.
Moin-in-daire-daraigh (the bog of *Daire-daragh*, or Derrydaragh, in the par. of St. John's, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 439.
Moin-Laghradhi, the defeat of, ii. 183.
Móin-lesc (co. Leitrim), ii. 397.
Móin-na-mbráthar (*Monabraher*, near Limerick city), ii. 211.
Mointech (*Montiagh*, bar. of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 457.
Molaise, St., of Devenish, successors of, i. 39.
Molog, a river(?), co. Roscommon, ii. 397.
Momonians, or men of Munster; *see* under Munster.
Monabraher; *see* Móin-na-mbráthar.
Monach-an-Dúin, a tribe situated near Downpatrick, co. Down, i. 147.
Mona-crand-chain, co. Cavan, the battle of, i. 317.
Monaghan, monastery of, ii. 165. *See* Muinechan.
Monasteranenagh, co. Limerick; *see* Aenagh-beg.
Monasteroris; *see* Manister-Fheorais.
Monecronock, co. Kildare; *see* Moin-Cruinnoige.
Montan, Robert, bishop of Meath, died, ii. 139.
Monte Celio, John, Cardinal da, i. 223, 227.
Montech-Maighe-Hene (the Moor of Magh-Hene, or Magh-Cedne, q. v.), ii. 69.
Montiagh, co. Galway; *see* Mointech.
Mor, queen of Connacht, died, i. 259.
Moray, Scotland; *see* Murebhe.
Morgullion, co. Meath; *see* Gailenga.
Morna, Captain, ii. 443.
Mortality, of people, i. 275; of cattle, *see* under Cattle.
Mothla, son of Domhnall, king of the Deisi-Mumhan, or Decies of Munster, slain, i. 13.
Mount-Grud; *see* Sliabh-Crot.
Mountsandall, or Dún-da-bhenn (*see* Cill-Santail), i. 197. n. [9].
Moville, co. Down; *see* Magh-bilè.
Mowney-myne, i. 333, n. [10].
Moy, a river in Connacht; *see* Muaidh.
Moyally, King's co., ii. 94, n. [8].
Moybrawne, co. Longford; *see* Magh-Breghmhuine.
Moybreckrie, co. Westmeath; *see* Magh-Brecraidhe.
Moycova, co. Down; *see* Magh-Cobha.
Moydow, co. Longford; *see* Magh-dumha.
Moygara, co. Sligo; *see* Magh-O'Gadhra.
Moyne, co. Mayo; *see* Maighin.
Moynishy, co. Leitrim; *see* Magh-Nissa.
Moyrein, co. Leitrim; *see* Magh-Rein.
Moyslaught, co. Cavan; *see* Magh-Slecht.
Moytra co. Longford; *see* Magh-Tregha.

Moytura, or Moytirra, co. Sligo; *see* Magh-Tuiredh.

Muaidh (the river *Moy*, between the counties of Mayo and Sligo), i. 61, 387, 425; ii. 141, 183, 299, 475.

Mucart, a meeting between O'Conor and O'Ruairc at, i. 173.

Mughdhorna, or Mughorna, alias Crich-Mughdhorna (a territory now represented by the barony of *Cremorne*, co. Monaghan), plundered, i. 45; O'Neill opposed by the people of, i. 23; kings of, i. 19, 21.

Muilenn-Adam ("Adam's mill," in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo), ii. 359.

Muilenn-cerr (*Mullingar*, co. Westmeath), ii. 417, 449.

Muilinn, William, i. 251.

Muille-Uanach, or Uille-Uanach (a place in Hy-Many, the name of which seems still preserved in that of *Owenagh*, in the par. of Taghmaconell, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 273, 333, 467.

Muinechán (*Monaghan*), the castle of, ii. 195; the monastery of, ii. 321. *See* Monaghan.

Muine-inghine-Crechain (the "brake of Crechan's daughter"), co. Mayo, i. 469.

Muine-Maicin, in the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, i. 301.

Muinter-Ainlighe (the O'Hanlys of the co. Roscommon), ii. 301. *See* Cenel-Dobhtha.

Muinter-Airt (the tribe name of the O'Harts, who were seated in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 297, 449, 495, 499.

Muinter-Anghaile (the tribe name of the O'Farrells of Annaly, or Longford), i. 197, 213, 263; ii. 301; kings or chiefs of (of the family of O'Farrell), i. 237, 247, 259, 597, 653; ii. 11, 25. *See* Anghaile.

Muinter-Birn (the O'Birns, or O'Beirnes, of the co. Roscommon), i. 637; ii. 11, 65. *See* O'Birn.

Muinter-Baighill (the O'Boyle sept, co. Donegal), i. 229; and *see* O'Boyle.

Muinter-Caemhain, in the co. Fermanagh, i. 175.

Muinter-Cathain (the O'Canes of Cianacht, in Ulster), i. 433. *See* Airecht-Ui-Cathain.

Muinter-Cherbhallain (the tribe name of the family of O'Maelmhiadhaigh, or O'Mulvey, who were seated in the barony and county of Leitrim), i. 575; ii. 11.

Muinter-Cinaith (the name of the tribe and territory of MacConsnamha, M'Kinawe, or Ford, in the barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), i. 399, 511, 525; chiefs of, i. 431, 619, 621; ii. 305.

Muinter-Conallan, i. 512, n. [s].

Muinter-Creachdin (a district in the barony of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), i. 579.

Muinter-Cuirnin (the sept of O'Cuirnin), ii. 131.

Muinter-Dalaigh (the O'Dalys, a learned family), ii. 451. *See* O'Dalaigh.

Muinter-Duirnin, plundered, ii. 69.

Muinter-hElidhe (the *O'Healys*, or *Healys*), i. 647; ii. 69.

Muinter-Eolais, the name of the tribe and territory of the MacRaghnaills and their correlatives, whose patrimony comprised the barony of Leitrim, in the co. Leitrim), i. 403, 629, 647; ii. 45, 257, 321, 513; the fastnesses of, i. 301; the people of, i. 519; ii. 11, 71; a number of, slain by Ualghairg O'Ruairc, i. 197; plundered, ii. 27, 29, 271; kings or chiefs of, i. 197, 201, 235, 347, 451, 499, 527, 533, 578, 575, 605, 627, 651; ii. 9, 13, 33, 35, 65, 77, 95, 113, 131.

Muintir-Fathaidh (the name of the tribe and territory of the sept of O'Fathaidh, or O'Fahy, who were settled in the barony of Loughrea, co. Galway), i. 379.

Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh (the O'Flahertys of West Connacht), ii. 57, 491. *See* O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Muinter-Murchadha.

Muinter-Flannagain (the O'Flanagans of Clann-Cathail, co. Roscommon), ii. 365, 377, 385, 395; and *see* O'Flannagain.

Muinter-Gallchubhair (the *O'Gallaghers*), ii. 491.

Muinter-Geradhain (a territory on the west side of Loch-Gawna, co. Longford, the patrimony of the sept of Maginver, or Gaynor), i. 263, 445, 479.

Muinter-Ghilgan, Muinter-Gillcan, or Muinter-Gillagan (the tribe name of the O'Quinns of the co. of Longford), i. 163, 209, 407, 441; ii. 13; plundered, i. 213, 407; chiefs of, i. 207, 319, 451, 635; ii. 25, 95. *See* O'Quinn.

Muinter-Laodhachain (a tribe seated in the present county of Longford), i. 263.

Muinter-Maelchiarain, (the family of O'Maelchiarain, or O'Mulkieran), i. 441.

Muinter-Maelmordha (the tribe name of the O'Reillys of Breifne), i. 415; ii. 97; the territory of, i. 415, 417; chiefs and lords of, i. 423, 489, 509, 607, 615; ii. 105, 139. *See* "Breifne in the East," and Muinter-Raighilligh.

Muinter-Maelruanaidh (the tribe name of the MacDermots of Roscommon, and their kindred), i. 167, 361, 571; chiefs of, i. 495, 509, 511. *See* under Magh-Luirg.

Muinter-Maelsinna (the tribe name of the family of MacCarghamhna, or MacCarron, of *Cuirene*, or Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath), i. 187, 189, 407.

Muinter-Maille (the O'Malleys of Mayo), ii. 143.

Muinter-Murchadha (the name of the tribe and territory of O'Flaherty, in the bar. of Clare, and county of Galway), i. 349. *See* also Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh.

Muinter-Nechtain (the family of O'Nechtain, or O'Naghten, of the co. Roscommon), plundered, i. 481.

Muinter-Pheodachain (a district in the barony of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh), i. 235, 487; chiefs of, i. 555, 601; ii. 159.

Muinter-Raduibh (the tribe name of the family of MacAirechtaigh, or Mageraghty, of Roscommon), i. 653; ii. 107.

Muinter-Raighilligh (the O'Reillys of Breifne-O'Reilly), i. 361, 403, 409, 411, 417, 419, 429, 471, 531, 563; ii. 45, 99, 105. *See* Muinter-Maelmordha.

Muinter-Ruairc (the O'Ruaircs of Breifne-O'Ruairc), i. 631; ii. 31, 35, 71, 105, 131. *See* Breifne-O'Ruairc.

Muinter-Tadhgain (the tribe name of the Sinnachs, or Foxes, of Teffia); Donnchadh Sinnach, lord of, ii. 91.

Muinter-Uiginn (or the family of O'Higgins), of the Termon, plundered, ii. 455.

Muirchertach, son of Brec, king of the Deisi, burned, i. 49.

—— son of Brian, slain, i. 253.

—— son of Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, i. 127.

—— grandson of Carrach Calma, i. 19; slain, i. 25.

Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran, died, i. 27.

—— son of the great steward of Lemhain, or Leven, i. 255.

—— herenagh of Doire, died, i. 59.

—— Muillethan, i. 307; the race of, ii. 63, 109.

Muiriebh (*Moray*, Scotland); *see* Murebhe.

Muirthemhne, or Magh-Muirthemhne, i. 271; and *see* Magh-Muirtheimhne.

Muir-Torrian (Mare Tyrrhenum), i. 253.

Muldoon; *see* O'Maelduin.

Mullach-croiche (co. Roscommon), ii. 257.

Mullach-Fidhig (in Clann-Conmhaigh, co. Galway), i. 581.

Mullach-Laighide, in Connacht, a convention at, i. 429.

Mullach-Maisten (*Mullaghmast*, co. Kildare), the massacre of, ii. 397, 418, n. [4].

Mullach-Ratha (*Rathlee*, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo), i. 623.

Mullach-thuir (bar. of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), ii. 371.

Mullach-Toramhnach (in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 599.

Mullingar; *see* Muilenn-cerr.

Mumha; *see* Munster.

Munchind, the upper (*i.e.* the upper straight; *Munhinoghter*, par. and bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), ii. 359.

Mungarit (*Mungret*, co. Limerick), i. 37.

Munster (*Mumha*), the hostages of, i 121; taken by Henry II., i. 145: the men of, i. 77, 79, 103, 107, 125, 169; ii. 151; at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; invade Meath,

Munster (*Mumha*)—*cont.*
i. 73; turn against Turlough O'Conor, i. 123; assist the Connachtmen against De Curci, i. 179; enter Connacht, i. 273; assisted by Connachtmen, i. 323; defeated, i. 91; ii. 123: hostings into, ii. 209, 303; invasions of, i. 191; ii. 223; divided between MacCarthy and O'Brien, i. 109; visited by Cellach, archbishop of Armagh, i. 95, 113; the cavalry of, i. 129; the retained kerne of, ii. 97: the Foreigners (English) of i. 191, 193, 229, 245, 321, 387, 425; ii. 211; join Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 211, 213, 215; invade Connacht, i. 229: the Giurnasaigh slain in, i. 187; murder of the president of, ii. 427; royal heirs of, i. 13, 19, 35, 55, 65, 99, 107; tanist of, i. 599; Etain O'Quin, queen of, i. 181.
Bishops of; *see* under Caisel.
Kings of:—
Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, i. 61.
Diarmaid MacCarthy, i. 171.
Diarmaid O'Brien, i. 105, 109.
Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Brien, i. 271; and *see* also Leth-Modha.
Munter, John, slain, i. 537.
—— Philip, slain, i. 537.
Murbhach, or Murbhach-O'Domhnaill (*Murvagh*, par. of Drumhome, co. Donegal), i. 471; burned, ii. 149.
Murchadh (*Murrough*), son of Brian Borumha, i. 9, 11; slain, i. 13; buried in Armagh, *ib.*
—— son of Diarmaid, i. 85.
—— son of Diarmaid, king of Laighen, i. 65.
—— son of Domhnall Remhar, slain, i. 77.
—— son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, slain, i. 43.
Murebhe (or Muiriebh, *Moray*, Scotland), i. 33; Aenghus, king of, slain, i. 129; the men of, i. 107.
Murney; *see* O'Morna.
Murrain, i. 135; and *see* under Cattle.
Mus (*Mostyn* ?), Hugh, ii. 513.
Muscraidhe-Breoghain, or Muscraidhe-Chuirc, (a district comprised in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary), i. 45.

N.

Nangle, the family name of, i. 188, n. [3].
Narrow-water, co. Down; *see* Cael-uisce.
Navan, co. Meath; *see* Umamá.
Navan Fort, co. Armagh; *see* Emhain.
Navarre, Henry, king of, ii. 505.
Neale, the, co. Mayo; *see* Eill, and Caislen-na-hEille.
Nera, a fabulous personage, ii. 115.
Newcastle of Inis-Eoghain (*Greencastle*, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal), i. 533, 617.
Newcastle-O'Finnagain, or Newcastle-MacKinnegan, co. Wicklow, demolished, ii. 113.
Newtown, co. Longford; *see* Baile-núadh.
Niall, son of Conn, one of Brian-Borumha's guards, slain, i. 13.
—— son of Dubhthuinne, slain, i. 17.
—— son of Eochaidh, slain, i. 17.
—— son of Eochaidh, king of Ulidia, defeats the Danes of Dublin at sea, i. 23; defeats the Airghialla, i. 25; plunders foreigners, i. 29; and *see* under O'hEochadha.
—— son of Ferghal, slain by the Ui-Tuirtre, i. 15.
—— son of Maelsechlainn, king of Oilech, i. 45; invades Bregha, i. 47; plunders the Dal-Araidhe, i. 53; died, i. 59.
—— son of Muirghes, slain, i. 39.
—— Cam; the son of, slain, i. 649.
Ni Cuareil (or O'Carroll), Margaret, died, ii. 489.
Nobber, co Meath; *see* Ober.
Norreys, Sir John, ii. 501.
Northumberland, plundered by the men of Alba, i. 139.
Norway; *see* Lochlann.
——, Hakon Hakonson, king of; *see* Ebhdhonn.
Norwegians; *see* Lochlonnacha.
Nua-congmhail (*Faughanvale*, co. Londonderry), i. 199.
Nugent, of Meath, ii. 63.
—— Edmond, son of the baron of Delvin, killed, ii. 453.

Nugent—*cont.*
—— George, son of Peter, ii. 479.
—— James, baron of Delvin, died, ii. 165.
—— James, son of Christopher, son of the baron, killed, ii. 453.
—— James, son of Walter, died, ii. 435.
—— Nicholas, son of Christopher, son of the baron of Delvin, put to death, ii. 449.
—— Thomas, son of the baron, died, ii. 429.
—— Thomas, son of Walter, of Tech-Munna, died, ii. 467.
—— William, son of the baron of Delvin, ii. 447, 465.
Nuts, great crops of, i. 63, 85; ii. 99, 203.

O.

O'Ainmireehs, i. 373.
Oaths, i. 89.
O'Baedan, Maurice, died, i. 207.
O'Baighellain; *see* O'Boylan.
O'Baighill, or Ua Baighill; *see* O'Boyle.
O'Banáin, Maelpatraic, bishop of Connor, i. 151.
O'Banan, bishop of Clogher, died, i. 597.
O'Becdha, Donat, bishop of Killala, died, i. 237.
O'Bechain (*O'Behan*), Conchobhar, an eminent historian, died, ii. 53.
—— Domhnall, an eminent historian, died, ii. 137.
O'Beglan (*O'Bigleighinn*), Maurice, son of Donnchadh, an adept in medicine, died, ii. 267.
O'Behan; *see* O'Bechain.
O'Beice, or Ua Beice (*O'Beaky*), Flann, king of Ui-Méith, slain, i. 17.
—— Imhar, king of Ui-Méith, slain, i. 49.
O'Beirne, or Ua Birn; *see* O'Birn.
O'Beoáin, slain, i. 91.
O'Beollain, Ua Beollain, or O'Boland, Amhlaibh, herenagh of Druim-cliabh, i. 275.
—— Maelfinnen, comarb of Druim-cliabh, died, i. 405.
—— Maelmaedhoc, comarb of Colum-Cille at Druim-cliabh, died, i. 399.
O'Beollain (*O'Boland*)—*cont.*
—— Mor, wife of, died, i. 265.
—— Murchadh, died, i. 51.
—— Thomas, killed, i. 457.
Ober, the, (*Nobber*, co. Meath) i. 467.
O'Bibhsaigh, slain, i. 403.
—— Amhlaibh, slain, i. 405.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 415.
O'Bigleighinn; *see* O'Beglan.
O'Birn, Ua Birn, or O'Beirne, Aedh, slain, i. 473.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 127.
—— Brian Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh Ruadh, slain, ii. 127.
—— Cairbre, son of Conchobhar, son of Cairbre, died, ii. 233.
—— Cairbre, son of the prior, ii. 275; death of Sile, wife of, *ib.*
—— Cinaeth, prior of Cill-mór, died, i. 437.
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 65.
—— Cormac, ii. 51.
—— Cormac; the descendants of, ii. 263.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach Ruadh, died, ii. 93.
—— Domhnall, chief of Tir-Briuin, died, i. 557.
—— Domhnall, son of Ferghal, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 263.
—— Donnchadh, chieftain of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, i. 637.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 45.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ruadh, slain, ii. 127.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 459; slain, i. 481.
—— Gilla-Christ, died, i. 603.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Imhar, i. 369.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Tomaltach, slain, ii. 29.
—— Imhar, i. 461; died, i. 469.
—— Lasairfhína, daughter of John the prior, died, ii. 263.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Cairbre, killed, ii. 289.
—— Maelechlainn Caech, son of Tomaltach, slain, ii. 29.
—— Maelsechlainn, ii. 293.
—— Maelsechlainn, tanist of Tir-Briuin, ii. 263.

O'Birn (*O'Beirne*)—*cont.*
—— Marianus, son of Tatheus, drowned, ii. 135.
—— Síle (Julia), daughter of Cairbre, died, ii. 277.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Tomaltach, tanist of Ui-Briuin, died, ii. 231.
—— Tadhg, son of Cairbre, son of the prior, chief of Tir-Briuin, ii. 263.
—— Tadhg, son of Cairbre, ii. 327; died, ii. 379.
—— Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, chief of Tir-Briuin, died, ii. 119.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 433.
—— Thomas, died, i. 429.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 25.
—— others of the name, i. 475, 643; ii. 293, 313, 395.
O'Boland; *see* O'Beollain.
O'Boylan, O'Baighellain, or Ua Baighellain, Aedh, king of Fernmhagh, died, i. 79.
—— Cúchollchaille, poet, slain, i. 111.
—— Lochlainn, slain, i. 131.
O'Boyle, O'Baeighill, or Ua Baighill, Andiles, killed, i. 487.
—— Andiles, chief of Tir-Ainmirech, and his son, slain, i. 645.
—— Brian, son of Niall, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 339.
—— Cathal, son of Raghnall, killed, ii. 141.
—— Cellach, son of Gilla-Brighde, slain, i. 487.
—— Cellach Balbh, i. 399.
—— Conchobhar, ii. 319; slain, ii. 321–3.
—— Conchobhar Og, ii. 209.
—— Conchobhar Og, tanist of his country, slain, ii. 267.
—— Domhnall, i. 583, 587.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, ii. 323, 325.
—— Domhnall Ballagh, son of Niall, slain, ii. 203.
—— Domhnall Dubh, i. 645.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 219, 225, 227.
—— Dubhgall, son of Andiles, slain, i. 487.
—— Dubhgall, son of Maghnus, chief of Cloch-Chinnfhaeladh, slain, i. 493.
O'Boyle—*cont.*
—— Edmond Buidhe, son of Niall, killed, ii. 209.
—— Eochaidh, slain, i. 187.
—— Felim, son of Conchobhar, slain, ii. 269.
—— Ferghal, slain, i. 241.
—— the Garbhanach, slain, i. 131.
—— Gilla-fiaclach, i. 247.
—— Gilla-muinelach, slain, i. 377; death of Mor, wife of, i. 393.
—— Gilla-riabhach, son of Ceallach, slain, i. 237.
—— Gilla-riabhach; the sons of, i. 321.
—— Lochlainn, son of Andiles, slain, ii. 8.
—— Maelruanaidh, chieftain of the Three Tuatha, slain, i. 487.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-muinelach, died, ii. 21.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Niall, i. 489.
—— Maghnus, i. 379, 381.
—— Mor, daughter of, died, i. 265.
—— Mor, daughter of O'Ferghail, and wife of, i. 599.
—— Niall, ii. 203.
—— Niall, slain, ii. 295.
—— Niall, son of Niall, i. 529.
—— Niall, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 183.
—— Niall Og, killed, ii. 319.
—— Niall Og; the sons of, ii. 339.
—— Niall Ruadh, slain, ii. 321–3.
—— Niall Ruadh; the sons of, ii. 481.
—— Rose, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Ruadh, died, ii. 275.
—— Rughraidhe, or Rury, son of Niall, slain, ii. 203.
—— Sighradh, chief of the Three Tuatha, killed, i. 433.
—— Tadhg, died, i. 267.
—— Taichlech, i. 489.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 183.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 323.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 333.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 481.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Ruadh, died, ii. 187,

O'Boyle—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 187.
O'Boyles, i. 201; ii. 67, 269, 279, 289, 295, 307, 333.
O'Bracain, Benedict, bishop of Achonry, i. 561.
O'Bragan, Stephen, archbishop of Cashel, died, i. 527.
O'Brain (*O'Breen*), i. 471.
—— the Calbhach, son of Bran, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 247.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Art, herenagh of Ros-Comain, died, i. 319.
—— Muirchertach, king of Breghmhaine, slain, i. 181.
—— Tadhg, king of Luighne (*Lune*, co. Meath), i. 227.
O'Brain; *see* O'Byrne.
O'Branan, Gillamoliac, comarb of Colum-Cille, i. 153, 203.
O'Breislén, or O'Breslen, Conn, chief of Fanad, i. 175.
—— Domhnall, chief of Fanad, i. 439.
—— Domhnall, died, ii. 159.
—— Donn, slain, i. 445.
—— Gillachrist, chief of Fanad, killed, i. 399.
—— Raghnall, slain, i. 163.
O'Briain, O'Brien, or Ua Briain, Bébhinn, daughter of Cenneidigh, wife of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, died, i. 99.
—— Brian, i. 601.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Brian Ruadh, killed, ii. 5.
—— Brian, king of Thomond, i. 643.
—— Brian, king of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond, died, ii. 87.
—— Brian Bán, i. 611, 625.
—— Brian Og, king of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond, ii. 43 bis.
—— Brian Ruadh, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i. 439, 459, 467, 473; put to death, i. 481.
—— Brian Ruadh; the sons of, i. 483.
—— Brian Ruadh; the descendants of, i. 585.
—— Cennedigh, killed, i. 73.
—— Conchobhar, i. 611.
O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, hostings by, i. 129; invades Connacht, i. 133.
—— Conchobhar, king of Telach-og, and royal heir of Erinn, i. 71.
—— Conchobhar, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i. 357.
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh, slain, ii. 249.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Gerr-lamhach; the son of, blinded, i. 189.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, Earl of Thomond, died, ii. 433.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 549, 557.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, slain, ii. 65.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, king of Tuadh-Mumha, ii. 225; died, ii. 317.
—— Conchobhar-na-Siudaine, i. 425, 429, 435; killed, i. 457.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, i. 211, 213.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Domhnall, i. 225; slain, i. 229.
—— Constantine, bishop of Cill-Dalua, died, i. 189.
—— Derbhail, daughter of, i. 107.
—— Diarmaid, king of Munster, i. 105; died, i. 109; Thomond given by O'Conor to the sons of, i. 109, 111.
—— Diarmaid, i. 167.
—— Diarmaid, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i. 643; deposed, ii. 21; died, ii. 27.
—— Diarmaid, son of the Aithcleirech, died, i. 459.
—— Diarmaid, son of the Bishop, ii. 175, 177.
—— Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh, died, ii. 245.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, i. 457, 459.
—— Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach, blinded, i. 171.
—— Diarmaid Clerech, king of Thomond, deposed, i. 559; died, i. 561.
—— Diarmaid Serbh; the son of, ii. 83.

O'Briain (*OBrien*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, i. 153.
—— Domhnall, i. 169; defeats King John's people, i. 171; joins in the defence of Connacht against De Curci, i. 179; died, i. 187.
—— Domhnall; the daughter of, died, ii. 113.
—— Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, died, i. 71.
—— Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, heir of Thomond, slain, ii. 135.
—— Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 429.
—— Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, died, i. 137.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 107,
—— Domhnall, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 171, 173.
—— Domhnall, son of Turlough, i. 195.
—— Domhnall Bán, slain, i. 51.
—— Domhnall Connachtach; the son of, i. 425.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, slain, i. 53.
—— Donnchadh, ii, 303.
—— Donnchadh, king of Tuadh-Mumha, slain, i. 493.
—— Donnchadh, king of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond, slain, i. 559.
—— Donnchadh, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i. 535; slain, i. 591.
—— Donnchadh, son of Brian Ruadh, i. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 215.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, Earl of Thomond, ii. 343; died, ii. 363.
—— Donnchadh, son of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, ii. 251.
—— Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and his son, slain, i. 135.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 91.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Thomond, i. 533.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, tanist of Tuadh-Mumha, died, ii. 275.
—— Donnchadh Cairbrech, king of Munster, i. 245, 271, 273, 277, 281, 283, 289, 323;
O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
died, i. 357; death of Sadhbh, wife of, i. 353.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of, i. 621.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 265.
—— the Gilla-dubh, died, ii. 199.
—— Honora, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 429.
—— Lorcan, died, i. 71.
—— Margaret, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 215.
—— Margaret, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 405.
—— Mathghamhain (or Mahon), mutilated, i. 459.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach, tanist of Mumha, killed, i. 599.
—— Mathghamhain Maenmaighe, king of Tuadh-Mumha, died, ii. 43.
—— Mathghamhain, son of the Bishop, slain, ii. 471.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian, royal heir of Thomond, died, ii. 175.
—— Mor, daughter of Domhnall, queen of Connacht, i. 259.
—— Mor, daughter of Muirchertach, died, i. 139.
—— Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 251.
—— Muirchertach, i. 211, 213.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, i. 225, 229; attacks Connacht, i. 281; died, i. 349.
—— Muirchertach, king of Munster, and monarch of Ireland, i. 77, 105, 107; defeated by the Airghialla, i. 69; and by the Ulidians, i. 91; expels the Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. 79; expels Godfrey Meranach from Dublin, i. 81; invades the North of Ireland, i. 83, 85, 87; at peace with Mac-Lachlainn, i. 89, 97, 99; invades Magh-Muirtheimhne, i. 93; expels Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 95; attends the synod of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, i 101; hostings

O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
by, i. 103, 107; removed from the sovereignty, i. 105; resumes it, i. 107; died, i. 111; death of Mor, daughter of, i. 139.
—— Muirchertach, king of Thomond, i. 559, 571, 585; died, i. 643.
—— Murchadh (or Murrough), son of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, i. 559.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, tanist of Munster, i. 99.
—— Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, king of Tuadh-Mumha, ii. 317, 321; created Earl of Thomond, ii. 343; died, ii. 359.
—— Murchadh Sgiath-gerr (or Murrough of the short shield), i. 53, 55; slain, i. 65.
—— Murchadh, the bridge of, ii. 303:
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 133.
—— Seoinin, or Johnny, son of Conchobhar-na-Siudaine, killed, i. 457.
—— Slaine, daughter of, ii. 181.
—— Slaine, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, and wife of the king of Connacht, i. 631; died, i. 643.
—— Tadhg, surnamed "Cael-uisce," son of Conor-na-Siudaine, i. 425; submits to Brian O'Neill, i. 429; died, i. 433.
—— Tadhg, ii. 149.
—— Tadhg, king of Thomond, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, ii. 175, 177.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 25.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, ii. 377.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 421.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, i. 75.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 241.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh-na-raithnigh, lord of Aradh, slain, ii. 173.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, slain, i. 465.
—— Toirdhelbhach, i. 493.
O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, grandson of Brian Borumha, slain, i. 13.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Tadhg, king of Ireland, i. 33; defeats Murchadh O'Brien, i. 53; marches into Connacht, i. 63, 69; receives the submission of the king of Connacht, i. 69; invades Ulster, i. 67; and Hy-Kinsellagh, i. 69; death of, i. 75; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 69.
—— [Toirdhelbhach], king of Thomond, died, ii. 165.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh, died, 533.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Conchobhar; the sons of, ii. 215.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of [the Earl of Thomond], hanged, ii. 481.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, i. 109.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh, hanged in Galway, ii. 437.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh Cairbrech, died, i. 357.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Mathghamhain, bishop of Killaloe, died, ii. 253.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, king of Thomond, ii. 211; died, ii. 265.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the daughter of, i. 631.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, ii. 5.
O'Briain Mael (or the Bald), died, ii. 83.
O'Briains, ii. 143, 171, 203, 223.
O'Briain's Bridge, ii. 303.
O'Bric, Maelsechlainn, i. 49.
—— Maelsechlainn, smothered in a cave, i. 57.
O'Brics, the two, tanists of the Deisi, i. 93.
O'Brogarbhain, or Ua Brogarbhain, Donnsleibhe, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 31.
O'Brogy, Gregory, bishop of Clonfert, i. 596, n. 7.
O'Brolachain, Ua Brolchain, or O'Brollaghan (a name sometimes Anglicised *Brudley*), Domhnall, prior, died, i. 229.

O'Brolachain—*cont.*
—— Flaithbhertach, comarb of Colum-Cille, died, i. 151.
—— Flann, comarb of Colum-Cille, i. 261.
—— Maelbrighde, died, i. 31.
—— Maelisa, the sage of Ireland, died, i. 75.
—— Maelisa; the oratory of, burned, i. 107.
O'Brolaigh, Martin, lector of Armagh, i. 177.
O'Brónan, Fonachdan, comarb of Colum-Cille, died, i. 261.
O'Byrne (*O'Brain*), Aedh, or Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond, died, ii. 425.
—— Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond; the daughter of, ii. 419.
—— Bran, a celebrated harper, died, ii. 27.
—— Bran, royal heir of Ui-Faelain, died, ii. 117.
—— Cathair, son of Dunlang, killed, ii. 201.
—— Fiacha, son of Aedh, (or Figah Mac Hugh), ii. 419, n. [6], 431, 478, n. [1].
—— Gerald, king of Ui-Faelain, died, ii. 83.
—— John Salach, son of Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond, slain, ii. 421.
—— Maelechlainn, died, ii. 53.
O'Caellaighe (*O'Kealy*), Aedh, bishop of Oirghiall, died, i. 163.
—— Dunlaing, bishop of Leithghlinn, died, i, 163.
O'Caemhain, or Ua Caemhain (*O'Keevan*), David, killed, i. 535.
—— Sitric, slain, i. 71.
O'Cahill; *see* O'Cathail.
O'Caimh (*O'Keeffe*), Art, slain, ii. 103.
—— Finghuine, king of Glennamhnach, slain, i. 135.
O'Caindelbhain, or Ua Caindelbhain (*Kindellan*, *O'Quinlan*, or *Conlan*), Cu-Uladh, king of Laeghaire, killed, i. 93.
—— Domhnall, king of Laeghaire, slain, i. 19.
—— Lorcan, king of Laeghaire, slain, i. 35.
O'Cairellain, or Ua Cairellain (*O'Carellan*, or *O'Carolan*), Conchobhair, i. 109.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Clann-Diarmada, slain, i. 155.
O'Cairellain (*O'Carolan*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh, i. 159, 161.
—— Maelruanaidh, lord of Clann-Diarmada, i. 135, 139.
—— Raghnall, slain, i. 161.
—— the sons of, i. 153.
O'Cairill, or Ua Cairill (*O'Carroll*), Gilla-Comghaill, slain, i. 81.
—— Muirchertach, herenagh of Dun, i. 73. *See* O'Cerbhaill.
O'Cairpri, Diarmaid, an Irish harper, ii. 187, n. [7].
O'Cairre, or Ua Cairre, Domhnall, slain, i. 433.
—— Muirchertach, the steward of Cenel-Aenghusa, died, i. 83.
O'Callaghan, or Ua Celechain; *see* O'Celechain.
O'Calmain, Maelpetair, comarb of Cainnech, died, i. 237.
O'Canannain, or Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, expelled, i. 91
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Conaill, blinded, i. 79.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 177.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 73.
—— Donnchadh, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 69.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 47.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 33.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 59.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 65, 67.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 379.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 383.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 33.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 135.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 177.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 395.
—— Ruaidhri, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 105. *See* Ui-Canannain.
O'Cane, O'Kane, or Ua Cathain; *see* O'Cathain.

O'Carán, Gilla-an-Choimdedh, successor of Patrick, died, i. 161.
O'Carellan; *see* O'Cairellain.
O'Carmacain, Finn, 243, 247; died, i. 267.
—— Gilla-Christ, dean of Elphin, died, i. 431.
O'Carolan; *see* O'Cairellain, and O'Cerbhallain.
O'Carroll; *see* O'Cairill, and O'Cerbhaill.
O'Carthaigh (*O'Carthy*), the Ferdána, slain, i. 131.
O'Casey; *see* O'Cathasaigh.
O'Cathail (*O'Cahill*), Gillamochoinne, i. 381.
—— Gillamochoinne, king of Cenel-Aedha, i. 265.
—— Gillamochoinne, son of Gillamochoinne, slain, i. 397.
—— Gillamochoinne; the sons of, i. 385.
O'Cathain, O'Cane, O'Kane, or Ua Cathain, Aedh, slain, i. 433.
—— Aibhne, killed, ii. 203.
—— Brian Finn, ii. 203.
—— Conchobhar, i. 147.
—— Conchobhar, died, i. 199.
—— Conchobhar, burned, ii. 279.
—— Conchobhar Carragh, son of, killed, ii. 421.
—— Cumhaighe, or Cooey, king of Cianachta, taken prisoner, i. 449.
—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, died, ii. 61.
—— Domhnall, son of John, ii. 207.
—— Domhnall, son of John, slain, ii. 239.
—— Domhnall Clerech, son of John, son of Aibhne, killed, ii. 241; the sons of, ii. 279.
—— Donn, king of Feara-Craibhe and Cianachta, slain, i. 529.
—— Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh, i. 193.
—— Donnchadh, son of John, died, ii. 241.
—— Echmarcach, i. 153.
—— Echmarcach, died, i. 189.
—— Ferghal, king of Cianachta and Feara-na-Craibhe, killed, i. 249.
—— Gillachrist, slain, i. 163.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Maghnus, ii. 241.
—— Godfrey, died, ii. 173.
—— Godfrey, killed, ii. 189.
O'Cathain (*O'Cane*, or *O'Kane*)—*cont.*
—— Godfrey, killed, ii. 207.
—— Godfrey, son of Donnchadh, ii. 257.
—— Godfrey, son of Godfrey, ii. 241; killed ii. 255.
—— Godfrey; the son of, ii. 253.
—— John, son of Aibhne, died, ii. 193.
—— John, son of Diarmaid, ii. 189.
—— John, son of Thomas, ii. 241; killed, ii. 253.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 433.
—— Maghnus, died, ii. 169–171.
—— Maghnus; the descendants of, ii. 209.
—— Maghnus, son of Cumaighe-na-Cailledh, king of Cianachta, died, ii. 103.
—— Maghnus, son of Donnchadh, ii. 337.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 443.
—— Rose, daughter of, ii. 271.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, chief of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, ii. 463.
—— Ruaidhri-an-Rúta (or Rory of the Route); the son of, ii. 253.
—— Thomas, son of Aibhne, died, ii. 237.
—— the daughter of, i. 267.
O'Cathains, or O'Kanes, i. 401; ii. 53, 141, 313, 347, 421, 503. *See* also "Cathanachs."
O'Catharnaigh (*O'Kearney*).
—— [ ]aigh, great priest of Clonmacnois, i. 195.
—— Brian, died, ii. 91.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 91.
—— Domhnall, son of the Sinnach, i. 495. *See* Sinnach.
O'Cathasaigh, or Ua Cathusaigh (*O'Casey*), Gairbheth, king of Bregha, i. 47.
—— Maelciarain, king of Bregha, slain, i. 75.
—— Maelmordha, king of Bregha, i. 67.
—— Oissen, king of Saithne, slain, i. 19.
O'Ceallaigh, Ua Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly; *see* O'Cellaigh.
O'Cedfadha, Ua Cedfadha, or *Keating*, Conchobhar, died, i. 73.
—— Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 35.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 47.
O'Céile, or Ua Céile, Muiredhach slain, i. 29.

O'Cein, or Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, slain, i. 83.
O'Ceinnedigh, or O'Kennedy; *see* O'Cennedigh.
O'Ceirín (*O'Kerrin*), Mathghamhain, king of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairne, slain, i. 271.
—— Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain, i. 293. *See* O'Cerin.
O'Celechain, or Ua Celechain (*O'Callaghan*), chief of Ui-Bresail, i. 23.
—— Archú, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 39.
—— Archu, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 51.
—— Cu-Uladh, royal heir of Oirghiall, slain, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, royal heir of Cashel, slain, i. 51.
—— Madadhan, i. 47.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 47.
—— Niall, king of Ui-Breasail, blinded, i. 45.
—— Trénfer, blinded, i. 45.
O'Cellaigh, or Ua Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*), Aedh, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 137.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, died, ii. 59.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, king of Hy-Many, died, ii. 169.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, chief of Hy-Many, ii. 461.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 373; died, ii. 507.
—— Aedh, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, lord of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 169.
—— Bresal; the race of, ii. 445.
—— Brian, ii. 385.
—— Brian, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 77.
—— Brian, son of Maelsechlainn, ii. 371, 373, 375, 391; died ii. 393.
—— Brian, son of Maelsechlainn; death of Etain, the wife of, ii. 79.
—— Cedach, son of Domhnall; death of Celia, wife of, ii. 505.
—— Conchobhar, i. 437.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, i. 161.
—— Conchobhar, father of Tadhg, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 461.
O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 593; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 607.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 15.
—— Conchobhar Anabaidh, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 95; died, ii. 103.
—— Conchobhar Cerbhach, slain, i. 645.
—— Diarmaid, i. 161.
—— Diarmaid, king of Ui-Maine, killed, i. 63.
—— Domhnall, king of Fotharta, i. 23, 29.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Aedh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 459.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 271.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 513.
—— Domhnall, son of the Abbot, ii. 433.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, tanist of Ui-Maine, slain, ii. 303.
—— Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 79.
—— Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 369.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 27.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 109.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh, i. 619, 639.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 291, 301, 303.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 371.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond Bodhar, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 135.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, died, i. 173.
—— Donnchadh Carrach; the wife of, ii. 15.
—— Donnchadh Cennsellach, slain, i. 141.
—— Donnchadh Muimhnech, king of Ui-Maine, i. 537.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Tadhg Dubh, ii. 349.
—— Donnchadh; the descendants of, ii. 235, 355, 381.
—— Edmond, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 79.
—— Edmond; the sons of, ii. 61, 79, 263.
—— Edmond; the grandson of, ii. 91.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— Egnechan, son of Maelechlainn, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 303.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 35.
—— Eoghan, progenitor of the Clannmaicne-Eoghain, ii. 107.
—— Feradach, died, ii. 59.
—— Feradach, ii. 125.
—— Flannagan, king of Bregha, goes to Bome, i. 29; returns from Rome, i. 31; death of, i. 59.
—— Gilbert, king of Ui-Maine, i. 571; died, i. 601.
—— Henry, son of John, son of William, son of Edmond, ii. 351.
—— John, son of William Og, son of William, slain, ii. 433.
—— Lochlainn, grandson of Echtighern, slain, i. 321.
—— Maelechlainn; the sons of, ii. 123.
—— Maelechlainn, died, ii. 519.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 55.
—— Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 93; death of Finola, wife of, ii. 103–5.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Brian, died, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of the Abbot, killed, ii. 433.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of the Archbishop, died, ii. 93.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Brian, killed, ii. 347.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William, slain, ii. 235.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, ii. 303–5.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William; the sons of, ii. 349.
—— Maelsechlainn Balbh, son of William, killed, ii. 381.
—— Muirchertach, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 123.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, i. 171.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 175.
—— Robhartach, herenagh of Fathan-mór, died, i. 137.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 629.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, i. 137.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, i. 571, 575, 579, 585, 587.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 133.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, i. 161.
—— Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, ii. 15.
—— Tadhg, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, died, i. 537.
—— Tadhg, son of Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 305.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 235.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, lord of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 215.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Maine, slain at Clontarf, i. 13.
—— Tadhg, son of Siacus, died, ii. 9.
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 631.
—— Tadhg, son of William; the wife of, ii. 427.
—— Tadgh Og, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 55.
—— Tadhg Ruadh, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 231.
—— Tadhg; the grandsons of, i. 211.
—— Shane-na-Muaidhe, lord of Clannmac-nowen, died, ii. 467.
—— Siacus (Jacques), son of the Bishop, i. 501.
—— Thomas, bishop of Clonfert, i. 435; died, i. 445.
—— Thomas, bishop of Clonfert, died, ii. 53.
—— William, ii. 149, 151.
—— William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, i. 631; ii. 7.
—— William, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 151.
—— William, son of Tadhg Dubh, died, ii. 342, n. [s].
—— William Caech, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 463.
—— William Carragh, son of Edward, son of Thomas, ii. 351.
—— William Og, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 47.
—— William Og; the son of, slain, ii. 125.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— bishop of Rathan, i. 253.
—— the sons of, i. 389, 513; ii. 89.
O'Cellaighs, i. 335; ii. 57, 123, 149, 151, 291.
O'Celli, a priest, i. 255.
O'Cennedigh, or O'Ceinnedigh (*O'Kennedy*), ii. 45.
—— Brian, king of Ormond, slain, ii. 45.
—— Diarmaid, lord of Upper Ormond, died, ii. 175.
—— Domhnall, king of Ur-Mumha, or Ormond, slain, i. 161.
—— Domhnall, son of Philip, ii. 109.
—— James, son of Edmond, died, ii. 83.
—— Murchadh; the son of, died, ii. 469.
—— Murchadh; the son of, ii. 477.
—— Philip, son of Mathghamhain Donn, died, ii. 83; the wife of, ii. 113.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, wife of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, i. 353.
—— Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain Donn; the son of, ii. 121–3.
—— Thomas, half-king of Ormond, slain, ii. 109.
—— Donn, Donnchadh, the son of, died, ii. 109.
—— John, son of Thomas, half-king of Ormond, died, ii. 169.
O'Cennfhaeladh (*O'Keneely*), Conchobhar, king of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, slain, i. 49.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, abbot of Enachdúin, died, i. 421.
O'Cerbhaill (*O'Carroll*), Aimhergin, king of Eile, i. 35.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of Donnchadh, i. 153.
—— Calbhach, ii. 477.
—— Cucaisil, king of Fernmhagh, i. 89.
—— Domhnall, king of Fernmhagh, i. 133.
—— Donnchadh, king of Oirghiall, i. 153.
—— Donnchadh, son of John, ii. 329.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 171.
—— Donnchadh, son of William Alainn, king of Eile, died, ii. 55.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, slain, ii. 329.
O'Cerbhaill (*O'Carroll*)—*cont.*
—— Flaithbhertach, chief of Callraighe, slain, i. 397.
—— Gilbert, died, i. 385.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Calraidhe of Druimcliabh, died, i. 399.
—— John, son of Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 187.
—— Maelisa, archbishop of Armagh, i. 167.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Eile, slain, i. 49.
—— Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 279.
—— Maelruanaidh Og, son of Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 283.
—— Margaret, daughter of, ii. 161.
—— Mor, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of John, and wife to the Earl of Desmond, died, ii. 353.
—— Muirchertach, blinded, i. 189.
—— Muirchertach, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 119.
—— Muiredhach, chief of Calraidhe, died, i. 451.
—— Murchadh, king of Oirghiall, i. 159.
—— Murchadh, chief king of Oirghiall, died, i. 181–3.
—— Ribhardan, king of Eile, slain. i. 55.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Eile, died, ii. 75.
—— Tadhg, king of Eile, ii. 89, 93; slain, ii. 123; the sons of, ii. 185.
—— William Odhar, son of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, killed, ii. 437.
—— of Ely-O'Carroll, i. 593; slain, i. 651.
—— the castle of, ii. 225.
O'Cerbhaills, or O'Carrolls, ii. 123, 221, 239.
O'Cerbhallain (*O'Carolan*), Florence, bishop of Derry, died, i. 305.
—— Florence, bishop of Derry, died, i. 509.
—— Fogartach, bishop of Derry, i. 175.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, bishop of Derry, i. 395; died, i. 485.
O'Cerin (*O'Kerrin*), Ceithernach, the son of, i. 211.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 453. *See* O'Ceirin.
O'Cernaigh (*O'Kearney*), ii. 5.
—— Eoghan, herenagh of Derry, i. 83.

O'Cernaigh (*O'Kearney*)—*cont.*
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Colum-Cille, i. 203.
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Condere, i. 241.
—— William, a friar, died, ii. 477.
O'Cethenén, Eochaidh, comarb of Tighernach, died, i. 83.
O'Cianain (*O'Keenan*), Adam, an eminent historian, ii. 47.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Ruaidhri, a historian, died, ii. 113.
—— Ruaidhri, a historian, died, ii. 65.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 181.
O'Ciardha, or Ua Ciardha (*O'Keary*), king of Cairbre, slain, i. 27.
—— king of Cairbre, slain, i. 123.
—— Ferghal, king of Cairpre, slain, i. 47.
O'Ciarmhaic, Ua Ciarmhaic, or *O'Kirby*, Cerbhall, king of Anè, i. 117.
—— Gilla-caech, a deacon, i. 117.
O'Cillin, Gillaberaigh, vice-abbot of Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. 175.
O'Cimlidhcain, the Mendtach, i. 183.
O'Cinaedha, or Ua Cinaedha, (*O'Kenny*), Lochlainn, of Ui-Maccaille, i. 135.
—— Dubhdhaleithe, herenagh of Corcach, died, i. 55.
—— William, prior of Athenry, died, ii. 443.
O'Cinga, Thomas, died, i. 641.
O'Cinnfhaeladh, or Ua Cinnfhaeladh; *see* O'Cennfhaeladh.
O'Clabaigh, Gilla-Coluim, comarb of Patrick (at Oran), died, ii. 373.
—— Gilla-Coluim; the wife of, ii. 489.
O'Cleirchén, Glun-iarainn, or Iron-knee, king of Ui-Cairpre, died, i. 47.
—— Maelcalainn, bishop of Glenn-da-lacha, i. 173.
O'Cleirigh, Ua-Clerigh, or *O'Clery*, Braen, slain, i. 35.
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, a learned friar, died, ii. 335.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, slain, ii. 239.
—— Gilla-Isa, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 305.
—— Gilla-riabhach, son of Tadhg Cam, died, 259.
O'Cleirigh (*O'Clery*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam, an eminent historian, died, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg Cam, historian of Cenel-Conaill, died, ii. 189.
O'Clumhain; Aenghus, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 447.
O'Cobhthaigh, or Ua Cobhthaigh (*O'Coffey*), Achaine, i. 119.
—— Bishop, i. 170, n. [1].
—— Muirchertach Bacach, died, ii. 179.
—— Muiredhach, bishop of Derry, died, i. 149.
O'Coffey; *see* O'Cobhthaigh.
O'Coicle, Coicle, slain, i. 411.
O'Coindelbhain, Ua Caindelbhain, or O'Quinlan; *see* O'Caindelbhain.
O'Coinnegain, Brian Caech, died, ii. 437.
O'Comhdhain, Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, an eminent musician, died, ii. 365.
O'Conaing, or Ua Conaing (now *Gunning*, without the O'), Domhnall, chief bishop of Leth-Mogha, i. 137.
—— Edru, royal heir of Mumha, slain, i. 35.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 171.
O'Conaith, Tadhg, slain, i. 263.
O'Conalláin, Abraham, archbishop of Armagh, died, i. 435.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 589.
O'Conbhethaidh, or Ua Conbhethaidh, Cinaeth, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died, i. 67.
O'Concenainn, or Ua Concennain (*O'Concannon*), ii. 375.
—— Aedh, i. 485.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Diarmada, i. 63.
—— Cathal, king of Ui-Diarmada, slain, i. 209.
—— Cucennain, died, i. 271.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Ui-Diarmada, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, died, ii. 479.
—— Muirchertach, son of Uada, king of Ui-Diarmada, died, i. 181.
—— Muirghes, son of Uada, drowned, i. 185.
O'Conchaille, or Ua Conchaille, Maelduin, king of Ui-Niallain, killed, i. 27.

O'Conchobhair, or Ua Conchobhair (*O'Conor*), Aedh; the sons of, i. 359.
—— Aedh, ii. 59, 61, 63.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh, taken prisoner, i. 373.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 637, 639, 641; slain ii. 5.
—— Aedh, son of Brian Breifnech, slain, i. 203.
—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, slain, ii. 385.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, i. 545.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, royal heir of Connacht, i. 79.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal Dall, king of Connacht, i. 475, 477.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 243, 245, 249, 269, 275, 277, 281, 293; opposes the sons of De Laci, i. 271; opposed by Aedh O'Neill, i. 273; aided by the English, i. 275, 285; slain, i. 295; the sons of, i. 335, 337.
—— Aedh, son of Comarb Comain, slain, i. 469.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, blinded, i. 423; died, i. 457.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, died, i. 271.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, i. 137, 139.
—— Aedh the ex-cleric, son of Ruaidhri, killed, i. 357.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, i. 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 533, 535; slain, i. 545.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, tanist, and subsequently king of Connacht, i. 623, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641; ii. 7, 15, 23; died, ii. 37; death of Margaret Burk, wife of, ii. 27.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 403, 407, 409, 411, 413, 419, 421, 423, 431, 437, 439, 453, 455, 471; meeting of, with John De Verdun, i. 421; plunders O'Ruairc, i. 423; profanes Fidhnacha, i. 425; submits to Brian O'Neill, i. 429; weds the daughter of MacSomhairle, i. 431; confers with Brian O'Neill on Devenish Island, *ib.*; plunders Sliabh-Lugha, i. 433; assists Brian O'Neill against the English, *ib.*; attacked by the English, i. 441; gives his son in fosterage to O'Ruairc, *ib.*; makes peace with the English, i. 443; makes peace a second time with the English, i. 449; becomes king of Connacht, i. 451; demolishes several castles, *ib.*; defeats the English near Athlone, i. 459; at war with the Earl of Ulster, i. 463, 465, 467; illness of, i. 461; death of, i. 473.
—— Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 439.
—— Aedh, son of Maghnus, i. 551.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 285.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, king of Connacht, i. 233, 245, 273, 275, 277, 283, 285, 295, 297, 299, 301; banished, i. 305; restored, i. 311; slain, i. 313.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 599.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, i. 611.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, blinded, i. 137.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach; the grandsons of, i. 101.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, i. 649; deposed, ii. 7–9; slain, ii. 15.
—— Aedh Ballach, son of Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, slain, i. 571.
—— Aedh Breifnech, or Hugh the Breifnian, son of Cathal Ruadh, i. 521, 525, 527, 531, 533, 539, 545, 547, 549, 551; murder of, i. 553, 559; the sons of, i, 519.
—— Aedh Muimhnech, or Hugh the Momonian, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 479, 481, 483; slain, i. 485.
—— Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 313.

O'Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh-an-gha-bhernaigh, or "Hugh of the gapped spear," king of Connacht, i. 15, n., 49, 75; kills Donough O'Ruairc, i. 41, and Niall O'Ruairc, i. 47, and Rory O'Flaherty, i. 59; demolishes the fortress of Kincora, i. 59; submits to MacLachlainn, i. 61; slain, i. 63.
—— Aedh-n-nGall (or "Hugh of the Foreigners"), son of Fedhlim, i. 415, 435.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, slain, i. 389.
—— Ardghal, bishop of Elphin, i. 239; died, i. 253.
—— Ardghal, son of Comarb Comain, died, i. 431.
—— Benmhidhe, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 461.
—— Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh, died, ii. 137.
—— Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 139.
—— Benmumhan, grand-daughter of Fedhlimidh, ii. 121.
—— Brian, slain, i. 29.
—— Brian, royal heir (*roydamhna*) of Connacht, slain, i. 31.
—— Brian, son of Brian Ballach, died, ii. 185.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 385.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, i. 533.
—— Brian, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, ii. 259.
—— Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, i. 295, 303, 335, 337, 341, 343; died, i. 457.
—— Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 595.
—— Brian Ballach, son of Aedh, son of Felim, died, ii. 147.
—— Brian Breifnech, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 171.
—— Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 245.
—— Brian-in-doire, or Brian of the Derry, son of Maghnus, i. 389.

O'Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, progenitor of the family of O'Conor Sligo, slain, i. 161; the descendants of, ii. 219, 423, 435, 495.
—— Carrach-ind-sibhail, son of Niall, slain, i. 389.
—— Cathal, i. 403.
—— Cathal, i. 491.
—— Cathal, i. 503, 505.
—— Cathal, ii. 63.
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 109.
—— Cathal, son Aedh, i. 71.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, i. 361, 375; expelled from Connacht, i. 393.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, i. 589, 599, 611, 623, 629; ii. 23.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, i. 631, 633, 637, 639; ii. 9, 17; slain, ii. 31.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 133.
—— Cathal son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, king of Connacht, i. 471, 485, 497.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, king of Connacht, i. 541, 591, 593, 599, 601; slain, i. 603.
—— Cathal, son of the Liathanach, abbot of the Trinity in Loch Cé, born, i. 467.
—— Cathal, son of the Liathanach, bishop of Elphin, i. 549.
—— Cathal, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 541.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, ii. 123.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felimidh Clerech; the sons of, ii. 213.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, blinded, i. 451.
—— Cathal, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 433.
—— Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 183, 197, 203; burns Killaloe, i. 169; makes peace with Cathal Crobhderg, and gets land, i. 205; aided by William Burk, i. 211; defeats Cathal Crobhderg, *ib.*; obtains the sovereignty of Connacht, i. 213; devastates Connacht, i. 213, 215; exacts hostages from Aedh

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
O'Neill, i. 217; attacked by De Curci, De Laci, and Cathal Crobhderg, i. 219; defeats De Curci and the English, i. 219; slain, i. 225.
—— Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 183, 261; invades Munster, i. 191; makes peace with De Curci and the English, *ib.*; expels Ruaidhri O'Flaherty, the king of West Connacht, i. 195; receives the submission of O'Flaherty, i. 197; apprehends O'Flaherty, i. 201; makes peace with Cathal Carrach O'Conchobhair, i. 205; plunders the English, i. 207; plunders the English of Westmeath, i. 209; defeated by Cathal Carrach, i. 211; seeks the aid of O'Neill and De Curci, i. 213; tries to recover the government of Connacht, i. 215; differs with his allies, i. 217; joined by De Curci, and by Hugo De Laci the younger, i. 219; arrested by the English, but subsequently released by them, i. 223; applies for aid to William Burk, *ib.*; imposes a tribute on Connacht, i. 227; plotted against by William Burk, *ib.*; makes peace with Turlough, the son of Ruaidhri O'Conor, i. 229; banishes Turlough, son of Ruaidhri, i. 231; kills the Glasfhian, i. 233; takes Cathal MacDiarmada prisoner, i. 239; dealings with King John, i. 243; makes peace with the Lord Justice, i. 245; death of, i. 269; the household of, i. 291; death of Mor, wife of, i. 259.
—— Cathal Cuircech, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, blinded, i. 423.
—— Cathal Dubh, ii. 149.
—— Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 509.
—— Charles, son of Cathal Gall, i. 317.
—— the "Cleirech," slain, i. 45.
—— Comarb Comain, i. 367, 371.
—— Conchobhar, king of Cianachta, died, i. 81.
—— Conchobhar, king of Dublin and Leinster, i. 121, 123.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, died, i. 457.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, slain, i. 531.
O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 363.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 353, 397.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, the son of Ruaidhri, i. 311.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech, i. 331, 335.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cathair; the son of, killed, ii. 411.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran, son of Toirdhelbhach, drowned, i. 185.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, i. 347.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, i. 343.
—— Conchobhar, the son of Comarb Comain, slain, i. 591.
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 485.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 631.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach, killed, i. 479.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, i. 601.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, i. 639.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 469; the sons of, i. 471.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 297, 331; slain, i. 337.
—— Conchobhar Crom, son of Tadhg, ii. 131.
—— Conchobhar Maenmaighe, i. 161, 165, 167; assumes the sovereignty of Connacht, and expels his father, i. 173; defeats De Curci, i. 179; slain, i. 183.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, i. 575.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 515, 517.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 307, 325, 339, 381; killed, i. 369; the son of, i. 375.
—— Conn Citech, or Conn the left-handed, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, ii. 235, 429.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 373, 377; died, i. 473.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, i. 623.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 61.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, i. 625, 639.
—— Cuchonnacht; the son of, i. 131.
—— Cuchonnacht; the sons of, i. 445.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Maghnus, died, i. 561.
—— Derbhforgaill, or Derbhorgaill, daughter of, ii. 11.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus, i. 579, 581; died, i. 589.
—— Diarmaid, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 89.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cairbre Citach, killed, ii. 385.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, slain, i. 541.
—— Diarmaid, son of the Liathanach, slain, i. 513.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, i. 197.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, i. 339 bis.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, the son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 293; slain, i. 383.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough Mór, i. 239; died, i. 357.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough, i. 229.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 233, 245.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, i. 227; slain, i. 265.
—— Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 183.
—— Domhnall, ii. 15.
—— Domhnall; the daughter of, i. 167.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 15.
—— Domhnall, son of Comarb Comain, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 545.
—— Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 343, 345.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 473.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, died, ii. 259.
—— Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall, died, i. 625.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, i. 453, 457.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 573.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 331, 333, 381.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 111.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis, i. 591.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg Og, killed, ii. 385.
—— Domhnall Irruis, son of Maghnus, i. 473, 477.
—— Donnchadh, king of Cianachta, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Elphin, i. 309, 311.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh-an-cletigh, slain, ii. 73.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 313.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, i. 163, 165, 171.
—— Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, died, i. 507.
—— Donnchadh, son of Finghin, son of Maelsechlainn, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 365-7.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, i. 387.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, i. 333.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 583.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 627.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, killed, i. 457.
—— Donnchadh Conallach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, slain, i. 237.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Donnchadh Gall, son of Domhnall, i. 607, 611.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 497.
—— Donnchadh Uaithnech, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 207-9.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 281.
—— Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri, died, i. 305.
—— Eoghan, son of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 123–5.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, king of Connacht, i. 475, 477.
—— Eoghan Finn, son to the king of Connacht, died, ii. 23.
—— Eoghan "Mac-in-abaid," or "son of the Abbot," ii. 103; slain, ii. 119.
—— Fedhlim, Fedhlimidh, or Felim, i. 275, 297.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 547, 548, n. [1], 555, 559, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583; slain, i. 587; the son of, i. 651; the grandsons of, ii. 65.
—— Fedhlim, or Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh-an-chleitin, slain, ii. 41.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, slain, ii. 385.
—— Fedhlim, son of Cathal, died, ii. 11.
—— Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 285, 289, 297, 299, 321, 329, 343, 347, 357, 359, 369, 385, 405, 407, 409, 419, 421; made king of Connacht, i. 305; taken prisoner, i. 307, 309; liberated, and returns to Connacht, i. 313; recovers the sovereignty of Connacht, i. 315; assists O'Brien, i. 323; retreats to O'Donnell, i. 325; makes peace with the Justiciary, i. 331; expelled from Connacht, by the Justiciary, i. 333; returns to Connacht, i. 335; makes peace a second time with the Justiciary, i. 345; goes to England to complain of the English in Connacht, i. 353; invades Breifne, i. 363, 415; deposed, i. 387; reinstated, i. 393; sends ambassadors to king Henry III., i. 407; makes peace with the English, i. 423; receives a charter for five cantreds in Connacht, i. 425; attacked by MacWilliam Burk, i. 435; attacked by the English, i. 441; makes peace with the English, i. 449; died, i. 451; the son of, i. 383, 385, 387; the people of, i. 335.
O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 125, 127.
—— Fedhlimidh Clerech, or Felim the Cleric, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, ii. 69, 131–5; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Fer-gan-egla, son of Domhnall, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Toirdhelbach Carragh, died, ii. 457.
—— Ferghal, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Fethfailghe, wife of Muirchertach Muimhnech, died, i. 307.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 93.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Fedhlim, abbess of Cill-Craebhnat, died, i. 525.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, died, i. 555.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, son of Cathal, died, ii. 75.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri, i. 379.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 103.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Aedh, the son of Ruaidhri Ballach, died, ii. 301.
—— Gilla-Isa, son of the Liathanach, bishop of Elphin, i. 493; died, i. 517.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of Lochlainn, i. 481.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Maghnus, died, i. 605–7.
—— Lassairfhina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, and wife of O'Donnell, i. 351; died, i. 489.
—— Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, died, i. 517.
—— Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, i. 455, 459.
—— Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, killed, ii 125.
—— Lochlainn, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 17.
—— Lochlainn; the sons of, i. 389.
—— Mac-an-abaidh, or "son of the Abbot," ii. 91. *See* under Eoghan.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Maelisa, i. 255.
—— Maelisa; the son of, i. 195, 197.
—— Maelisa, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 267.
—— Maelsechlainn, or Maelechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, died, i. 457.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 261.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, slain, i. 559.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 349; killed, i. 373.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Maghnus, i. 485.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, bishop of Elphin, i. 437; died, i. 441.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 485.
—— Maghnus, i. 493.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh Breifnech, killed, i. 613.
—— Maghnus, son of Art, killed, i. 473.
—— Maghnus, son of Cathal, ii. 25.
—— Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 633.
—— Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, king of Connaeht, i. 497, 499, 503, 505; died, i. 507.
—— Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 345.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, tanist of Connacht, slain, i. 587; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 605–7.
—— Maghnus, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 545.
—— Maghnus, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 573.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Cathal, ii. 125.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Turlough Mór, i. 239, 293, 301, 307, 325, 327, 331, 335, 339 bis, 363; killed, i. 365; the sons of, i. 279, 283, 297, 325, 375, 381.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 263.
—— Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, i. 517.
—— Maghnus Og, son of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, ii. 31.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, killed, i. 469.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 287.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 171; slain, i. 197.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Diarmaid Bachlach, slain, i. 389.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Midhech, slain, i. 237.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 49.
—— Matthew, son of Maghnus, abbot of Buill, died, i. 487.
—— Maurice, son of Niall, bishop of Elphin, i. 451; died, i. 493.
—— Mor, daughter of, (and wife of O'Ferghail), died, ii. 15.
—— Mor, daughter of Felim, died, i. 509.
—— Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, i. 185.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 23.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, ii. 61.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, i. 183.
—— Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 343; slain, i. 345.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, i. 299.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, killed, i. 511.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 35–7.
—— Muirchertach Muimhnech, or Murtough, the Momonian, son of Turlough Mór, i. 281 bis; death of Fethfailghe, wife of, i. 307; the sons of, i. 277, 295, 299, 341, 345; the descendants of i. 485, 631, 647; and *see* Clann-Muirchertaigh.

O' Conchobhair. (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Muirchertach Ruadh, son of Domhnall Irruis, slain, ii. 25.
—— Muirchertach Tephtach (or Murtough the Teffian), the son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, slain, i. 233.
—— Muiredhach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Muirghes Cananach, or Maurice the Canon, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 271.
—— Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri, i. 155.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, slain, i. 503.
—— Murchadh Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Cathal, died, ii. 109.
—— Niall, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 27.
—— Niall, son of Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, burned, i. 359.
—— Niall Gelbhuidhe, son of Muiredhach, son of Aedh Dall, i. 499, 503, 505; slain, i. 507.
—— Niall Ruadh, son of Cathal, i. 331.
—— Nuala, daughter of Ruaidhri, and queen of Uladh, died, i. 291.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 77.
—— Raghnailt, wife of Cathal O'Madadhain, died, i. 459.
—— Ruaidhri (Roderick, or Rory), son of Aedh, died, ii. 15.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 337; drowned, i. 368.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, i. 639, 649, 651.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 653; ii. 3, 7.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i, 535, 545, 548, n. [1], 549, 551, 563, 567, 569, 571, 575, 577, 579, 581, 589; slain, i. 583; the son of, i. 519.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, i. 509.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Muirchertach, drowned, ii. 31.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 483.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 475, 477, 481.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Turlough, king of Connacht, ii. 39, 41, 45, 49, 53, 55; died, ii. 57; servant of trust to, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Turlough Mór, monaroh of Ireland, i. 79, 143; submits to O'Brien, i. 69; blinds his son, i. 155; defeats Donnchadh O'Conor, i. 165; goes on a pilgrimage, *ib.*; returns, and makes peace with his son, i. 169; expelled by his own son, i. 173, retires to Tir-Conaill, i. 185; death of, i. 203; licentiousness of, i. 315; daughters of, i. 153, 315; the sons of, i. 179, 211, 285, 297, 313, 315, 325, 331, 343, 407, 443.
—— Ruaidhri-na-fedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 589 bis, 599.
—— Ruaidhri "of the yellow hound," defeats O'Ruairc, i. 75; death of, i. 111.
—— Ruaidhri Og; the son of, died, ii. 313–15.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 453.
—— the Swarthy Parson, son of Tighernan, i. 483.
—— Tadhg, i. 335.
—— Tadhg, i. 355.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, i. 443.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 347, 356, n. [6], 359 bis, 363 bis.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 379, 381, 383.
—— Tadhg, son of Conn Cittach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 429.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, i. 297.
—— Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis (or Donnell of Erris), i. 483, 491.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 541.
—— Tadhg, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 543.
—— Tadhg, son of Niall, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 461.

O' Conchobhair (*OConor*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, gains a battle, i. 88; died, *ib.*
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, taken prisoner, i. 629.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, i. 633, 637, 639; ii. 35; died, ii. 49.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, king of Connacht, i. 477; slain, i. 483.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 611.
—— Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 379; died, i. 397.
—— Tadhg Dall, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 471.
—— Tadhg-an-eich-ghil ("Teige of the white steed"), king of Connacht, i. 25, 63.
—— Tadhg-na-tuaighe, or "Teige of the axe," the son of Felim, son of Eoghan, ii. 227.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 281.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach; the sons of, ii. 387.
—— Tighernach, son of Cathal Migaran, i. 277, 281; the sons of, i. 349.
—— Tighernan; the sons of, i. 411.
—— Tighernan, son of Cathal, i. 275.
—— Tighernan, son of Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran, i. 289, 291; killed, i. 291.
—— Tighernan, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 473.
—— Toirdhelbhach (or Turlough), slain, i. 615.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 357, 373, 375, 379, 387, 389, 393; died, i. 453; the sons of, i. 477, 479.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 591, 593, 595, 603, 609, 613, 615, 619, 623, 625, 627, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645; slain, i. 647; the wives of, i. 621, 631, 643.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh; the daughter of, ii. 21.

O' Conchobair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, ii. 15.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 245.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, i. 495, 497; slain, i. 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Buidhe, killed, ii. 251.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, i. 285, 307; died, i. 393.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, i. 185, 211, 245, 273, 275, 277, 283, 295; taken prisoner, i. 227; escaped, i. 229; banished from Connacht, i. 231; death of, i. 349; the sons of, i. 277.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, king of Connacht, birth of, i. 77; joins MacLachlainn, i. 105; plunders Tuadh-Mumha, i. 107; wounded, i. 107; hostings by, i. 109, 110, 119; deceives his opponents, i. 113; plunders Munster, i. 113, 115; invades Meath, i. 115, 119; kills the hostages of Desmond, i. 119; takes the hostages of Munster, i. 121; expedition to Dublin, *ib.*; opposed by the inhabitants of Leinster and Munster, i. 123; ravages Leinster, i. 125; erects the castle of Athlone, i. 127; invades Munster, i. 129; death of Mor, wife of i. 115; death of Taillte, wife of, i. 123.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, died, i. 459.
—— Tomaltach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick (i.e. archbishop of Armagh), i. 168–7; died bishop of Elphin, i. 219.
—— Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn, bishop of Elphin, i. 375 bis, 405, 425; appointed archbishop of Tuam, i. 427; consecrated at Rome i. 431; outraged by Prendergast, i. 451; died i. 485; death of Derbhorgaill, mother of i. 453.
—— Tuathal, ii. 257.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 287, 307; slain, i. 331.
—— Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, died, i. 555.
—— Una, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 101.
—— of Connacht, at war with O'Raighilligh, i. 361.
—— of Cianachta, or Keenaght, co. Londonderry, i. 87.
O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, or *O'Conor Kerry*, i. 63; the son of, i. 91.
—— Conchobhar, the king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, slain, ii. 31.
—— Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, ii. 249; the wife of, ii. 251.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 113.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Ciarraighe, i. 139.
O'Conchobhair Corcumruaidh, or *O'Conor of Corcomroe*, co. Clare, Aedh, king of Corcomroe, slain, i. 135.
—— Conchobhar, son of Brian Og, killed, ii. 171; the son of, ii. 171.
—— Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, died, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, son of Brian Og; the sons of, ii. 171.
—— Fedhlimidh-an-einigh, son of Domhnall, king of Corcomroe, died, ii. 29.
O'Conchobhair Donn, or *O Conor Donn*, Aedh, died, ii. 165.
—— Aedh, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, ii. 409, 439, 461, 511.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan Caech, deposed, ii. 357.
—— Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 351.
—— Conn, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, killed, ii. 385.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, chief of Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh, ii. 353, 357, 367, 371, 373, 375, 377, 387, 389, 407, 409, 411, 415, 417, 461; died, ii. 481.
O' Conchobhair Donn (*O'Conor Donn*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg Buidhe, killed, ii. 425.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal, ii. 435.
—— Felim, son of Tadhg Buidhe, killed, ii. 425.
—— Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, slain, ii. 175.
—— Felimy, ii. 353.
—— John, ii. 353.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 453.
—— Tadhg Buidhe, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 425.
—— Tadhg Buidhe; the sons of, ii. 353.
—— Tadhg Carrach, son of Toirdhelbhach Donn, died, ii. 133.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 67, 75.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the sons of, ii. 143–5.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the posterity of, ii. 493–5.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, died, ii. 453.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, ii. 57, 63; slain, ii. 119.
—— Toirdhellbhach Og; the sons of, ii. 103.
——, other members of the family, ii. 61, 97, 105, 113, 135, 239, 313, 339, 367.
O'Conchobhair Failghe, or *O'Conor Faly*, Art-an-bhogain, slain, ii. 183.
—— Brian, son of Cathair, ii. 305, 307, 311.
—— Calbhach, slain, i. 531.
—— Calbhach, died, ii. 163.
—— Calbhach Mór, i. 501.
—— Calbhach, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 189.
—— Calbhach, son of Murchadh, ii. 119.
—— Calbhach, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 149.
—— Calbhach; the wife of, ii. 161.
—— Cathair, ii. 183.
—— Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 211.
—— Cathair Ruadh, son of Cathair, ii. 305.
—— Cathal, son of, killed, ii. 121.
—— Cathal, son of, ii. 451.

O'Conchobhair Failghe (*O'Conor Faly*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, slain, ii. 45.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 107.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, slain in a duel, ii. 453.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach, ii. 167.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 175.
—— Cormac, son of, slain, ii. 419.
—— Cúaibhne, king of Ui-Failghe, i. 129.
—— Cúaibhne, or Cuaifne, died, ii. 53.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, killed, i. 133.
—— Donnchadh, son of Gillafhaelain, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 49.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 111.
—— Failghe, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 97.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, died, ii. 89.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of, died, ii. 191.
—— Joanna, daughter of, died, i. 555.
—— John Ballagh; the sons of, ii. 211.
—— Maelmordha, slain, i. 531.
—— Maelmordha, king of Ui-Failghe, killed, i. 135.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, i. 133.
—— Maurice Mael, killed, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 531.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly, died, ii. 59.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 63.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 117.
—— Murchadh, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 183.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Cathair, died, ii. 201.
—— Tadhg, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 171.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Patraic, ii. 453.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 211.
—— the daughter of, died, ii. 107.
—— other members of the sept of, ii. 79, 83, 137, 243, 287, 311.

O'Conchobhair Ruaidh, or *O'Conor Roe*, Aedh, ii. 409.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlim; the posterity of, ii. 493.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Brian Ballagh, son of the Calbhach, son of Tadhg Buidhe, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Calbhach, son of Conn, son of Felim Ruadh, ii. 487.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Cathal; the posterity of, ii. 381.
—— Cathal Dubh, ii. 117, 119, 121, 127; the son of, ii. 123.
—— Cathal Ruadh; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Cedach, son of, hanged, ii. 485.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 387.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, slain, ii. 387.
—— Derbhorgaill, wife of, died, ii. 63.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cathal Ruadh Beg, son of Cathal Ruadh, ex-prior, died, ii. 511.
—— Donnchadh, son of Felim Buidhe, hanged, ii. 485.
—— Eoghan, son of, ii. 127.
—— Eoghan, son of Felimidh Finn, died, ii. 233.
—— Felim; the grandsons of, ii. 145.
—— Felim Buidhe, son of Cairbre, son of Aedh, son of Felim Finn, killed, ii. 379.
—— Felim Finn, the son of Tadhg, died, ii. 187–9.
—— Felim Finn; the descendants of, ii. 263–5, 377.
—— Felim Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, ii. 487.
—— Felim Ruadh, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, ii. 375–7.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, killed, ii. 359.
—— Ruaidhri Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg, ii. 117.
—— Tadhg, taken prisoner, ii. 493.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 493, 501, 505.

O'Conchobhair Ruadh (*O'Conor Roe*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, half-king of Connacht, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 235; died, ii. 285; the sons of, ii. 357.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, chief of his sept, ii. 387, 389, 461.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 65, 67, 75, 81, 85, 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn, killed, ii. 187.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, king of Connacht, ii. 47, 49, 57, 59, 63.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 251.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 285, 301, 333, 335, 361; died, ii. 375.
—— other members of the sept of, ii. 61, 123, 239, 263, 271, 339, 395.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh, or *O'Conor Sligo*, Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 301.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 31.
—— Ailbhe, daughter of Tadhg, died, i. 543.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 123, 129, 143, 147; died, ii. 157.
—— Brian, son of Felim; the sons of, ii. 255.
—— Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 193.
—— Calbhach son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, heir of Sligo, died, ii. 435.
—— Calbhach Caech, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 201.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal Og, died, ii. 51.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall; the tomb of, ii. 103.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 571, 573.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, ii. 17, 19, 21, 23; died, ii. 25; the sons of, ii. 65, 69, 85, 89, 255.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal Og, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 219.
—— Cathal Og, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, ii. 443, 445; defeated, ii. 381; slain, ii. 439.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, i. 615.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, slain, i. 545.
—— Domhnall; the sons of, i. 543, 621.
—— Domhnall, son of Andrias, i. 527; death of Dubhesa, wife of, i. 607–9.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal Og, slain, ii. 55.
—— Domhnall, son of Eoghan, lord of Sligo, slain, ii. 191.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-dubh, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 433–5.
—— Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 29, 31, 35, 37, 41, 45, 57, 61, 65, 69 bis, 71, 73; the sons of, ii. 97.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, i. 511; the sons of, i. 573, 579, 581, 583.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, tanist of Connacht, slain, i. 539.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, chief of Lower Connacht, ii. 361, 371, 423, 439, 443, 463, 475; goes to England, ii. 397; returns from England, with a patent for his lands, ii. 405; the hostages of, taken by Malbie, ii. 441; goes security for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461; death of, ii. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cathal Og, ii. 487.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, ii. 219.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 143.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 433.

O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Etain, daughter of Cathal Og, died, ii. 79.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og, ii. 81, 97, 103.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felim, son of Maghnus, lord of Sligo and Lower Connacht, ii. 193, 197; died, ii. 231.
—— James, son of John, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 371.
—— John, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— John, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 201.
—— John Mor, son of Mahon, slain, ii. 73.
—— Maelechlainn Riabhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, died, i. 607.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, ii. 449.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 369.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, ii. 67, 83, 87.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, lord of Cairbre, died, i. 611.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Muirchertach, son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, hanged, ii. 281.
—— Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall, lord of Sligech, died, ii. 105.
—— Nuala, daughter of Muirchertach, died, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 581.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Felim, ii. 375.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, ii. 361.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 341.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh; the sons of, ii. 191, 201.
—— Tadhg, son of, ii. 301.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, died, ii. 185.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, i. 507, 511, 525, 527, 561; died, i. 541; death of Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, wife of, i. 521.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall i. 615; died, i. 621.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, slain, ii. 103.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, ii. 291, 293, 297, 301, 335; death of, ii. 359; death of Johanna, daughter of O'Domhnaill, the wife of, ii. 365.
—— Tadhg, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 193.
—— Tadhg, son of Maghnus, ii. 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41; slain, ii. 45.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Og, killed, ii. 435.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 225, 291, 335; slain, ii. 347; the sons of, *ib.*; death of Silè (Julia), wife of, ii. 457.
—— Toirdhelbhach Carragh; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Tuathal, son of Muirchertach, i. 507, 509.
—— other members of the sept, ii. 301, 339, 415, 417, 419.
O'Confhiacla, or Ua Confhiacla, Aedh, king of Tethfa, slain, i. 45.
O'Conghaile, or Ua Conghaile (*O'Conolly*), Colman Cam, successor of St. Molaise, died, i. 39.
—— Donnchadh, royal heir of Eri, slain, i. 17.
—— Feindidh, died, i. 145.
O'Conghaláin (*O'Connellan*), Thomas, bishop of Achonry, died, ii. 209.
O'Conmhaigh (now *Conway*), Gilla-na-naemh, a musician, died, ii. 21.
O'Connachtaigh (*O'Conaghty*), Flann, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 307.
—— Macraith, son of Gillachalma, slain, i. 401.
O'Connachtain, Gillachiarain, i. 169.
O'Conne, or Ua Conne, Maelisa, died, i. 119.
O'Connellan; *see* O'Conghaláin.
O'Connicén, the Timpanach, slain, i. 157.

O'Connmachain, i. 603.
O'Connorchi, Christian, bishop of Lismore, i. 175.
O'Conolly; *see* O'Conghaile.
O'Conor, or Ua Conchobhair; *see* O'Conchobhair.
O'Conroi, Gilla-na-naingel, killed, i. 481.
O'Corcrain, or Ua Corcrain, Diarmaid, vision of, i. 9.
O'Cormacán, Maelpetair, master of Ros-Comain, died, i. 319.
O'Craidhén, O'Croidhén, or O'Cridhain (*O'Crean*), Andrew, bishop of Elphin, ii. 455, 459.
—— Domhnall, died, ii. 207.
—— John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 513.
O'Crean; *see* O'Craidhén, and O'Crechain.
O'Crechain (*O'Crean*), Maeleoin, died, i. 361.
O'Crichain, or Ua Crichain, royal heir of Fernmhagh, i. 103.
—— Cathal, i. 25.
—— Cathalan, king of Fernmhagh, i. 27; killed, i. 29.
—— Cumhidhe, king of Fernmhagh, and his son, slain, i. 131.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, slain, i. 69.
—— Niall, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, slain, i. 127.
O'Criodachain, Catherine, daughter of, died, ii. 227.
O'Croidhén; *see* O'Craidhén.
O'Cuairsceith; *see* under Burk.
O'Cuanna, Diarmaid, great priest of Elphin, i. 381.
—— Madadhan, i. 83.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Claenghlais, killed, i. 453.
O'Cuilin, Gillacoimdedh, provost of Inis-Mic-Nerin, in Loch-Cé, died, i. 333.
O'Cuill (*O'Quill*) Cennfaeladh, poet, died, i. 49.
—— Cennfaeladh, died, ii. 207.
O Cuindlis, Domhnall, a historian, slain, i. 643.
O'Cuinn (*O'Quin*), Aedh, slain, i. 207.
—— Amhlaibh, slays Ruaidhri O'Flaherty, i. 209.
O'Cuinn (*O'Quin*)—*cont.*
—— Amhlaibh, son of Diarmaid, slain, i. 407
—— Cairbre, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, died, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, slain, ii. 13.
—— Conghalach, king-chieftain of Magh-Lughach, slain, i. 259.
—— Cuchonnacht, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, i. 635.
—— Diarmaid, i. 51.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 407.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, died, i. 319.
—— Dubhthemhrach, daughter of, i. 809.
—— Etain, queen of Munster, died, i. 181.
—— Gilla-Beraigh, slain, i. 435.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, died, i. 451.
—— Gormghal, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, taken prisoner, i. 207.
—— Sitric, i. 197.
—— Sitric, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, slain, i. 163.
—— Thomas, a Friar Minor, elected bishop of Elphin, i. 367.
—— Thomas, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, i. 403; died, i. 483.
O'Cuirc (*O'Quirk*), Cennedigh, king of Muscraidhe, i. 45.
—— Domhnall, king of Muscraidhe, slain, i. 45.
—— Gillabrighde, king of Muscraidhe-Breoghain, i. 87.
O'Cuirnin, Cairbre, slain, ii. 67.
—— Cathal, ollave of Breifne, died, ii. 139.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, ollave of the Breifne, died, ii. 199.
—— Conla, slain, ii. 131.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 89.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 131.
—— Domhnall Glas, died, ii. 231.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, son of Sigradh, died, ii. 89.
—— Ferceirtne, ii. 231.
—— John, slain, ii. 131; the son of, *ib.*

O'Cuirnin—*cont.*
—— Maghnus Og, slain, ii. 465.
—— Sigradh, slain, ii. 67.
—— Thomas, ollave of Breifne, died, ii. 91.
—— the monk, died, i. 429.
O'Cuirrin, Bloscadh; the son o', i. 193.
O'Culechain, Diarmaid, a scribe, i. 265.
O'Daighri (*O'Deery*), Amhlaibh, died, i. 179.
—— Macraith, herenagh of Derry, i. 161.
—— Maelisa, herenagh of Derry, died, i. 259.
O'Daimhin (*O'Devine*), Domhnall, slain, i. 249.
O'Dalaigh (*O'Daly*), Aenghus, professor of poetry, died, i. 461.
—— Aenghus Cairbrech, died, ii. 207.
—— Aenghus Ruadh, a poet, died, ii. 7.
—— Cerbhall, chief poet of Corcumruadh, died, ii. 109.
—— Cerbhall Buidhe, son of Tadhg, son of Aenghus Finnabhrach, i. 371.
—— Domhnall, slain, ii. 489.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, *i.e.* "Bolg-an-dána," died, ii. 109.
—— Donnchadh Mór, poet, died, i. 365.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, poet, i. 309.
—— Godfrey Finn, died, ii. 207.
—— Lochlainn, son of Aenghus Ruadh, died, ii. 35.
—— Lughaidh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 627.
—— Maeleoin, died, ii. 517.
—— Maelisa, a poet, died, i. 557.
—— Maelisa, poet, and chief of Corca-Raidhe, i. 169.
—— Tadhg, poet, died, i. 163.
—— Tadhg, son of Aenghus Ruadh, died, ii. 35.
—— Tadhg, son of Cerbhall Buidhe, a poet, died, i. 477.
O'Dalaighs, poets, i. 259. *See* Muinter-Dalaigh.
O'Davoran; *see* O'Dubhdabhoreann.
O'Deery; *see* O'Daighre.
O'Deghaidh (*O'Dea*), Lochlainn Riabhach, slain, i. 559.
O'Dempsey; see O'Dimusaigh.
O'Deorain (*O'Doran*), William, ollave-brehon of the Kavanaghs, died, ii. 111; and *see* O'Dorain.
O'Dermody; *see* O'Diarmada.
O'Devine; *see* O'Daimhin, and O'Doimhin.
O'Devlin; *see* O'Dobhailen.
Odhbha (pron. *Ova*, a place in Meath, not identified), a battle at, i. 17.
O'Diarmada, or O'Dermody, Conchobhar, i. 179.
—— Conchobhar, i. 183.
O'Dimusaigh (*O'Dempsey*), Bebhinn, wife of, died, ii. 53.
—— Brian, slain, ii. 103.
—— Cathal, royal heir of Clann-Maelughra, slain, ii. 103.
—— Culen, i. 287.
—— Culen, died, i. 607.
—— Diarmaid, i. 545.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cubrogha, slain, i. 187.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 75.
—— Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 103.
—— Maelmordha, king of Clann-Maelughra, died, ii. 125.
—— Muirchertach, died, ii. 135.
—— Muirchertach Og, killed, ii. 283.
—— Toirdhelbach Dubh, killed, ii. 283.
—— Uaithne, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 419.
Odis (*Wodehouse*), Thomas, ii. 443.; *see* Udis.
Odo (Eudes), king of the Franks, i. 41.
O'Dobhailen (*O'Devlin*), bishop of Kells, died, i. 245.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 459.
—— Foghartach, chief of Corann, i. 385.
—— Foghartach, slain, i. 547.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Dal-redochair, a standard bearer, i. 587.
—— Macbethaidh, herenagh of Camach, died, i. 187.
O'Dochartaigh (*O'Dogherty*), king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 201.
—— Aedh Gruama, killed, ii. 341.
—— Andiles, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, i. 507.
—— Caitilín, or Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 271.
—— Cathair, son of, killed, ii. 487.

O'Dochartaigh (*O'Dogherty*)—*cont.*
—— Cathair, son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, slain, ii. 341.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, i. 401.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, ii. 145.
—— Conchobhar Carragh, died, ii. 227.
—— David, slain, i. 241.
—— Domhnall, chief of Ard-Midhair, i. 639.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Enna and Ard-Midhair, died, i. 207.
—— Domhnall Carragh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair, slain, i. 229.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 49.
—— Echmarcach, i. 177.
—— Echmarcach, lord of Inis-Eoghain, died, ii. 259.
—— Felim; the wife of, ii. 271.
—— Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, ii. 259; died, ii. 325.
—— Gillabrighde, slain, i. 201.
—— Gilla-srón-mhael, opposes O'Maeldoraidh, i. 191.
—— John, chief of Ard-Midhair, i. 639.
—— John, chief of Ard-Midhair, ii. 19.
—— John, son of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh, ii. 341.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Felim, ii. 487.
—— Niall, son of Conchobhar Carragh, died, ii. 275.
—— Niall Caech, son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 313.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Aedh Balbh, died, ii. 273.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Felim, ii. 313.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh, ii. 341.
—— other members of the family, i. 631, 645; ii. 79, 213.
—— the goblet of, i. 199.
O'Dogherty, or O'Doherty; *see* O'Dochartaigh.
O'Doimhín (*O'Davine*, or *O'Devine*), Flaithbhertach, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 481. *See* O'Daimhin.
O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 501, 505.
—— Aedh, i. 595.
—— Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill; the wife of, i. 579.
—— Aedh; death of Derbhorgaill, wife of, i. 589.
—— Aedh, ii. 345.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 185, 199.
—— Aedh, son of the Calbhach, ii. 483, 489.
—— Aedh, son of Cathbharr, i. 127.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall Og, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 529, 579; died, i. 617.
—— Aedh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 381, 395, 413, 415, 417, 441, 463; the wife of, ii. 483.
—— Aedh, son of Nechtan, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, drowned, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Niall, slain, ii. 29.
—— Aedh, son of Niall Garbh, ii. 193.
—— Aedh Buidhe (or Hugh Boy), son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 225, 261, 269, 273, 275, 307; died, ii. 313-15; the people of, ii. 295.
—— Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, son of Turlough-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 205, 221, 223, 225, 227; died, ii. 307. *See* also under Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, slain, ii. 481.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 417.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 207, 209, 213, 215, 219, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 251, 255, 267, 271, 275. *See* also under Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, ii. 517; treacherously apprehended by the English, ii. 483.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 163, 165, 171, 181, 183, 193; born, ii. 153; resigns his sovereignty ii. 195; resumes it, ii. 199; died, ii. 205.
—— Aedh Ruadh; the son of, ii. 459.
—— Aenghus, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 645; killed, ii. 9.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Aenghus, son of Niall, slain, ii. 167.
—— Andiles, son of Muirchertach, i. 489.
—— Art, son of Aedh, slain, i. 619.
—— Calbhach, or Calvagh, died, ii. 187.
—— Calbhach, ii. 313.
—— Calbhach, ii. 343.
—— Calbhach, son of Maghnus, ii. 335.
—— Calbhach, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, died, ii. 390, n. [1].
—— Calbhach Og, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 485.
—— Cathbharr, died, i. 95.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 619, 635; slain, i. 641.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Caech, ii. 257.
—— Conn; the sons of, i. 41.
—— Conn, ii. 339.
—— Conn, son of Aedh Ruadh, chief of Tir-Conaill, ii. 191, 193, 195, 197.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach; the sons of, ii. 485.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach; the wife of, ii. 467.
—— Conn, son of Niall Garbh, slain, ii. 167.
—— Cormac, slain, i. 241.
—— Cormac, son of Cormac, slain, i. 489.
—— Cormac, son of the Ferleighinn (or Lector), chief of Fánad, i. 489.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Aedh, abandoned by her husband, i. 631; died, i. 643.
—— Domhnall, i. 427.
—— Domhnall, i. 445.
—— Domhnall, i. 463.
—— Domhnall, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 295, 307, 319.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, ii. 485.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 197, 203; slain, ii. 225.
—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall, son of Niall, hanged, ii. 185.
—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 437 bis.
—— Domhnall, son of Nechtan, ii. 163; died, ii. 199.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, died, ii. 141.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, slain, ii. 163.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall; the sons of, ii. 79.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall Garbh, killed, ii. 331–3.
—— Domhnall Mór, or Donnell the Great, son of Egnechan, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 241, 247, 325, 329, 333; died, i. 353; the wife of, i. 351, 489, note.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 479, 481; slain, i. 487; death of Lasairfhiona, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, wife of, i. 489.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 3.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 13.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 155.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 323.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ruadh, mutilated, ii. 203.
—— Donnchadh Cairbrech, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 325.
—— Egnechán, killed, ii. 155.
—— Egnechán, ii. 167.
—— Egnechán, king of Tir-Conaill, slain, i. 237.
—— Egnechán, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 325.
—— Egnechán, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 289.
—— Egnechán, son of Nechtan, ii. 181; killed, ii. 195.
—— Eoghan, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 245.
—— Eoghan, the son of Art, slain, i. 645.
—— Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 487.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall, heir of Tir-Conaill, killed, ii. 181.
—— Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelechlainn, slain, ii. 39.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felimy, died, i. 619.
—— Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 17.
—— Fedhlimidh; the son of, ii. 141.
—— Felim, son of Godfrey, son of John of Lurg, ii. 261.
—— the Ferleighinn, i. 529.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Choluim, the grandson of, king of Cenel-Luighdech, i. 87.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Cathbharr, i. 39.
—— Godfrey, slain, i. 631.
—— Goffraigh, or Godfrey, king of Tir-Conaill, mortally wounded, i. 423; died, i. 427.
—— Goffraigh, son of Domhnall Mór, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 383.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 249.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, and wife of O'Neill, died, ii. 9.
—— Inghen-dubh, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 191.
—— James Ballach, son of Niall, killed, ii. 299.
—— John, ii. 17; defeated, ii. 31.
—— John, ii. 93; at war with his sons, ii. 91.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 79, 91, 149.
—— John, son of Conn, slain, ii. 325.
—— John, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Garbh, hanged, ii. 191.
—— John of Lurg, son of Aedh Dubh, hanged ii. 325.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, i. 373; slain, i. 377.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 603.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 355.
—— Maghnus, ii. 7, 9.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, chief of Tir-Conaill, plunders Cenel-Feradhaigh, ii. 213; assists O'Donnell, *ib.* 237; harasses O'Neill's allies, *ib.* 247; arbitrates between O'Donnell and O'Neill, *ib.* 251–3; defeats O'Neill, *ib.* 255; erects the castle of Lifford, *ib.* 261; takes Cúl-mhic-an-tréin, *ib.* 269; at war with his father, *ib.* 275, 293–5; and with Aedh Buidhe O'Donnell, *ib.* 307; king of Tir-Conaill, *ib.* 309; captures Sligo, *ib.* 315; invades Connacht, *ib.* 323; takes the crannog of Loch-Bethach, *ib.* 325; demolishes Enniskillen, *ib.* 331; invades Lower Connacht, *ib.* 335, 345; at war with O'Neill, *ib.* 345; the wife of, *ib.* 289; the daughter of, *ib.* 365.
—— Maghnus, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 505.
—— Maghnus Eoghanach, died, ii. 25.
—— Maghnus Meabhlach, i. 653.
—— Maghnus Og, son of Maghnus, killed, ii. 471.
—— Margaret, daughter of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 447.
—— Nechtan, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 157; slain, ii. 161.
—— Nechtan; the sons of, ii. 163.
—— Niall, slain, i. 561.
—— Niall, i. 651.
—— Niall, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 641, 643, 645.
—— Niall; the sons of, ii. 43.
—— Niall, son of Niall Garbh, slain, ii. 99.
—— Niall Garbh, slain, i. 653.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 245.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 197.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, ii. 491.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 315.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 79.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, ii. 151, 155; died, ii. 157; the sons of, ii. 161, 165, 181.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall, slain, ii. 43.
—— Raghnall, son of Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 17.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 323.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Nechtan, slain, ii. 181.
—— Rughraidhe, Rudhraidhe, or Rury, son of Egnechán, slain, ii. 235.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Godfrey, son of Aedh Gallda, slain, ii. 239.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Nechtan, killed, ii. 163.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Silè (pron. *Sheely*), daughter of, died, ii. 457.
—— Sivan, or Joanna, died, ii. 365.
—— Thomas, son of Connac, bishop of Raphoe, i. 597; died, i. 627.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, i. 501, 503, 505.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 75, 79, 81, 83.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 147.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Domhnall Og, king of Tir-Conaill, slain, i. 529.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Egnechán, died, ii. 261.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall, slain, ii. 155.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Garbh, son of Aedh, ii. 99.
—— Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, king of Tir-Conaill, &c., died, ii. 151.
—— Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, son of Nechtan, king of Tir-Conaill, ii. 163, 165; the wife of, ii. 147.
O'Domhnaills, ii. 67, 129, 141, 259, 261, 293.
O'Domhnallain (*O'Donnellan*), Brian, son of Eoghan Mael, a poet, slain, ii. 451.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Tuirtre, slain, i. 17.
—— Flann Og, a poet, died, i. 643.
—— Flann Og, son of John, ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh in poetry, died, ii. 109.
—— John, died, ii. 37.
—— Maelsechlainn, a poet, died, ii. 51.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tuathal, ollave in poetry, died, ii. 379.
—— Tuathal, from Machaire-Maenmhaighe, died, ii. 277.
O'Donegan; *see* O'Donnagain.
O'Donlevy; *see* O'Duinnsleibhe.
O'Donnabhair, Marian, elected bishop of Elphin, i. 519.
O'Donnagain, O'Donegan, or Ua Donnagain, king of Aradh-thire, slain, i. 33.
—— king of Aradh, slain, i. 45.
—— royal heir of Fernmhagh, i. 103.
—— Donnchadh, king of Fernmhagh, killed, i. 31.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Aradh, died, i. 81.
O'Donnchadha, or Ua Donnchadha (*O'Donoghue*), chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, slays Goffraigh O'Raighilligh, i. 203.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, died, ii. 87.
—— Cathal, king of Ui-Echach-Mumhan, or Iveagh of Munster (a district in the barony of W. Carbery, co. Cork), slain, i. 59.
—— Dunghal, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, slain, i. 55.
—— Faelan (one of the sept of Tellach-Dunchadha, co. Cavan), slain by the Dartraighe, i. 213.
—— Mac-na-herlaimhe (or "son of the patron"), killed, i. 89.
—— Macraith; *see* under "Macraith, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil."
—— Mathgamhain, or Mahon, king of Cenel-Laeghaire, i. 135.
—— Nicholas, a priest in Drumcliff, co. Sligo, slain, i. 535–7.
—— Ruaidhri-int-seomra (*i.e.* "Rory of the chamber"), slain, ii. 5.
O'Doody, or O'Duddy; *see* O'Dubhda.
O'Doogan, or Ua Dubhagain; *see* O'Dubhagain.
O'Doolan; *see* O'Dubhláin.
O'Doran, Maurice, bishop of Leighlin, murdered, ii. 251. *See* O'Deorain.
O'Doreidh (now *O'Derry* and *O'Deery*), Eochaidh, herenagh of Domhnach-mór, i. 61.
O'Dowda; *see* O'Dubhda.
O'Drean, Gilla-na-naemh, herenagh of Ard-Carna, i. 353.
O'Driscoll Mór, or O'hEidirsceoil Mór (*i.e.*, O'Driscoll the Great, the name of the chief of an ancient sept, situated in the west of the county of Cork), Diarmaid, son of, died, ii. 175.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 173.
O'Dubhagain, or Ua Dubhagain (*O'Doogan*), John Mór, an eminent historian, died, ii. 47.
—— Geibhendach, king of Fearn-Maighe, slain, i. 13.
O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*), Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, or Tirawley, slain, i. 57.

O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, i. 123.
— Aedh, son of Taichlech, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, i. 219.
—— Brian, i. 543.
—— Brian, i. 573.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh, king of Ui-Fiachrach, &c., killed, i. 357.
—— Brian, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died, ii. 11.
—— Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 449.
—— Conchobhar Og, slain, i. 587.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Fiachrach, drowned, i. 503.
—— Cosnamhach; the wife of, i. 185.
—— Cosnamhach, son of the bishop, slain, ii. 35.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, died, i. 453.
—— Domhnall, drowned, i. 121.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, i. 227.
—— Donnchadh; the son of, i. 271.
—— Donnchadh, i. 275.
—— Donnchadh, i. 291.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 59.
—— Edmond, inaugurated chief of his name, ii. 449.
—— Edmond, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, ii. 463.
—— Edmond, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 481.
—— Eoghan Caech, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 193.
—— Eoghan; the wife of, ii. 299.
—— Fiachra, son of David Dubh, died, ii. 503.
—— John Glas, ii. 369.
—— Maelechlainn Carrach, slain, i. 587.
—— Maelechlainn, son of the bishop, slain, ii. 19.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, i. 265.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 349.
—— Maelruanaidh, and his wife, died, ii. 23.

O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of the king of Ui-Fiachrach, ii. 19.
—— Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, died, i. 393.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, slain, i. 83.
—— Muirchertach, i. 373, 379.
—— Muirchertach, the ex-cleric, killed, i. 383.
—— Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Patrick, died, ii. 101.
—— Muirchertach Clerech, bishop-elect of Killala, died, ii. 105.
—— Ruaidhri, ii. 81.
—— Tadhg Riabhagh, killed, ii. 433.
—— Taichlech, or Taithlech, slain, i. 187.
—— Taithlech, son of Aedh, i. 287.
—— Taithlech, son of Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach, killed, i. 321.
—— Taithlech, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Ui-Fiachrach, slain, i. 489.
—— Tomaltach, son of Taichlech, slain, i. 225.
—— William, bishop of Killala, died, ii. 7.
—— the hostages of, i. 585.
—— the daughter of, i. 167.
—— the sons of, ii. 337.
—— others of the name, i. 213, 279; ii. 267, 279, 281, 291, 299, 497.
O'Dubhda Dubh, or O'Dowda the Black, William, son of Domhnall Ballach, died, ii. 195.
O'Dubhdabhoreann (now *Davoran*), Gilla-na-naemh, chief brehon of Corcumruaidh, died, ii. 27.
O'Dubhdhara. *See* O'Duibhdhara.
O'Dubhláin (*O'Doolan*), Felix, bishop of Ossory, died.
O'Dubhthaigh, or Ua Dubhthaigh (*O'Duffy*), Cadhla, archbishop of Tuam, died, i. 215.
—— Céle, bishop of Magh-Eó, died, i. 241.
—— Domhnall, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 139.
—— Dubhthach, abbot of Cunga, died, i. 267.

O'Dubhthaigh (*O'Duffy*)—*cont.*
—— Muiredhach, or Murrough, archbishop of Connacht, i. 239.
—— William, bishop of Clonfert, killed, i. 519.
O'Duffy; *see* O'Dubhthaigh.
O'Duibhdhara (*O'Dubhdara*), Faelan, king of Feara-Manach, i. 123.
—— Gillachrist, king of Feara-Manach, i. 69.
—— Laidhgnén, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 109.
—— Lochlainn, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 85.
O'Duibhdhirma, Aedh, chief of the Bredach, died, i. 115.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, i. 433.
—— Conchobhar, i. 433.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 115.
—— Donnchadh, chief of the Bredach, i. 255.
—— Gillamochonna, died, i. 45.
O'Duibheoin, or Ua Duibheoin, Muiredhach, king of Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, slain, i. 17.
O'Duibhgennain (*O'Duigenan*, or *Duigenan* without the O'), Augustin, historian of Conmaicne, died, ii. 59.
—— Athairne, son of Matthew Glas, drowned, ii. 381.
—— Benmumhan Og, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Dubhthach Og, ii. 517.
—— Catherine, died, ii. 253.
—— Clement, vicar of Cill-Ronain, died, ii. 17.
—— Conaire, i. 286, n. [3].
—— Daighre, died, ii, 497.
—— David, ii. 333, n.
—— David, son of Athairne, died, ii. 337.
—— Dubhginn, ollave of Conmaicne, ii. 73.
—— Dolbh, son of Dubhthach, died, ii. 425.
—— Dubhthach, i. 286, n. [3].
—— Dubhthach, son of Dubhthach, ii. 11.
—— Dubhthach, son of Maelechlainn, son of Matthew Glas, a historian and poet, died, ii. 193.
—— Fer-caogad, son of Ferghal, son of Philip, died, ii. 437.
—— Ferghal, son of Philip, an eminent historian, died, ii. 337.
O'Duibgennain (*O'Duigenan*)—*cont.*
—— Ferghal Muimhnech, airchinnech (or herenegh) of Cill-Ronain, i. 631, 653.
—— Ferghal Muimhnech, ollave of Clann-Mulrony, died, ii. 17.
—— Maelmordha, died, ii. 57.
—— Margaret, wife of, died, ii. 457.
—— Matthew Glas, died, ii. 155.
—— Matthew Glas, son of Dubhthach, died, ii. 227–9.
—— Muirchertach, died, ii. 113.
—— Naemhag, died, ii. 21.
—— Philip, ollave of Conmaicne, died, i. 633.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, died, ii. 463.
—— of Baile-Choillte-foghair, ii. 131.
O'Duibhidhir (*O'Dwyer*), i. 213.
—— ——, ii. 48.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Riabhach, ii. 273.
—— Domhnall Ard, slain, ii. 91.
O'Duigenan; *see* O'Duibhgennain.
O'Duilendain, Gilla-in-Choimdhedh, comarb of Feichin, i. 297.
O'Duinn, or Ua Duinn (*O'Dunne*), Bebhinn, daughter of Domhnall, died, ii. 53.
—— Cerbhall, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 85.
—— Donnchadh, king of Bregha, i. 25.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 85.
O'Duinnsleibhe (*O'Donlevy*), the Doctor, son of Eoghan, ii. 259.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 207.
O'Duirnin, Aedh, slain, ii. 83.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 133.
O'Dunain, Maelmuire, [bishop of Cashel], i. 101.
O'Dwyer; *see* O'Duibhidhir.
Oeibhinn, or Aeibhill, the banshee, or family sprite, of the O'Briens, appears to Brian Borumha, i. 9.
Oenach-Macha; *see* Aenach-Macha.
Oengus (Aenghus), herenagh of Lann-Leire, i. 17.
O'Faelain, or Ua Faelain (*O'Phelan*, or *O'Whelan*), Art Cam, died, ii. 87.
—— Maelsechlainn, i. 57.

O'Faelain (*O'Phelan*)—*cont.*
—— ——, of the Deisi-Mumhan, kills David, bishop of Loch-Garman, i. 241.
O'Fahy; *see* Muintir-Fathaidh.
O'Failbhe, or Ua Failbhe (*O'Falvey*, or *Falvey*), royal heir of Corca-Dhuibhne, i. 93.
O'Fairchellaigh (*O'Farrelly*), Muiredhach, son of Maelbrighde, comarb of Maedhóg, died, i. 425.
O'Fallamhain, or Ua Fallamhain (*O'Fallon*, or *Fallon* without the O'), Aedh, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, i. 505.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Ferchar, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, i. 289.
—— Brian; the son of, i. 437.
—— Celia, or Sílè, daughter of, died, ii. 275.
—— Celia, daughter of Cobhthach, died, ii. 505.
—— Cobhthach, ii. 373.
—— Cobhthach, died, ii. 485.
—— the Devotee, drowned, i. 79.
—— Domhnall, bishop of Derry, died, ii. 291.
—— Donnchadh, a priest, died, i. 183.
—— Donnchadh, son of Brian, slain, i. 163.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Redmond, killed, ii. 485.
—— Ferchar, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, ii. 15.
—— Flann, son of Amhlaibh, chief of Clann-Uadach, slain, i. 289.
—— John, chief of Clann-Uadach, i. 625.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 401.
—— Redmond, son of Cobhthach, ii. 485 bis.
—— Sílè, pron. Sheely; *see* Celia.
O'Fallamhain, ii. 385.
O'Fallon, or Ua Fallamhain; *see* O'Fallamhain.
O'Falvey, or Falvey; *see* O'Failbhe.
O'Farrell, or Ua Ferghail; *see* O'Ferghail.
O'Farrelly; *see* O'Fairchellaigh, and O'Ferghaile.
O'Feely; *see* O'Fichellaigh.
O'Fercomhais, Maelcainnigh, lector of Derry, drowned, i. 183.
O'Ferghail, or Ua Ferghail (*O'Farrell*, or *O'Ferrall*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 163.
—— Aedh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, slain, i. 197.
—— Aedh, i. 413.
—— Aedh; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, i. 267.
—— Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, son of Domhnall, burned, i. 309.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 463.
—— Aedh, son of John, died, ii. 53.
—— Aedh, son of Mael-Isa, slain, i. 557.
—— Aedh Ciabhach, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, i. 309.
—— Aedh Og, died, i. 533.
—— Amhlaibh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 237.
—— Amhlaibh, killed, i. 459.
—— Amhlaibh, died, i. 581.
—— Brian, i. 649.
—— Brian; the daughter of, ii. 87.
—— Cairbre, son of Brian, son of Murchadh, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, in the co. Longford, died, ii. 63.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, daughter of Tomaltach, died, ii. 139.
—— Cathal, heir of Anghaile, died, ii. 61.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 477; died, i. 491.
—— Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach, died, i. 561.
—— Cathal, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 651, 653.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 395.
—— Cathal; the descendants of, ii. 127.
—— Catherine, daughter of, died, ii. 25.
—— Cedach, ii. 195.
—— Conmac, died, ii. 123.
—— Conmac, son of John, died, ii. 191.
—— Cormac, ii. 69.
—— Cuchonnacht, lord of Magh-Tregha, died, ii. 59.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, ii. 13.

O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, son of Brian, slain, i. 637.
—— Diarmaid, son of John, chief of the Annaly, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, chief of Conmaicne, slain, i. 149.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 463.
—— Domhnall; the son of, i. 451.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, slain, i. 557.
—— Domhnall, son of John, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died, ii. 11.
—— Domhnall, son of John, chief of Anghaile, ii. 89.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 47.
—— Edmond, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 421.
—— Eoghan, bishop of Ardagh, died, ii. 33.
—— Felim, son of Gilla-na-naemh; the sons of, ii. 263.
—— Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 127.
—— Ferghal, son of John Gallda, slain, i. 587.
—— Fergus, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 385, 403, 407, 443.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 463.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, died, i. 477.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, chief of Anghaile, i. 601; died, i. 651.
—— Godfrey, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 557.
—— Imhar, or Ivar, chief of Annaly, slain, i. 247.
—— Jeffrey, i. 469.
—— Jeffrey, died, ii. 57.
—— Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 491, 515, 521, 557; died, i. 597.
—— Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 51.
—— John, i. 569.
—— John, killed, i. 597.
—— John, i. 603.
—— John; the sons of, i. 611; ii. 13.
—— John, ii. 55.

O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— John, son of Brian, son of Murchadh, lord of Anghaile, ii. 85, 89.
—— John, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 177.
—— Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 601.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 49.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 27.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 9.
—— Maude, wife of, died, ii. 433.
—— Mór, daughter of, i. 599.
—— Mór, daughter of Donnchadh, died, i. 357.
—— Mór, wife of, died, ii. 15.
—— Muirchertach, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 601.
—— Muirchertach Midhech, or Murtough the Meathian, son of Brian, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, died, ii. 141.
—— Murchadh, son of Cathal, died, ii. 13.
—— Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, slain, i. 601.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall, ii. 395.
—— Murchadh Bán, son of John, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 83.
—— Murchadh Carrach, i. 247, 259, 261, 263, 267, 309.
—— Murchadh Carrach; the son of, i. 443, 467.
—— Murchadh Finn, i. 411, 413.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of, died, i. 409.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of, died, i. 425.
—— Robert, died, ii. 53.
—— Robert, son of Amhlaibh, i. 601.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and his son, slain, ii. 47.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 145.
—— Rughraidhe, or Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, died, ii. 193.
—— Sadbh, wife of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal, died, ii. 141.

O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— Seóinin, i. 601, 603.
—— Seóinin, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Tadhg, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 259.
—— Thomas, ii. 207.
—— Thomas, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 587.
—— Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 83.
—— Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Rossa, prior, and lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, slain, ii. 263.
—— Thomas, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 27.
—— William, bishop of Ardagh, died, ii. 227.
—— William, son of Aedh Og, slain, i. 587.
—— king of Conmaicne, i. 585.
—— others of the name, i. 101, 515; ii. 45, 141.
O'Ferghail Bán, or O'Ferrall the White, Tadhg Og, died, ii. 483.
O'Ferghail Buidhe, or O'Ferrall the Yellow, Laisech, ii. 369.
—— the grandson of, ii. 395.
O'Ferghail (*O'Freel*), Conchobhar, slain, i. 439.
—— Ferghal, bishop of Raphoe, died, i. 521.
O'Ferghaile, or Ua Ferghaile (*O'Farrelly*), Domhnall, king of Fortuatha-Laighen, slain, i. 45.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 41.
Offaly, Gerald, lord, son of the eleventh Earl of Kildare, ii. 468, n.[2].
Offaly (*Ui-Failghe*, a large territory in Leinster); Brogarbhan, king of, slain, i. 11. *See* Ui-Failghe.
O'Fialain (*O'Phelan*), Eoghan, died, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan Og, died, ii. 187.
—— Ferghal, son of Eoghan, an eminent poet, died, ii. 209.
—— John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 181.
O'Fichellaigh (*O'Feely*), Maurice, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 215.
O'Fidhubhra, Donat, comarb of Patrick, died, i. 345.
O'Finn, or Ua Finn, Aedh, professor of music, died, i. 463.
—— David, abbot of the Buill, died, i. 445.
O'Finn—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, comarb of Brenainn, or bishop of Clonfert, died, i. 193.
—— Raghnall, i. 305.
O'Finn, or Ua Finn, lord of Fera-Rois, i. 98, n.[2]
O'Finnachta, or O'Finaghty, Donnchadh, slain, i. 549.
—— Flaithbhertach, son of Sitric, slain, i. 181.
—— Flann, chief of Clann-Murchadha, i. 171.
—— John, bishop of Elphin, i. 605; ii. 5; died, ii. 11.
—— Maghnus, alias the "Crosach Donn," i. 183.
—— Muiredhach, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died, i. 291.
—— Nicholas, died, ii. 23.
—— Simon, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 499.
—— Simon, died, i. 545.
—— Tadhg, i. 289.
—— Tuathal, died, ii. 21.
O'Finnén, William, bishop of Clonmacnoise, i. 521, 527.
O'Fladhlén, or Ua Fladhlén, i. 45.
O'Flaherty, or Ua Flaithbhertaigh; *see* O'Flaithbhertaigh.
O'Flahiff, O'Lahiff, or Ua Flaithimh; *see* O'Flaithimh.
O'Flaithbhertaigh, or Ua Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*), Aedh, or Hugh, king of West Connacht, i. 79.
—— Aedh, king of West Connacht, i. 275 bis, 279, 281, 283 bis, 285, 325; taken prisoner, i. 293; died, i. 341.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 161–3.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, official of Enach-dúin, died, i. 459.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, i. 295, 299.
—— Aedh Dubh, son of Murchadh, taken prisoner, ii. 455.
—— Brian, died, ii. 53.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Carn-Gecain, died, ii. 101.

O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*)—*cont.*
—— Brian, son of Murchadh, i. 109.
—— Brian Buidhe, i. 195, 197.
—— Cathal, killed, i. 195.
—— Cathal, i. 411.
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 173.
—— Domhnall, i. 275, 277.
—— Domhnall, ii. 347.
—— Domhnall, king of West Connacht, slain, ii. 133–5.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 291.
—— Donnchadh, i. 531.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Killala, died, i. 533.
—— Edmond, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, hanged, ii. 491.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall-an-chogaidh, killed, ii. 473.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 63.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of West Connacht, i. 79, 83.
—— the Gilla-dubh, ii. 133–5.
—— Maelchulaird, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 211.
—— Muirchertach, i. 489.
—— Muirchertach; the sons of, i. 291.
—— [Muirchertach], bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 357.
—— Muirchertach, son of Brian, king of West Connacht, died, ii. 149.
—— Muiredhach, king of West Connacht, i. 115.
—— Murchadh, king of West Connacht, ii. 135.
—— Murchadh-na-tuadh, son of Tadhg, ii. 391, n., 495, 501.
—— Ruaidhri, king of the W. of Connacht, slain, i. 59.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, king of West Connacht, i. 195; submits to Cathal Crobhderg, i. 197; apprehended by Cathal Crobhderg, i. 201; set at liberty, i. 205; slain, i. 209.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 421.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 473.
O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, i. 349.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, the son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— Toirbert, i. 531.
—— Urun, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— others of the sept, i. 245, 383; ii. 143.
O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Laverty*, or *Laverty*), Archu, royal heir of Ailech, or Oilech, slain, i. 133.
—— Gilla-riabhach, slain, i. 165.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, chief of Cenel-Moain, i. 157. *See* also O'Laithbhertaigh.
O'Flaithimh, or Ua Flaithimh (*O'Flahiff*, or *O'Lahiff*), Domhnall, i. 435.
—— Eochaidh, i. 55.
—— John, bishop of Killala, died, i. 645.
O'Flaithri, or Ua Flaithri, king of Uladh, deposed, i. 65.
O'Flannagain, or O'Flanagan, Aedh, i. 549.
—— Benedict, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, (*Kilmore*, co. Roscommon), died, i. 615.
—— Brian, ii. 5.
—— Brian, ii. 415.
—— Brian, son of Edmond, ii. 505.
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 511, 513; *see* also Clann-Cathail.
—— Conchobhar, i. 623.
—— Conn, prior of Kilmore, co. Roscommon, i. 311.
—— Conn, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, died, i. 391.
—— Cormac, i. 535.
—— Diarmaid, i. 411.
—— Diarmaid, i. 493.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Clann-Cathail, i. 613; slain, i. 623.
—— Domhnall, abbot of Cunga, died, i. 369.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Elphin, i. 527; died, i. 539.
—— Edmond, son of Brian, killed, ii. 501.
—— Edmond, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Edmond, son of William, ii. 365, 367.

O'Flannagain—*cont.*
—— Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of William, killed, ii. 369.
—— Etain, daughter of, i. 447.
—— Etain, daughter of Jeffrey, died, ii. 77.
—— Flaithbhertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, i. 239, 277, 285, 307, 309.
—— Jeffrey, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, ii. 53.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, i. 493, 497.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Clann-Cathail, slain, i. 511.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 623.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 591.
—— Muirchertach, archdeacon of Elphin, died, ii. 103.
—— Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 509.
—— Murchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 183.
—— Murchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 641.
—— Raghallach, slain, i. 313.
—— Tadhg, i. 459.
—— Tadhg, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 499.
—— Theophilus, ii. 55, note.
—— the daughter of, i. 551.
—— of Clann-Cathail, ii. 365.
—— of Eli, death of, ii. 97.
O'Flannagains, i. 515; ii. 355.
O'Flannagain of Fermanagh, Aedh, or Hugh, king of Lurg, i. 41.
—— Cormac, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, i. 555.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, i. 527.
—— Diarmaid, heir of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 79.
—— Enna, chief of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 7.
—— Gilbert, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, ii. 5.
—— Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, chief of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 195.
—— [Gilla-Isa], of Tuath-ratha, slain, ii. 153.
O'Flannagain (of Fermanagh)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Isa, of Tuath-ratha, and his son, slain, ii. 313.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Gilla-Isa, died ii. 185.
—— Toirdhelbhach-ant-sleibhe, son of William, killed by a fall, ii. 449.
O'Flannagain of Teffia, i. 263.
—— king of Teffia, i. 47.
—— Sgolóc, king of Feara-Tethfa, or Teffia, slain, i. 39.
O'Flannchadha, or Ua Flannchadha, Iarnan, slain, i. 37.
O'Floinn, or O'Flynn (of Sil-Maelruain, in the county of Roscommon), Aedh, chief of Sil-Maelruain, i. 187.
—— Brian, i. 491.
—— Brian, chief of Tellach-Curnain, died i. 635.
—— Conchobhar, son of Fiachra, i. 523; died, i. 537.
—— David, i. 275.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Sil-Maelruain, died, i. 505.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 469.
—— Donnchadh, i. 433.
—— Donnchadh, i. 445.
—— Fiachra, i. 353.
—— Fiachra, i. 493, 497.
—— Fiachra, chief of Sil-Maelruain, killed, i. 501.
—— Fiachra, son of David, lord of Sil-Maelruain, died, i. 369.
—— Fiachra; the son of, i. 523.
—— Flaithbhertach, comarb of Dachonna of Es-mic-Eirc, died, i. 241.
—— Flann, son of Fiachra, i. 533.
—— Flann Ruadh, chief of Sil-Maelruain, i. 433, 453.
—— Niall, slain, i. 223.
—— Ruadh-in-fhedha, i. 411.
—— Tadhg, i. 445.
—— Thomas, son of O'Floinn, hanged, ii. 475.
—— depredations committed upon, i. 407.
—— the people of, i. 341.
—— others of the sept, i. 335, 549.

O'Floinn, of Es (i.e. *Es-Ui-Floinn*, or *Assylin*, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), death of Derbhorgaill, daughter of, i. 517.

O'Floinn, or O'Floinn Línè (*O'Lynn* of Ui-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim), Cumhidhe, i. 155; slain, i. 187.

—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Ui-Tuirtre, Feara-Lí, and Dal-Araidhe, i. 147; slain, i. 153–5; death of Benmidhe, daughter of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, wife of, i. 153.

—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, i. 157, 159, 163.

—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Tuirtre, slain, i. 259.

—— Muirchertach, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 19.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Durlus, died, i. 255.

—— Thomas, king of Ui-Tuirtre, died, ii. 39.

O'Foghartaigh, or Ua Foghartaigh (*O'Fogarty*), king of Eile, slain, i. 67.

—— Gormlaith, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Briàin, died, i. 69.

—— Maelruanaidh, king of South Eile, slain, i. 55.

O'Foghladha, or Ua Foghladha (*O'Foley*), Maelisa, bishop of Cashel, died, i. 131.

O'Forannain, Gillabrighde, herenagh of Ard-sratha, i. 123.

—— Gilladomhnaigh, airchinnech, or herenagh, of Ard-sratha, i. 161.

O'Fothuelan, slain, i. 257.

O'Furreidh, or Ua Furreidh, Aedh, archbishop of Armagh, i. 35.

O'Gadhra (*O'Gara*), Brian, died, i. 605.

—— Cian, son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 415.

—— Diarmaid, i. 611.

—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, ii. 193.

—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 425; the wife of, ii. 459.

—— Diarmaid Og, son of Cian, slain, ii. 441.

—— Domhnall, died, i. 259.

—— Donnchadh Ruadh, slain, i. 607.

O'Gadhra (*O'Gara*)—*cont.*

—— Donnsleibhe, died, i. 163.

—— Donnsleibhe, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 291, 295.

—— Donnsleibhe, son of Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 239.

—— Eoghan, son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, lord of Cúl-O'Finn, or Coolavin, co. Sligo, died, ii. 305.

—— Eoghan, son of Tomaltach, died, ii. 171.

—— Eoghan Og, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 171.

—— Gilla-ruadh, i. 295.

—— Maghnus, slain, i. 405.

—— Oilillin, ii. 477.

—— Ruaidhri, i. 347.

—— Ruaidhri, i. 421.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 237, 239.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, slain, i. 409.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, killed, i. 495.

—— Ruaidhri, son of Cian, ii. 315.

—— Tadhg, son of Cian, slain, i. 435.

—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 357.

—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, put to death, ii. 441.

O'Gadhras, i. 213; ii. 355.

O'Gairbheith, or Ua Gairbheith (*O'Garvey*), Culocha, king of Ui-Meith, killed, i. 29.

O'Gairmleghaigh, or Ua Gairmleghaigh, (*O'Gormley*), Amhlaibh, slain, i. 433.

—— Amhlaibh, grandson of Maen, i. 159, 161.

—— Caech-Bernais, slain, i. 351.

—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Moain, slain, ii. 111.

—— Domhnall, killed, i. 73.

—— Domhnall, i. 123.

—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Moain, deposed, i. 157.

—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 157.

—— Enna, chief of Cenel-Móain, slain, i. 487.

—— Henry, ii. 99.

O'Gairmleghaigh (*O'Gormley*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 541.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 631.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, ii. 19.
—— Niall, i. 153.
—— Niall; the son of, i. 309.
—— Niall, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 441.
—— Sitric, slain, i. 189.
—— Somhairle, slain, i. 351.
—— Somhairle, slain, i. 507.
—— Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 157.
—— the son of, i. 165.
—— of Cenel-Moain, i. 401, 635.
O'Gairbh (*O'Garve*), chief of Feara-Droma, i. 177.
O'Gaithin, Thomas, slain, ii. 73.
O'Gallchubhair (*O'Gallagher*), Aedh; the descendants of, ii. 345, 485.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Dubhaltach, killed, ii. 261.
—— Aedh Gruama, son of William, slain, ii. 323.
—— Aenghus, ii. 259.
—— Art, abbot, died, ii. 203.
—— Bishop; the descendants of, ii. 307.
—— Cathair, son of Tuathal, murdered, ii. 345.
—— Cormac Buidhe; the posterity of, ii. 505.
—— Domhnall, son of the Bishop, ii. 259.
—— Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Aenghus Og, ii. 261.
—— Donnchadh; the descendants of, ii. 191.
—— Donnchadh; the posterity of, ii. 471.
—— Edmond, son of Brian, bishop of Rathboth, or Raphoe, died, ii. 339.
—— Edmond, son of John, son of Tuathal, died, ii. 285.
—— Eoghan, son of the Dean, ii. 491.
—— Eoghan, son of John, son of Cormac Buidhe, taken prisoner by the English, ii. 483.
O'Gallchubhair (*O'Gallagher*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan Ballagh, son of Brian; the sons of, ii. 307.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 459.
—— James, son of Brian Uaine, died, ii. 245.
—— [Sir John, son of Tuathal Balbh], ii. 487.
—— [Maelcabha, son of Cathair], ii. 421.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Uaine, comarb of the Carraig, died, ii. 227.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn, ii. 345.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Brian, ii. 307.
—— Tuathal Balbh, son of John, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 329.
—— William Og, son of William, slain, ii. 323.
—— the sons of, ii. 67.
—— others of the name, ii. 457, 459.
O'Galonn, the son of, i. 401.
O'Garvey; *see* O'Gairbheith.
O'Gerain, John, died, ii. 207.
O'Geirrche, or Ua Geirrche, Cinaeth, king of Conaille, slain, i. 31.
Ogham writing, i. 609.
Oghmagh (*Omagh*, co. Tyrone), the castle of, ii. 173, 219; and *see* Omagh.
O'Gibellan, or O'Gibbilain, Aedh, priest of Cill-Rodan, &c., died, i. 343.
—— Florence, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 495.
—— Gilla-Isa, a monk and anchorite, died, i. 321.
—— Maurice, professor of law, &c., died, i. 609.
O'Gillapatraic, David, son of Cellach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 401; and *see* Mac-Gillapatraic.
O'Gillaráin, abbot of the Trinity in Tuam, died, i. 421.
O'Gormain, Flann, chief lector of Ard-Macha, died, i. 151.
O'Gormghaile, or O'Gormally, Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth, herenagh of Oilfinn, died, i. 595.
—— the wife of, i. 595.

O'Gormshuiligh (now *O'Gormooly*), Gilla-in-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth, herenagh of Elphin, and his wife, died, i. 563.
—— Maelisa, son of Daniel, prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin, died, i. 319.
—— Muiredhach, prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin, died, i. 307.
O'Grada, O'Gradaigh, or O'Gradha (*O'Grady*), Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile, died, i. 459.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile, slain, i. 559.
—— Henry; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— John, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 45.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 171.
—— Ruaidhri; the son of, i. 457.
O'Grugan, Maelbrighde, airchinnech of Elphin, died, i. 451.
O'hAdhmaill; *see* O'Hamill.
O'hAedhagain, or Ua hAedhagain; *see* O'Hagan.
O'hAenghusa; *see* O'Hennessy.
O'Hagan, or Ua hAedhagain, Imhar, died, i. 135.
O'hAilellain, or Ua hAilellain; *see* O'Hallilan.
O'hAilghiusa, Aenghus, son of Gorman, i. 189.
O'hAinbheth, Ua hAnbfeth, or Ua hAinbheith; *see* O'Hanfey.
O'hAinlighe, or Ua hAinlighe; *see* O'Hanly.
O'hAirt; *see* O'Hart.
O'hAirmhedhaigh, Celechair, bishop of Clonfert, i. 173.
O'hAitheidh, or Ua hAitheidh, Aitedh, king of Ui-Echach, burned, i. 47.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 75.
—— Domhnall, son of Echri, slain, i. 89.
—— Echmilidh, king of Ui-Echach, killed, i. 63.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Ui-Echach, i. 71.
O'Hallilan, O'hAilellain, or Ua hAilellain, Cumuscach, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 45.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 19.
O'hAllghaith, Fachtna, comarb of Druimmucadha, died, i. 311.
O'Hamill, or O'hAdhmaill, Ruarcan, O'Hanlon's ollave, died, ii. 53.
O'hAmhradhain, or Ua hAmhradhain, Aeidh, steward of Dal-Fiatach, died, i. 87.
O'hAmhrain, or Ua hAmhrain, slain, i. 85.
O'hAnain, or O'Hannen, a priest, died, i. 333.
—— Maelisa, prior of Ros-Comain, died, i. 455.
O'hAnchapaill, or Ua Anchapaill, Murchadh, slain, i. 89.
O'Hanfey, O'Hannifey, O'hAinbfeth, or Ua hAinbheth, Diarmaid, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 143.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 97, n[g].
—— Flann, king of the south of Oirghiall, i. 83.
—— Flann, king of Ui-Meith, i. 45.
O'Hanlon, O'hAnluain, or Ua hAnluain, i. 189, 195.
——, —— i. 463.
——, —— i. 473.
——, —— ii. 53.
—— king of Oirthera, slain, ii. 73.
—— Cu-Uladh, slain, i. 433.
—— Cu-Uladh, slain, i. 519.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Niallain, slain, i. 101.
—— John, son of, ii. 473.
—— Maghnus, king of Oirthera, blinded, i. 599.
—— Muirchertach, king of Oirthera, slain, i. 375.
—— Niall, slain, i. 433.
—— Niall, son of Cu-Uladh, king of Oirthera, slain, i. 601.
O'Hanratty, O'hInnrechtaigh, or Ua hInnrechtaigh, Aedh, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 21.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Meth, slain, i. 97.
—— Donnsleibhe, slain, i. 131.
O'Hanly, O'hAinlighe, or Ua hAinlighe, Aedh, or Hugh, chief of Cenel-Dobhtha, died ii. 117.
—— Conchobhar, i. 477, 479.

O'Hanly, or O'hAinlighe—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Dobhtha, died, ii. 17, 19.
—— Conchobhar, son of Imhar, ii. 127, 131.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 21.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Doffa, died, i. 495.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, chief of Cenel-Doffa, died, i. 163.
—— Imhar; the sons of, ii. 127.
—— Maghnus, chief of Cenel-Doffa, slain, i. 519.
—— Tadhg, chief of Cenel-Doffa, slain, i. 557.
—— Tadhg Ballagh, ii. 469.
—— the wife of, ii. 263.
O'Hanlys, ii. 303, 355.
O'Hanly's country; *see* Cenel-Dobhtha.
O'Hara, or O'hEghra, Aedh, king of Luighne, slain, i. 317.
—— Aedh; the sons of, i. 347.
—— Art, king of Luighne, i. 585; died, i. 587.
—— Art, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 137.
—— Becc, died, i. 165.
—— Brian, son of Cian, put to death by Bingham, ii. 469.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall Dubh, killed, i. 461.
—— Brian Carrach, i. 521; killed, i. 535.
—— Cathal, slain, i. 439.
—— Cathal, son of Duarcan, i. 411.
—— Conchobhar Got, king of Luighne of Connacht, i. 227, 243, 247, 279; died, i. 309.
—— Cormac, heir-apparent of Luighne, slain, ii. 27.
—— Cormac, chief of Luighne-Buidhe, ii. 463.
—— Diarmaid, king of Luighne, died, i. 395.
—— Domhnall, i. 439.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne of Connacht, killed, i. 25.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, slain, i. 449.
O'Hara, or O'hEghra—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, slain, i. 453.
—— Domhnall, chief of Luighne, i. 507, 511.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, died, ii. 17.
—— Domhnall, son of Cormac, heir of Luighne, died, ii. 133.
—— Domhnall Dubh; the son of, i. 455, 513.
—— Donnchadh, son of Duarcan, king of Luighne, i. 347.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, killed, i. 521.
—— Duarcan, king of Luighne, slain, i. 57.
—— Duarcan, king of Luighne, died, i. 273.
—— Duarcan, i. 317.
—— [Ferghal], slain, i. 603.
—— Ferghal, king of Luighne; the wife of, i. 607.
—— Ferghal, king of Luighne, died, ii. 71.
—— Ferghal, intended king of Luighne, died, ii. 141.
—— Ferghal Carrach, chief of Luighne-Riabhach, ii. 463; died, ii. 473.
—— John, son of Art, i. 621.
—— John; the son of, slain, ii. 59.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 137.
—— Maghnus, intended king of Luighne, died, ii. 79.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, i. 563.
—— Maghnus, son of William, i. 563.
—— Murchadh, son of Maelmhuaidh, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 647.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, heir-apparent of Luighne, died, i. 527.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, died, i. 633–5.
—— Tadhg, died, i. 275.
—— Tadhg, ii. 81.
—— Taichlech Buidhe, son of John, died, ii. 137.
—— the hostages of, i. 213.
O'Hara Boy, O'hEghra Buide, or O'Hara the Yellow, ii. 281, 287–9.
——, —— ii. 341.
—— the sons of, ii. 181.
—— Conn, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 439.
—— Cormac, chief of Luighne-Buidhe, ii. 463.

O'Hara Reagh, or O'hEghra Riabhach, Diarmaid, son of William, son of the Bishop, killed, ii. 181.
—— Ferghal Carrach, ii. 463; died, ii. 473.
—— William, son of the bishop, died, ii. 177.
——, —— taken captive, ii. 309.
O'Hart, or O'hAirt, Cormac, drowned, ii. 489.
—— ——, slain, i. 187.
—— Domhnall Glas, son of Tadhg Ruadh, died, ii. 457.
—— Edmond, son of Henry, hanged, ii. 481.
—— Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, slain, i. 523.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Donnchadh Og, hanged, ii. 481.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of William, died, ii. 471.
—— Fedhlim Dartighach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, slain, ii. 515.
—— Fedhlim Og, son of Maghnus, son of Rughraidhe, killed, ii. 515.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, killed, i. 447.
—— Ruaidhri Ballagh, killed, ii. 255.
O'Hea, O'hAedha, or Ua hAedha, bishop of Cork, died, i. 163.
—— king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, died, i. 65.
—— Joseph, bishop of Ferns, died, i. 165.
—— Murchadh, bishop of Cork, died, i. 235.
O'Heffernan, or Ua hIffernain, slain, i. 47.
O'hEidhin, or Ua hEidhin; *see* O'Heyne.
O'hEighnigh, or Ua hEighnigh; *see* O'Heney.
O'hEidhnechain, O'hEignechain, or Ua hEignechain, Diarmaid, slain, i. 301.
—— Niall, king of Cenel-Enna, slain, i. 55.
O'hEidirsceoil; *see* O'Driscoll.
O'hEilghisan, Gilla-Carthaigh, a canon and anchorite, died, i. 305.
O'hEinidh; *see* O'Heney.
O'hElidhe (*O'Hely*), Bishop, put to death, ii. 427–9.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Dubh, killed, i. 639.
—— Diarmaid Og, slain, i. 547.
—— Dubhessa, wife of Domhnall, son of Andrias O'Conor, died, i. 607–9.
O'hElidhe (*O'Hely*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach Og, slain, ii. 105.
O'hEochagain, Gilla-na-naemh, i. 489.
O'Henery, O'hIneirghe, or Ua hAinniaraidh, Cian, slain, i. 433.
—— Conchobhar, i. 83.
O'hEnna, or Ua hEnna, Domhnall, archbishop of Cashel, i. 83.
—— Muirghes, archbishop of Cashel, died, i. 235.
O'Hennessy, O'hAenghuss, or Ua hAenghuss, Oengus, burned, i. 31.
O'hEochadha, O'hEochaidh, or Ua hEochadha; *see* O'Hoey.
O'hEodhusa, or O'hEoghusa; *see* O'Hosey.
O'hEothaidh; *see* O'Hoey.
O'hEradhain, or Ua hEradhain, Cumuscach, abbot of Armagh, i. 57.
—— Flaithbhertach, slain, i. 29.
—— Oedh, king of Ui-Bressail-Macha, died, i. 17.
O'Heney, O'hEighnigh, or Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 81.
—— king of Feara-Manach, i. 213, 215; slain, i. 217.
—— chief of Muinter-Caemhain, i. 175.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of, i. 253.
—— Gillachrist, king of Feara-Manach, died, i. 121.
—— Gillacoluim, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 49.
—— Niall, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 51.
—— Philip, died, ii. 485.
O'Heraghty; *see* O'hOirechtaigh.
O'Hessian, Ua Oisin, or Ua Ossene, i. 45.
—— Eochaidh, slain, i. 49.
O'Heyne, or Hynes, (*O'hEidhin*, or *Ua hEidhin*), king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, i. 53.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Eighne, i. 115.
—— Donnchadh, blinded, i. 249.
—— Dubhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri, wife of Conchobhar MacDiarmada, burned, i. 167, 177.
—— Eoghan, i. 283, 285.
—— Eoghan, i. 323, 325.

O'Heyne (*O'hEidhin*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 401.
—— Eoghan, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, slain, i. 633.
—— Eoghan Manntach, died, ii. 487.
—— Gillacellaigh, slain, i. 311.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 87.
—— Maelfabhaill, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 49.
—— Maelfabhaill, i. 439; slain, i. 447.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Aighne, slain, i. 13.
—— Maurice, slain, i. 161.
—— Nicholas, died, i. 605.
O'hIffernain, or Ua hIffernain; *see* O'Heffernan.
O'Higgin, or O'hUiginn (now *Higgins* or *Higgin*), Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, died, ii. 185.
—— Aedh, son of Glaisne, a doctor in poetry, died, ii. 269.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, head of the schools of Eri and Alba, died, ii. 177.
—— Cairbre, son of Brian, died, ii. 207.
—— Conchobhar, son of Enna, died, ii. 481.
—— Cormac, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 201.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, died, ii. 203.
—— Domhnall Cam, a doctor in poetry, died, ii. 269.
—— Donnchadh, an eminent historian, died, ii. 27.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, a professor of poetry, died, ii. 209.
—— Fercert, an eminent poet, died, ii. 149.
—— Gilla-Coluim, son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og, died, ii. 481.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 3.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Irial, died, ii. 485.
—— Gilla-Patraic, died, ii. 183.
—— Maelmuire, son of Tadhg, a poet, died, ii. 185.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh, died, ii. 117.
—— Mary, daughter of Tadhg Dall, ii. 517.
—— Matthew, died, i. 627.
—— Niall, an eminent poet, drowned, i. 635.
—— Nial Mor, ii. 91.
O'Higgin, or O'hUiginn—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Enna, died, ii. 445.
—— Ruaidhri; the son of, ii. 511.
—— Tadhg, an eminent poet, i. 579.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Coluim, a poet, died, ii. 75.
—— Tadhg Og, an eminent poet, ii. 159.
—— Thomas, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, professor of poetry, died, ii. 291.
—— William Og, slain, ii. 97. *See* also Muinter-Uiginn.
O'hInmhainén (*O'Noonan*), Donnsleibhe, a monk, died, i. 305.
O'Hoey, or Hoey (*O'hEochadha*, *O'hEochaidh*, or *Ua hEochadha*), Aedh, royal heir of Uladh, died, i. 105.
—— Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe, i. 147.
—— Conchobhar, grandson of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i. 97.
—— Donnchadh, king of Uladh, i. 81; taken prisoner, i. 87; released, i. 89; makes peace with MacLachlainn, i. 101; blinded, and expelled from the sovereignty, i. 103.
—— Donnsleibhe, or Donlevy, king of Uladh, i. 65, 71; hosting by, i. 73; slain, i. 79.
—— Donnsleibhe; the sons of, i. 103, 235.
—— Donnsleibhe, brother of Maghnus, i. 147.
—— Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe (*see* Gall Garbraighe), i. 97.
—— Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe, i. 147.
—— Flaithbhertach, blinded, i. 21.
—— Maghnus, king of Ulidia, i. 141–3; slain, i. 147.
—— Matthew, bishop of Ard-achadh, died, i. 601.
—— Niall, blinds Flaithbhertach, i. 21.
—— Niall, son of Eochaidh, king of Uladh, died, i. 61.
—— Niall, son of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i. 121.
—— Raghnall, king of Uladh, i. 131.
O' hOgain (*O'Hogan*), Maurice, bishop of Killaloe, died, i. 521.
O' hOirechtaigh (*O'Heraghty*), Thomas, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, died, i. 521.

O'hOist, i. 331.
O'Hosey, or O'Hussey, (*O'hEodhusa*, or *O'hEoghusa*), Aenghus, died, ii. 7.
—— Aithirne, died, ii. 187.
O'hUain, killed, i. 381.
O'hUallachain (*O'Hoolahan*), Domhnall, chief bishop of Munster, died, i. 163.
O'hUamharain, Domhnall, king of Feara-Li, slain, i. 39.
O'hUchtain, or Ua hUchtain, Macnia, lector of Cenannus, or Kells, drowned, i. 37.
O'hUghroin, John, bishop of Elphin, i. 371; died, i. 373.
Oilech, in the co. of Roscommon, i. 475.
Oilech, or Grenan-Ely, co. Donegal, the residence of the kings of Ireland of the Northern Hy Neill, demolished, i. 87.
Royal heirs of, i. 59, 67, 83, 105, 113, 117, 133, 399; death of Bebhinn, queen of, i. 99; death of Diarmaid O'Hannifey, king of Ui-Meith, leader of cavalry to the kings of, i. 143.
Kings of:—
Ardghal MacLachlainn, i. 61.
Conchobhar MacLachlainn, i. 137.
Domhnall MacLachlainn, i. 77, 79, 87, 89.
Domhnall, son of Aedh MacLachlainn, i. 179.
Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, i. 45, 65.
Aedh O'Melaghlin, i. 73.
Aedh O'Neill, i. 253.
See also Ailech.
Oilen-Dacrunde, an island off the coast of Galway, i. 333.
Oilen-na-circe (*Castlekirk Island*, in Loch-Corrib), i. 283.
Oilfinn, or Ailfinn (*Elphin*, co. Roscommon), i. 387, 441, 461, 463, 503, 549; ii. 119, 269, 271, 381; burials in, ii. 359; the church of, i. 321, 637; demolition of the bishop's palace at, i. 431; herenaghs of, i. 451, 563, 595. *See* Ailfinn.
Oilill Olum, ii. 435.
Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, or Airecht-Ui-Chathain, (O'Kane's territory, now the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), ii. 307; kings or chiefs of, ii. 61, 463. *See* Airecht-Ui-Chathain, and Cianachta.
Oiremh (*Erreo*, barony of Tirawley, co. Mayo), ii. 291; *see* Airemh-Locha-Con.
Oirer-Gaeidhel (*Argyle*, Scotland), ii. 69; and *see* Airer-Gaeidhel.
Oirghiall, or Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna (MacMahon's country, or *Oriel*), i. 353, 569, 635; ii. 319, 491, 499; ravaged by Richard Fleming, i. 153; invaded, ii. 39; kings of, i. 23, 49, 71, 121, 153, 159, 181-3, 473, 491, 559, 639, 647; ii. 17, 29, 47, 101, 147, 159, 163, 167, 169; lords or chiefs of, i. 469; ii. 215, 463; royal heirs of, i. 83; ii. 39; historians of, ii. 65; the English of, i. 609. For bishops of, *see* under Clogher. *See* Airghiall.
—— the South of, i. 83.
Oirghialla (the people of Oirghiall, or *Oriel*), i. 399, 401, 487, 491, 625; ii. 157, 319; battles fought by, i. 49; the hostages of, taken by Henry II., i. 145; attack Fleming of Slane, i. 153; defeated by De Carci, i. 155. *See* Airghialla.
Oirthera, or Airthera (the *Oriors*), kings of, i. 375, 599, 601; ii. 73; the people of, ii. 13. *See* Airthera.
Oissin, abbot of Mainister-derg, died, i. 257.
O'Kealy; *see* O'Caellaighe.
O'Kearney; *see* O'Catharnaigh, and O'Carnaigh.
O'Keary, or Carey; *see* O'Ciardha.
O'Keeffe; *see* O'Caimh.
O'Keenan; *see* O'Cianain.
O'Keevan; *see* O'Caemhain.
O'Kelly; *see* O'Cellaigh.
O'Kellys of Ley, in the King's County; *see* Ui-Cellaigh Legh.
O'Kenealy; *see* O'Cennfhaelaidh.
O'Kenny; *see* O'Cinaetha.
O'Kerrin; *see* O'Cerin.
O'Lachtnain (*O'Laghtnan*), bishop of Connacht, died ii. 11.
—— Gillachrist, abbot of the Trinity in Tuam, drowned, i. 397.

O'Lachtnain (*O'Laghtnan*)—*cont.*
—— Laurence, bishop of Kilmacduagh, died, i. 537.
—— Laurence, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 605.
—— Maelmuire, archbishop of Tuam, i. 335; first synod held by, i. 345; died, i. 391.
O'Laedhóc, Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh, slain, i. 211,
O'Lahiff; *see* O'Flaithimh.
O'Laidigh, archdeacon of Enach-dúin, died, i. 407.
—— John, bishop of Killala, i. 403; died, i. 479.
—— John, bishop of Killala, died, i. 485.
O'Laighnén, or Ua Laighnén, Lethlobhar, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 71.
O'Laimhin, Domhnall, killed, ii. 359.
—— Maghnus, son of Cormac, the son of Domhnall Mael, killed, ii. 397.
O'Lalor; *see* O'Lethlobhair.
O'Laithbhertaigh (*O'Laverty*), Ardghal, royal heir of Oilech, died, i. 399.
—— Conghalach, slain, i. 117.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Clann-Domhnaill, i. 257.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 175. *See* also O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Clann-Flaithbhertaigh.
O'Laithen, or Ua Laithen, Domhnall, slain, i. 75.
O'Lamhdhuibh, Gillaberaigh, i. 425.
O'Larkan; *see* O'Lorcain.
O'Laverty; *see* O'Laithbhertaigh, and also O'Flaithbhertaigh
O'Lavery; *see* Ui-Labhradha.
O'Lenechain, or O'Lenihan, Maelciarain, chief priest of Tuaim-mná, i. 391
O'Leochain (Ua Leochain, or *O'Loughan*), i. 18, n. [1].
—— Amhlaibh, son (or grandson) of Maelan, king of Gailenga, i. 69, n. [8].
—— Laighnén, king of Gailenga, died, i. 49.
—— Maelan, son of Eicnech, king of Gailenga, killed, i. 19.
—— Senan, the son of, i. 25.
—— Senan, the son of, king of Gailenga, i. 63.
O'Lethlobhair, or Ua Lethlobhair (*O'Lalor*), Donn, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 71.
O'Lighdha, or Ua Lighdha, Cairpre, herenagh of Emly, slain, i. 55.
O'Linchy, Ua Loingsigh, or Lynch; *see* O'Loingsigh.
Ollamhs, or Ollaves; *see* Poets.
O'Lochain, or Ua Lochain, Cuan, chief poet of Ireland, slain, i. 27.
O'Loingsigh, Ua Loingsigh, O'Linchy, or Lynch, Aedh, king of Dal-Araidhe, killed, i. 129.
—— Domhnall, king of Dal-Araidhe, slain, i. 17.
—— Domhnall, king of Dal-Araidhe, slain, i. 63.
—— Donnchadh, king of Dal-Araidhe, i. 105.
O'Lochlainn, O'Loughlin, or Ua Lochlainn, Domhnall, king of Cenel-Eoghain, plunders Conaille, i. 73.
O'Lochlainn Burren, Conghalach, bishop of Kilfenora, died, i. 523.
—— Conghalach, king of Corcomruaidh, died, i. 45–7.
—— Domhnall, king of Corca-Modhruaidh, or Corcomruaidh, died, ii. 23.
—— Donnchadh Cam, king of Corcomruaidh, slain, ii. 111.
—— Dubhlochlainn, slain, i. 457.
—— Maelechlainn Cam, king of Corcomruaidh, killed, ii. 69.
—— Maelechlainn; the sons of, ii. 111.
O'Loisde, John, abbot, died, ii. 203.
O'Lonain, or Ua Lonain, the blind, a poet, died, i. 61.
O'Looney; *see* O'Luinigh.
O'Lorcain, Ua Lorcain, or O'Larkin, chief of the Ui-Niallain, i. 23.
—— Cormac, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 17.
—— Diarmaid, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 61.
—— Gillachrist, lord of Caille-Follamhain, killed, i. 17.
—— Muirchertach, herenagh of Lothra, died, i. 15.
—— Murchadh, and his brother, slain, i. 91.

O'Lorcain (*O'Larkin*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Niallain, slain, i. 39.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died, 33.
O'Lotan, the abbot, i. 255.
O'Lugaill, John Buidhe, son of Lochlainn, died, ii. 477.
O'Lughadha, Finnachta, comarb of Benen, died, i. 361.
O'Luimlin, Cormac, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died, i. 431.
O'Luinigh (*O'Looney*), Conchobhar, son of Conallach, slain, i. 157.
O'Luinin, Matthew Ruadh, died, ii. 483.
O'Madadhain, Ua Madadhain, or Ua Matadhain (*O'Madden*), Cathal, slain, i. 643.
—— Cathal; death of Raghnailt, wife of, i. 459.
—— Cobhthach, intended king and bishop, died, ii. 135.
—— Eoghan, i. 623.
—— Eoghan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 653.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, ii. 105.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, ii. 133–5.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of Cathal, died, ii. 87.
—— John, son of Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Madadhan, or Madden, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 83.
—— Madadhan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 321.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 181.
—— Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Oilech, i. 57, 59.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Murchadh, slain, ii. 45.
—— Murchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, i. 653.
—— Murchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died, ii. 175.
—— Raghnailt, wife of Cathal, died, i. 459.
—— Raghnall, royal heir of Oilech, slain, i. 67.
O'Madadhain (*O'Madden*)—*cont.*
—— the sons of, i. 447.
—— the hostages of, taken by Felim O'Conor, i. 585.
O'Maelaghmhair, or O'Mullover; *see* O'Maelfhaghmhair.
O'Maelbealtaine, a priest, i. 169.
O'Maelbhrenainn, or Ua Maelbhrenuinn; *see* O'Mulrennin.
O'Maelbrighde, or Ua Maelbrighde, Sitric, slain, i. 123.
O'Maelchiarain (*O'Mulkiern*), Gilla-Christ, son of Edna, i. 441.
—— Maelisa, bishop of Clogher, died, i. 201.
—— Thomas, died, i. 425.
O'Maelchonaire; *see* O'Mulconry.
O'Maeldoraidh, or Ua Maeldoraidh; *see* O'Muldory.
O'Maelduin, or Ua Maelduin; *see* O'Muldoon.
O'Maeleoin; *see* O'Malone.
O'Maelenaigh; *see* O'Mullany.
O'Maelfhabhaill, or Ua Maelfhabhuill, Flaithbhertach, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died, i. 51.
—— Gillachrist, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died, i. 71.
—— Muirchertach, or Murtough, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, slain, i. 63.
—— Sitrec, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, i. 89.
—— Trad, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, slain, i. 253.
O'Maelfhaghmhair (*O'Mullover*), Aenghus, bishop of Killala, died, i. 319.
—— Isaac, herenagh of Cill-Alaidh, died, i. 321.
—— Maelbrighde, son of the bishop, i. 405.
—— Maelisa, son of the bishop, i. 271.
O'Maelgeric, or Ua Maelgeric, Maelisa, died, i. 77.
O'Maelghaithe, or Ua Maelgaeithi (*O'Mulgeehy*), i. 493.
—— Conn, slain, i. 131.
O'Maeilin, Gilla-Isa, bishop of Magh-Eó, died, i. 171.
O'Maelmhenaigh; *see* O'Mulvany.
O'Maelmhiadhaigh; *see* O'Mulvey.

O'Maelmidhe, or Ua Maelmidhe, Cormac, herenagh of Druim-raithe, died, i. 17.
O'Maelmhuaidh, or Ua Maelmhuaidh; *see* O'Molloy.
O'Maelmocheirghe; *see* O'Mulmoghery.
O'Maelmuire, or Ua Maelmuire; *see* O'Mulmory.
O'Maelrioc, the Ferdana, a poet, i. 259.
O'Maelruanaidh, or Ua Maelruanaidh; *see* O'Mulrony.
O'Maelsechlainn, or Ua Maelsechlainn; *see* O'Melaghlin.
O'Maeltrea, or Ua Maeltrea, Gilla-Coluim, died, i. 17.
Omagh, the castle of, ii. 315. *See* also under Oghmagh.
O'Maeluidhir, or Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Meath, slain, i. 23.
O'Maenaigh; *see* O'Meany.
O'Mahony (O'Mathghamhna, and Ua Mathghamhna, or O'Mathuna), king of Uladh, slain, i. 71.
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Fonn-iartharach, died, ii. 175.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 21.
—— Donnchadh, king of Uladh, slain, i. 61.
—— Eochaidh, king of Uladh, or Ulidia, i. 97, 103, 105, 121.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 189.
—— Finghin, lord of Fonn-iartharach, died, ii. 193–5; *see* under Ui-Echach-Mumhan.
O'Maicin, or O'Macken, Maelbrighde, abbot of Tobur-Patraic, died, i. 291.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, i. 419, 451.
O'Maille (*O'Malley*), Cormac, slain, i. 627.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 57.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 127.
—— Cormac, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 243.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 249.
—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, king of Umhall, died, ii. 95.
—— Domhnall, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 381.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, ii. 243.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, slain, i, 627.
—— Dubhdara, died, ii. 77.
O'Maille (*O'Malley*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhdara, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 261.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 25.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 57.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 219.
—— Maelechlainn, killed, i. 333.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 331.
—— Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 169.
—— Tuathal, died, ii. 23.
—— Tuathal, ii. 145.
—— the people of, i. 327; and *see* Muinter-Maille.
O'Mainnin, slain, ii. 55.
—— Diarmaid, slain, ii. 433.
O'Mannachain (*O'Monahan*), Aedh, or Hugh, died, i. 359.
—— Cathal, died, i. 425.
—— Domhnall, killed, i. 443.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 459.
—— Donn, a son and two daughters of, burned, i. 169.
—— Donn; the sons of, i. 311.
—— Gillachrist, died, i. 255.
—— Gilla-na-nech, chief of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, i. 239.
—— Gilla-na-nech, died, i. 347.
—— Gilla-na-nech, king of the Three-Tuatha, died, i. 495.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 305.
—— Mathghamhain, slain, i. 407.
—— Tadhg, i. 385.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, died, i. 391.
—— the son of, i. 269.
O'Malley; *see* O'Maille.
O'Malone, or O'Maeleoin, Aedh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, drowned, i. 261.
—— Maelchiarain, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 447.
—— Maelmuire, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 305.
O'Martain, Gilla-Ernain, poet, died, i. 259.
O'Mathghamhna, O'Mathuna, or Ua Mathghamhna; *see* O'Mahony.

O'Meachair (*O'Meagher*), Tadhg, ii. 97.
O'Meallaigh, Thomas, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 393. *See* O'Mellaigh.
O'Meany (*O'Maenaigh*), Maelisa, priest, died, i. 317.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 437.
O'Meehan, O'Miadhachâin, or O'Mithighén, Maelfinnén, died, i. 437.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, i. 455.
O'Melaghlin (O'Maelechlainn, O'Maelsechlainn, or Ua Maelsechlainn), Aedh (king of Oilech), defeats his brother, i. 65; defeats the Cianachta, i. 69; died, i. 73.
—— Ardghar, son of Aedh, slain, i. 119.
—— Art, i. 447, 449.
—— Art; the son of, i. 385.
—— Art; the son of, i. 525.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 95.
—— Art, king of Midhe, slain, i. 167.
—— Art Mór, died, ii. 59.
—— Art Mor, son of Cormac, king of Meath, slain, i. 647.
—— Cairbre, slain, i. 393.
—— Cairbre, king of Midhe, i. 499.
—— Cairbre-in-screcain, son of Cormac, king of Midhe, slain, i. 603.
—— Conchobhar, king of Temhair, or Tara, i. 35; plunders Sord-Choluim-Chille, i. 39; blinds Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, *ib.*; kills Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 49; kills Leogan, king of Luighne, i. 63; defeats Diarmaid, king of Leinster, i. 67; slain by the son of Flann, *ib.*
—— Conchobhar, i. 391.
—— Conchobhar, king of Meath, died, ii. 93–5.
—— Conchobhar, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Temhair, slain, i. 133.
—— Conn, son of Art, son of Conn, ii. 185.
—— Cormac, son of Art, i. 241, 247, 249, 251.
—— Cormac, son of Art, i. 351.
—— Cormac, son of Cormac, slain, i. 525.
—— Cormac Ballach, king of Meath, i. 647; died, ii. 25.
—— Derbhorcaill, daughter of Murchadh, i. 173, 187.
O'Melaghlin (O'Maelsechlainn)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, i. 119.
—— Diarmaid Bernach, died, i. 317.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac, slain, i. 389.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 65.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Bec, slain, i. 25.
—— Domhnall, son of Flann, king of Temhair, or Tara, i. 77; killed by Muirchertach O'Brien, i. 81.
—— Domhnall, son of Murchadh, i. 110, n. [1], 119.
—— Domhnall, royal heir of Erin, i. 139.
—— Domhnall Bregach, slain, i. 249; the son of, i. 301–3.
—— Donnchadh, invades Fernmhagh, i. 87; slain, i. 95.
—— Flann, blinded, i. 39.
—— Felim Og, killed, ii. 341.
—— the Got (king of Meath), i. 33, 49.
—— James, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 311.
—— the Knight, slain, i. 211.
—— Laighnech, son of Corc, son of Cormac Ballach, killed, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, slain, i. 107.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 119.
—— Maelsechlainn (*recte* Murchadh), king of Midhe, attacked by the Gailenga, i. 115, 117.
—— Maelsechlainn Bec, or the Little, king of Midhe, i. 167, 251; drowned, i. 263.
—— Muirchertach, i. 45; slain, i. 49.
—— Murchadh, i. 35.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 69.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 405.
—— Murchadh, comarb of Finnén and Colum Cille, i. 53.
—— Murchadh, king of Midhe, or Tara, i. 99 bis, i. 105, 109, 111, 113; expelled from Midhe, i. 119.
—— Murchadh; death of Mór, wife of, i. 139.
—— Murchadh, king of Midhe, died, i. 509.
—— Murchadh, son of Flann, king of Temhair, i. 69.
—— Taillti, daughter of, i. 123.

O'Melaghlin—*cont.*
—— king of Midhe, i. 585.
—— the great abbess, daughter of, i. 195.
O'Melaghlins, i. 277, 455; ii. 47, 257.
O'Mellaigh, Conn, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 223. *See* O'Meallaigh.
O'Mellain, Solomon, steward of clog-ind-idachta, died, ii. 15.
—— Thomas, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 609.
O'Miadhaigh, Gilla-gan-inathair, slays Hugo de Laci, i. 175.
O'Miadhachain, or O'Mithighén; *see* O'Meehan.
O'Mianain, tutor of O'Donnell, hanged, i. 373.
O'Mochain, Benedict, archdeacon of Cill-Athrachta, died, ii. 23.
—— Cathal, killed, ii. 359.
—— Gregory, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 75.
O'Molloy, O'Maelmhuaidh, or Ua Maelmhuaidh, Aedh, king of Feara-Cell, died, ii. 89.
—— Alpin, bishop of Ferns, died, i. 267.
—— Brian, son of John, killed, ii. 285.
—— Cathair, son of the Cosnamhach, ii. 283.
—— [Conall, son of Cathair]; the son of, hanged, ii. 467.
—— Cosnamhach, ii. 283.
—— Cucocriche, king of Feara-Cell, died, ii. 67.
—— Domhnall, son of Tibbot, heir of Feara-Cell, slain, ii. 95.
—— Domhnall, son of Tibbot, ii. 449.
—— Domhnall, grandson of Hobicin, slain, ii. 135.
—— Domhnall Caech, son of the Cosnamhach, killed, ii. 283.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Ferghal, king of Feara-Cell, died, i. 49.
—— Ferghal, king of Feara-Cell, killed, i. 459.
—— Ferghal, son of Tibbot, died, ii. 111.
—— Gillacoluim, king of Feara-Cell, i. 99.
—— John, son of Domhnall Caech, ii. 329.
—— Tadhg, slain, ii. 135.
—— Tibbot Buidhe, slain, ii. 95.
—— Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 135.
O'Mordha, or Ua Mordha (*O'More*), Aimhergin, king of Laighis, slain, i. 29.
—— Conall, ii. 243.
—— Conn, son of Maelechlainn, ii. 233.
—— Dionysius, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 309.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 197.
—— Domhnall, king of Laighis, died, ii. 169.
—— Fachtna, son of David, royal heir of Laighis, died, ii. 55.
—— Fachtna; the sons of, ii. 111.
—— Gilla-Patraic, king of Laighis, ii. 109; the wife of, ii. 107.
—— Laisech, son of David, died, ii. 39.
—— Maelechlainn, king of Laighis, died, ii. 83.
—— Maurice Buidhe; the son of, died, ii. 87.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 45.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 397.
—— Peter, bishop of Clonfert, drowned, i. 145.
—— Rudhraighe, Ruaidhri, or Rory, king of Laighis, died, ii. 11.
—— Rughraidhe Og, or Ruaidhri Og, and the sons of, ii. 419.
—— Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 423; execution of the two sons of, ii. 451.
—— defeats the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, ii. 19.
O'Morghair, or Ua Morghair, Maelmaedhoig, archbishop of Armagh, and Papal legate, i. 143.
O'Morna (*Mourney*), Cu-Uladh, ii. 73, n. [19].
—— Diarmaid, son of Gillamuire (otherwise called Diarmaid MacGillamuire), king of Uladh, died, i. 479.
O'Mothlain, the Friar, ii. 161.
O'Muccaran, Gillachrist, bishop of Clogher, i. 187.
O'Muighin, Gilla-Aedha, bishop of Cork, died, i. 149.
O'Muineóc, or Ua Muineoc, Cleirchen, bishop of Leithghlinn, i. 49.
O'Muiredhaigh, or Ua Muiredhaigh; *see* O'Murray.
O'Muiricen, Muiredhach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 253.

O'Mulconry, O'Maelchonaire, or Ua Maelchonaire, Bebhinn, daughter of, died, ii. 75.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ruadh, ii. 279.
—— Donn Losc, or Donn the Lame, a poet, i. 314, n. [1], 474, n. [2], 483, 507, n. [6].
—— Donnchadh Ban, a historian, died, ii. 109.
—— Dubh-súilech, ollave, i. 469.
—— Dunlang, ollave, i. 469.
—— Duinnin, or Donnin, a poet, died, i. 307.
—— Fintan, son of Illann, son of Dubhthach, intended ollave, died, ii. 469.
—— Gregory, son of Tanaidhe, a poet, killed, ii. 91.
—— John Ruadh, son of Lochlainn, son of Paidin, ii. 497.
—— Lochlainn, son of Paidin, son of Lochlainn, son of Maelechlainn, the son of Tanaidhe, died, ii. 359.
—— Maeleoin Bodhar, i. 311; died, i. 455.
—— Mailin, a poet, ii. 57.
—— Mailín, son of Torna, ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died, ii. 231.
—— Maurice, son of Paidín, an eminent poet, ii. 339.
—— Miles, ii. 342, n. [1].
—— Neide, ii. 113.
—— Páidín, a poet and historian, died, ii. 207.
—— Senchán, son of, died, ii. 485.
—— Sigradh, son of John Ruadh, died, ii. 185.
—— Tanaidhe, a poet and historian, died, ii. 63.
—— Tanaidhe Mór, son of Donnin, son of Neide, son of Conang Buidhe, ollave of Connacht, and professor of history and poetry, i. 469; died, i. 551.
—— Thomas, archdeacon of Tuam, died, i. 455.
—— Torna, son of Mailin, died, 169, ii. 171.
—— Torna, son of Torna, died, ii. 279.
O'Muldoon, O'Maeldúin, or Ua Maelduin, Cathal, died, i. 525.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Lurg, died, i. 73.
O'Muldoon—*cont.*
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, king of Lurg, i. 489.
—— of Lurg, slain, ii. 43.
—— of Lurg, plundered, ii. 93.
O'Muldoons of Lurg, ii. 324, n. [2].
O'Muldory, O'Maeldoraidh, or Ua Maeldoraidh, devastates Magh-Aei, i. 15.
—— Aenghus, i. 67.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Conaill, i. 33.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 59.
—— Domhnall Carrach, slain, i. 231.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 147, 161-3, 177 bis; defeated, i. 155, 165; opposes De Curci, i. 179; opposed by the Cenel-Conaill, i. 191; defeats Rustel Pitun, i. 199; died, *ib.*; the wife of, killed, i. 153.
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Colum-Cille in Eriu and Alba, died, i. 59.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, defeats O'Ruairc, i. 25; goes on a pilgrimage, i. 29.
—— Mac-in-abaid, i. 65.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 31.
—— Murchadh, king of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 75.
—— three of the family of, slain, i. 39.
—— the goblet of, i. 199.
O'Mulgeehy, or Ua Maelgaeithi; *see* O'Maelgaithe.
O'Mulrennin, O'Maelbhrenainn, or Ua Maelbhrenainn, abbot of Boyle, i. 275.
—— Aedh, chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, slain, i. 187.
—— Aedh, and his two sons, slain, ii. 9.
—— Breallach-an-chairn, i. 463.
—— Diarmaid, king-chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, died, i. 605.
—— Donnchadh, died, i. 259.
—— Donnchadh; the son of, i. 169.
—— Donnchadh Clerech, a canon chorister, killed, i. 645.
—— Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 481.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 293.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 301.
—— Tomaltach, steward of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died, i. 57.

O'Mulrennin—*cont.*
—— Tomaltach, slain, i. 597. *See* Clann-Conchobhair.
O'Mullany, or O'Maelenaigh, Diarmaid, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 371.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Maurice, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Muirchertach Og, ii. 367.
—— Tadhg, son of William, ii. 327.
O'Mulmohery, or O'Maelmocheirghe, Brian, abbot of Kells, died, i. 481.
—— Cathal, son of Seoinín, son of John, comarb of Drumreilly, died, ii. 291.
—— John, comarb of Drumreilly, died, ii. 425.
O'Mulmory, or Ua Maelmuire, Echri, king of Cianachta, i. 87.
O'Mulroney, O'Maelruanaidh, or Ua Maelruanaidh, i. 65; kills Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, i. 97.
—— king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 119.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach Finn, slain, i. 435.
—— Aillin, daughter of Riacan, i. 185.
—— Cathal, son of Diarmaid, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 237, 239; *see* also MacDiarmada.
—— Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, expelled from Connacht, i. 191.
—— Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 435.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg; *see* "MacDiarmada, Cathal."
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i. 181.
—— Diarmaid, son of Gallachrist, son of Tadhg, i. 225.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach, i. 435.
—— Domhnall, son of Lochlainn, slain, i. 181.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 73.
—— Duibhessa, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i. 185.
—— Florence, grandson of Riacan, bishop of Oilfinn, died, i. 191.
—— Mac-na-hoidhche, king of the Feara-Manach, i. 181–3.
O'Mulroney—*cont.*
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 371.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, king of Magh-Luirg, died, i. 451.
—— Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, drowned, i. 185.
—— Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, died, i. 471.
—— Murchadh, son of Ferghal, i. 181.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian, slain, i. 435.
—— Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar, died, i. 237. *See* MacDiarmada.
O'Mulvany, or O'Maelmhenaigh, Maelechlainn, O'Cathain's chief poet, died, ii. 53.
O'Mulvey, or O'Maelmhiadhaigh; the sons of, slain, i. 233.
—— the sons of, ii. 279.
—— chief of Muinter-Cherbhallain, i. 575.
—— Aedh, killed, i. 633.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, chieftain of Tellach-Cerbhallain, died, ii. 267.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Cerbhallain, killed, ii. 11.
—— Gillachrist, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 235.
—— Raghnall, slain, i. 371.
O'Murchadha, or Ua Murchadha (*O'Murphy*), Flaithbhertach, king of Cenel-Boghuine, slain, i. 37.
O'Murphys; *see* Ui-Murchadha.
O'Murray, O'Muiredhaigh, or Ua Muiredhaigh, king of Ciarraighe, i. 93.
—— Aedh, killed, i. 455.
—— Amhlaibh, bishop of Armagh, i. 175.
—— Amhlaibh, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain, or Derry, died, i. 171.
—— Annadh, bishop of Ard-achadh, i. 255.
—— Charles, son of the bishop, i. 435.
—— Conchobhar, bishop of Kilmacduagh, i. 385.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 35.
—— Gillachrist, son of Congalach, i. 181.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 359.

O'Naan, Thomas, archdeacon of Raphoe, died, i. 535.
—— Trinnoit, master in civil and canon laws, died, i. 625.
O'Nechtain, or O'Naghten, Christina, daughter of, i. 461.
—— Conchobhar, killed, ii. 373.
—— Domhnall, i. 485.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 485.
—— Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 481.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 185.
—— Mathghamhain, son of, ii. 125.
—— Murchadh, i. 485.
—— Robert, i. 485.
—— William, slain, i. 481.
—— William Buidhe, slain, ii. 61.
—— the territory of, i. 458, n. 4.
O'Neill, or Ua Neill, Aedh, Oedh, or Hugh; the son of, i. 21, 23.
—— Aedh, i. 341.
—— Aedh, bishop of Derry, i. 596, n. 6.
—— Aedh, ii. 11, 17.
—— Aedh, king of Ailech, i. 213, 235, 249 bis, 251, 289.
—— Aedh, king of Ailech; death of Benmidhe, wife of, i. 253.
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 155.
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, invades Larne, co. Antrim, i. 205; defeats the English, i. 207; joins Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 215; forced to give hostages to Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 217; dethroned, i. 223; invades Inis-Eoghan, i. 241; defeats the English of Ulidia, i. 253; aids the sons of De Laci, i. 265, 271; invades Connacht, i. 273, 275; died, i. 305.
—— Aedh, king of Ulster, died, ii. 27; death of Gormlaith, wife of, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, son of Art, slain, ii. 217.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 19.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, ii. 221.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Henry, ii. 229.
O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh Bacagh, killed, ii. 453.
—— Aedh, son of Flaithbhertach, king of Ailech, invades Ulidia, i. 33; plunders Tir-Conaill, *ib.*; died, i. 35.
—— Aedh, son of Henry, ii. 143.
—— Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 223; slain, ii. 247; death of Gormlaith, wife of, ii. 249.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, earl of Tyrone, ii. 499, 507.
—— Aedh Balbh, son of Conn, son of Henry, died, ii. 229.
—— Aedh Buidhe, king of Cenel-Eogain, i. 441, 449; slain, i. 491.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh, slain, ii. 159.
—— Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, son of Conn, taken prisoner, ii. 505; hanged, ii. 507.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 181, 183.
—— Aedh Remhar, or Hugh the Fat, i. 625, 629, 645.
—— Art, ii. 171.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 171, 173.
—— Art; the descendants of, ii. 221.
—— Art, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 209, 213, 215; died, ii. 217
—— Art, son of Aedh, son of Domhnall, ii. 217; killed, ii. 227.
—— Art, son of Conn, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 217, 219, 221, 223.
—— Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, ii. 209.
—— Art, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 163.
—— Art, son of Niall, son of Art, died, ii. 217.
—— Art-in-chaisléin, son of Niall, son of Art, ii. 209.
—— Art Og, ii. 265.
—— Art Og, son of Conn, lord of Tir-Eoghain, died, ii. 231.

O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Benmidhe, wife of Aedh, king of Ailech, died, i. 253.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Domhnall Og, son of Aedh Meth, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 513.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 43.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 187.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Mor, died, ii. 11.
—— Brian, son of Conn, son of Henry, ii. 229.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 597.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 185.
—— Brian, son of Henry Amhreidh, slain, ii. 99.
—— Brian, son of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, slain, ii. 191.
—— Brian, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 103.
—— Brian, son of Niall Ruadh, or Brian-chatha-an-Duin (i.e. "Brian of the battle of Down"), i. 375, 383, 395, 401; made king of Ulster by the English, i. 349; wages war against the English, i. 403; invades O'Reilly's country, i. 409; acknowledged king of Ireland by O'Conor and O'Brien, i. 429; slain, i. 433.
—— Brian Ballagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, slain, ii. 269.
—— Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, died, ii. 509.
—— Brian Og, ii. 157; died, ii. 161.
—— Brian Og; the descendants of, ii. 171.
—— Caitilín, or Catherine, daughter of Conn, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 263.
—— Conchobhar, i. 439.
—— Conchobhar, son of Brian Carragh, killed, ii. 65.
—— Conn, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 329.
—— Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh, died, ii. 181.
—— Conn, son of Art Og, son of Niall Conallagh, killed, ii. 467.
—— Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, lord of Tir-Eoghain, killed, ii. 191; death of Ailinora, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, wife of, ii. 199.
O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Conn, son of John, son of Conn Bacagh, ii. 447, 499.
—— Conn, son of Niall, son of Art, ii. 221; slain, ii. 265; the sons of, ii. 267.
—— Conn, son of Niall Og, chief of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, ii. 463; died, ii. 509.
—— Conn Bacagh, son of Conn, son of Henry, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 247, 251, 253, 255, 305, 317; created Earl of Tyrone, ii. 343; at war with O'Donnell, ii. 345; death of Sorcha, wife of, ii. 271–3.
—— Conn; the sons of, ii. 199.
—— Cormac, son of Art Og, ii. 265–7.
—— Cormac, son of the baron of Dungannon, ii. 503.
—— Cu-Uladh; the sons of, ii. 91.
—— Cu-Uladh, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, slain, i. 605.
—— Cu-Uladh, son of Niall, ii. 87.
—— Domhnall; the sons of, ii. 221.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 321.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 329.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, killed, ii. 199.
—— Domhnall, son of Art Og, hanged, ii. 277.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, king of Tir-Eoghain, and Ulster, i. 495, 501, 503, 513, 565, 597; died, i. 605.
—— Domhnall, son of Henry, lord of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 33, 45, 133.
—— Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, king of Tir-Eoghain, and of Ulster, ii. 75, 109, 147, 149, 199; died, ii. 209; the sons of, ii. 229.
—— Domhnall, son of Murchadh, i. 241.
—— Domhnall Bog, son of Henry Amhreidh, slain, ii. 153–5.
—— Domhnall Tamhnaighe, slain, i. 349.
—— Domhnall Tuirtrech, slain, i. 535.
—— Edmond, son of Conn, son of Niall, slain, ii. 283
—— Eoghan, ii. 155, 159.

O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Niall, son of Conn, killed, ii. 283
—— Eoghan, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 209.
—— Eoghan, son of Felim Ruadh, son of Art, died, ii. 431.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall, died, ii. 163.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall Og, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 147, 155.
—— Eoghan, grandson of Art, died, ii. 181.
—— Flaithbhertach-an-trostain, son of Muirchertach, king of Ailech, i. 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31; died, i. 39.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 189.
—— Fedhlim, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 165.
—— Fedhlim, son of Henry Og, killed, ii. 199.
—— Felim Bacagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, died, ii. 283.
—— Felim Dubh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 337.
—— Felim Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conn, killed, ii. 467.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Aedh, died, ii. 9.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Aedh, son of Niall, died, ii. 249.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Henry, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 167.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Niall Mór, died, ii. 147.
—— Henry, son of Aedh Buidhe, i. 651.
—— Henry, son of Art, slain, ii. 171.
—— Henry, son of Art Og, ii. 265–7.
—— Henry, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, king of Tir-Eoghan, ii. 163, 173; died, ii. 187; death of Gormlaith, the wife of, ii. 167.
—— Henry, son of John, ii. 255, 379.
—— Henry, son of Niall, son of Brian, killed, ii. 257.
—— Henry, son of Toirdhelbhach Luighnech, killed, ii. 421.
—— Henry Amhreidh, son of Niall Mór, died, ii. 75; the sons of, ii. 171.
O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Henry Og, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, chief of Cenel-Eoghain, ii. 191, 197; slain, ii. 199.
—— Henry; the sons of, ii. 69, 79.
—— Hugh; *see* under the Christian name "Aedh."
—— Inghen-dubh, wife of Niall, son of Conn, died, ii. 191.
—— John, slain, i. 631.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 503.
—— John, son of Brian, son of Felim Bacagh, killed, ii. 509.
—— John, son of Conn Bacagh, invades Fingal, ii. 387–9; defeated, ii. 395; murdered by Albanachs, *ib.*
—— John, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 227.
—— John, son of Conn, son of Henry; the sons of, ii. 447.
—— John, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 595.
—— John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 185.
—— John Dubh, son of Domhnall, ii. 199.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Conn Bacagh, killed, ii. 447.
—— Maghnus, ii. 317.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, slain, ii. 157–9.
—— Muiredhach, royal heir of Ailech, burned, i. 47.
—— Muiredhach, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, i. 41.
—— Muirchertach, plunders Mughdhorna, i. 45; slain, i. 47.
—— Muirchertach, king of Tealach-óg, slain, i. 61.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 223.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cu-Uladh, died, ii. 137.
—— Muirchertach, son of John, killed, ii. 15.
—— Murchadh, son of Brian, died, ii. 17.
—— Niall, i. 265, 267.
—— Niall, king of Uladh, or Ulster, ii. 33, 39, 45, 49.
—— Niall, ii. 75, 93.
—— Niall, ii. 315.

O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Niall, son of Aedh Buidhe, king of Tir-Eoghain, i. 503.
—— Niall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, heir of Trian-Conghail, killed, ii. 311.
—— Niall, son of Art, died, ii. 201.
—— Niall, son of Art Og, tanist of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 323; died, ii. 345.
—— Niall, son of Brian, died, i. 561; the sons of, i. 605.
—— Niall, son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda, slain, ii. 223.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 219.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, lord of Trian-Conghail, died, ii. 213; the son of, ii. 215.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe; death of Inghen-dubh, wife of, ii. 191.
—— Niall, son of Conn; the son of, ii. 217.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Art, ii. 227.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Art, slain, ii. 315.
—— Niall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 157.
—— Niall Culanach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 441, 495, 501; slain, i. 503.
—— Niall (Mor); the wife of, ii. 63.
—— Niall Og, receives the submission of all Ulster, ii. 69, 79.
—— Niall Og, ii. 257.
—— Niall Og, son of Art, ii. 293.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall Mor, king of Ulster, died, ii. 101.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall, son of Conn, lord of Trian-Conghail, died, ii. 305.
—— Odo, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 43.
—— Rose, daughter of, died, ii. 467.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Art, died, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, slain, ii. 27.
—— Ruaidhri Bacagh, killed, ii. 171.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, died, ii. 65.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Buidhe, died, i. 521.
—— Sibhan, or Joan, daughter of Conn, son of Henry, died, ii. 289.
—— Sorcha, daughter of Aedh Og, son of Aedh, died, ii. 271.
O'Neill—*cont.*
—— Sorcha, wife of Conn Bacagh, died, ii. 271–3.
—— Tadhg, son of Conn, son of Domhnall, ii. 191.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Conn, son of Henry, killed, ii. 203.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech, chief of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 441, 468, 491.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech; the son of, ii. 461, 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Brian Og, wounded, ii. 171.
—— Tuathal, son of Art Og, hanged, ii. 277.
O'Neills, i. 27; ii. 153, 177.
O'Neill Ruadh, i. 257.
O'Neillan, or Ua Niallain, Macraith, herenagh of Scrin-Cholum-Cille, slain, i. 131.
O'Nioc, abbot of Cill-Becan, died, i. 259.
O'Noonan; *see* O'hInmhainén.
O'Nuallan (*O'Nolan*), Domhnall, slain, ii. 83.
—— Laighsech, heir of Fotharta, died, ii. 117.
O'Phelan; *see* O'Faelain.
O'Quill; *see* O'Cuill.
O'Quin, Ua Cuinn, or Quin; *see* O'Cuinn.
O'Quirk; *see* O'Cuirc.
O'Rabhartaigh, or Ua Robhartaigh (*O'Rafferty*, or *O'Rourty*), Diarmaid, abbot of Durrow, died, i. 185.
—— Domhnall, comarb of Colum Cille, died, i. 85.
O'Radhuibh or O'Radiv, Airechtach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, drowned, i. 183; the wife of, i. 185.
—— Matthew, son of the Gilla-ruadh, died, i. 429.
O'Rafferty; *see* O'Rabhartaigh.
O'Raighilligh, or Ua Raighilligh; *see* O'Reilly.
Oran, Uaran, or Uaran-Maighe-hAi, co. Roscommon, ii. 353, 373, 457.
Orcallaidh, king of Ui-Echach; *see* under O'Ruadachain.
Ord-Patraic (the Ordo of Patrick), i. 119.
O'Regan, or Ua Riacain; *see* O'Riagain.

O'Reilly, or O'Raighilligh, Aedh, son of Cathal, slain, i. 417.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 221.
—— Aedh, son of Maelmordha, ii. 293.
—— Aedh, son of Maelmordha, ii. 395.
—— Aedh Conallagh, died, ii. 453.
—— Aine, daughter of Ferghal, i. 613.
—— Amhlaibh, slain, i. 417.
—— Andrias, son of Brian, i. 635.
—— Annadh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 415.
—— Annadh, slain, i. 417.
—— Annadh, son of Richard, ii. 41.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 163.
—— Brian, son of Felim, died, ii. 181.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 307.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal Og, ii. 485; killed, ii. 503.
—— the Caech, i. 403; slain, i. 415.
—— Cathair Modardha, son of John, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 311.
—— Cathal, slain, i. 123.
—— Cathal, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, i. 275, 293, 307, 315, 317, 345, 347, 361, 395, 409; slain, i. 415.
—— Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 25.
—— Conchobhar, son of John, died, ii. 157.
—— Conn, son of Cathal, chief of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 423.
—— Cormac, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 109.
—— Cuchonnacht, i. 315.
—— Cuchonnacht, i. 341, 343, 353, 359, 363 bis, 395, 409; slain, i. 415; the son of, i. 479.
—— Cuchonnacht, king of Breifne, enters into holy orders, ii. 29, 31; died, ii. 35.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Maghnus, son of Cuchonnacht, royal heir of Breifne, died, ii. 101.
—— Domhnall, i. 403.
—— Domhnall, i. 417.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh, died, ii. 89.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, son of Cathal, i. 415.
O'Reilly—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 403.
—— Edmond-na-fesogi, son of John, died, ii. 161.
—— Edmond, son of Maelmordha, ii. 485.
—— [Eoghan], ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 255.
—— Fedhlim, son of John, son of Philip, died, ii. 159.
—— Ferghal, chief of Muinter-Maelmórdha, killed, i. 509.
—— Ferghal; the wife of, ii. 21.
—— Ferghal, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht, king of Dartraighe, &c., slain, i. 351.
—— Ferghal, son of John, son of Cathal, king of Breifne, ii. 255, 275; died, ii. 303.
—— Gilla-Isa, i. 515.
—— Gilla-Isa, son of Henry, king of Breifne, ii. 93.
—— Gilla-Isa Ruadh, son of Domhnall, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, i. 491; died, i. 615.
—— Glaisne, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 157.
—— Glaisne, son of Conchobhar, slain, ii. 165.
—— Godfrey, son of Annadh, slain, ii. 55.
—— Goffraidh, or Godfrey, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Goffraidh, son of Goffraidh, slain, i. 203.
—— Henry, son of Fedhlim, slain, ii. 167.
—— John, king of Breifne, ii. 71, 73.
—— John, son of Aedh Conallagh, made chief by the English, ii. 459.
—— John, son of Cathal, ii. 189.
—— John, son of Cathal; the sons of, ii. 233.
—— John, son of Jeffrey, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 77.
—— John, son of Philip, king of Eas Breifne, died, ii. 91.
—— John, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 189.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 485.

O'Reilly—*cont.*
—— Maelechlainn, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 607.
—— Maelmordha, ii. 97.
—— Maelmordha, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh, chief of Muinter-Maelmordha, ii. 105; died, ii. 139.
—— Maelmordha; the sons of, ii. 459.
—— Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 389.
—— Maghnus, ii. 41.
—— Margaret, wife of Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, died, ii. 447.
—— Matthew, i. 425 bis.
—— Matthew, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 489.
—— Matthew, son of Annadh, slain, i. 635.
—— Matthew, son of Gilla-Isa, king of Breifne, slain, i. 531.
—— Matthew Og, slain, i. 533.
—— Mor, daughter of Godfrey, died, ii. 117.
—— Niall, i.e. the Caech (or "blindman"), slain, i. 415.
—— Niall, son of Cathal, slain, i. 415.
—— Philip, i. 531.
—— Philip, king of Breifne, ii. 31, 41, 43, 45; died, ii. 57.
—— Richard, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 43.
—— Richard, king of Breifne, died, ii. 5.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 467.
—— Thomas, son of Mahon, died, ii. 71.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ferghal, killed, ii. 351.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 185.
—— the crannog of, i. 261.
—— ——, ii. 263.
O'Reilly's town, i.e. Cavan, burned, ii. 169.
O'Riagain, or Ua Riacain (*O'Regan*), Conghalach, royal heir of Temhair, i. 51; slain, i. 57.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Bregha, i. 31, 33.
O'Riain, or Ua Riain (*O'Ryan*), king of Idrone, slain, i. 93.
—— Tadhg, king of Idrone, slain, i. 17.
Oriel; *see* Airghiall, and Oirghiall.
O'Rinn, Ua Rinn, or Ring, Maelgorm, killed, i. 135.
Orkneys (*Innsi-hOrc*), i. 5, 11; and *see* Insi-hOrc.
Ormond, Piers Ruadh, Earl of, ii. 243. *See* Ur-Mumha.
O'Roarty; *see* O'Rabhartaigh.
O'Robhann, or Ua Robhann, Cu-inmhain, king of Port-Lairge, slain, i. 29.
O'Rodachain, or O'Rodaigh (*O'Roddy*), Brian, comarb of Fenagh, died, ii. 279.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, died, i. 409.
—— John, comarb of St. Caillin, died, ii. 53.
—— Juliana, died, i. 409.
—— William, died, ii. 21.
O'Rogan; *see* O'Ruadachain.
O'Rooney; *see* O'Ruanadha.
O'Rorke, or Ua Ruairc; *see* O'Ruairc.
O'Rothlann, the Master, died, i. 627.
O'Ruadachain (*O'Rogan*), Muiredhach, alias Orcallaid, king of Ui-Echach, i. 39, 41.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 71.
O'Roughan, or O'Ruaán; *see* O'Ruadhain.
O'Ruadhain, or O'Ruaán (*O'Roughan*, or *Roìban*), ii. 221.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 253.
—— Meachair, slain, i. 447.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 345.
O'Ruaidhin, Gilla-Ceallaigh, bishop of Killala, died, i. 401.
O'Ruairc, or Ua Ruairc (*O'Rorke*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 99.
—— Aedh, burned, i. 31.
—— Aedh, king of Breifne, devastates Magh-Aei, i. 15; slain, *ib.*
—— Aedh, ii. 3; taken prisoner, ii. 7; slain, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Briuin, died, i. 63.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 145.
—— Aedh, king of Conmaicne, i. 105, 109; slain, i. 115.
—— Aedh, son of Art Uallach, king of Connacht, i. 63; slain, i. 75.
—— Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Briuin, i. 173, 177.

O'Ruairc, or Ua Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Niall, submits to Mac-Lachlainn, i. 61.
—— Aedh, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Aedh, grandson of Ferghal Ruadh, ii. 81.
—— Aedh Buidhe, king of Breifne, ii. 147; died, ii. 151.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Tighernan, ii. 97.
—— Aedh Gallda; the son of, ii. 513.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 43.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, died, i. 431.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Art, son of Cathal, killed, i. 543.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Cathal Riabhach, i. 385.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Ferghal, king of Breifne, slain, i. 167.
—— Art, king of Breifne, defeated, i. 25.
—— Art; the son of, i. 61.
—— Art; the son of, i. 415.
—— Art, i. 441.
—— Art, slain, i. 615.
—— Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal, king of Breifne, i. 241, 263.
—— Art, son of Art, i. 297; slain, i. 305.
—— Art, son of Art, i. 397.
—— Art, surnamed the Caillech, or "Cock," i. 73.
—— Art, son of Cathal Riabhach, king of Breifne, i. 429, 431, 439, 455; slain, i. 479.
—— Art Beg, son of Art, king of Breifne, i. 431; slain, i. 437.
—— Art Uallach, or Art the Proud, slain, i. 47.
—— Barrdubh, daughter of, died, ii. 49.
—— Bebhinn, daughter of Ualgharg, ii. 37.
—— Brian, ii. 257.
—— Brian, ii. 279.
—— Brian, or Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Eoghan, ii. 395–7, 423, 433, 441, 449, 453, 463, 491, 493, 495, 513, 515.
—— Brian, or Brian Ballagh, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, chief of Breifne, ii. 291, 293, 303, 321, 335, 347, 349, 353.
O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Brian, son of Domhnall Og, slain, ii. 69.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 371.
—— Brian, son of Gilla-Christ, killed, ii. 17.
—— Brian, son of Niall, blinded, i. 431.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, sheriff of Sligo, ii. 441–3, 443, 449.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, put to death, ii. 465.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, ii. 491.
—— Cathal; the son of, i. 177 bis.
—— Cathal; the wife of, i. 309.
—— Cathal, ii. 129.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 75.
—— Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, i. 429.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 563; slain, i. 611.
—— Cathal, son of Niall, died, ii. 11.
—— Cathal Bodhar, slain, ii. 19.
—— Cathal Bodhar, died, ii. 155.
—— Cathal-na-taisech, i. 581.
—— Cathal Riabhach, son of Gillabroide, king of Ui-Briuin, died, i. 341.
—— Cathal Riabhach; the son of, ii. 71.
—— Cedach, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 481.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, son of Niall, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fermhaighe, i. 477.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, king of Ui-Briuin, i. 393, 411, 413, 417, 423.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, i. 455; killed, i. 471.
—— Conchobhar-na-Glaisfheine, son of Cathal, drowned, i. 223.
—— Conn, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 321, 327; died, ii. 329.
—— Conn, son of Tighernan, king of Breifne, i. 415; at war with Aedh O'Conor, i. 421; plundered, i. 423; submits to O'Conor, *ib.*; slain, i. 425.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Connbrathar, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, executed, ii. 427–9.
—— Cornán, slain, i. 29.
—— Davine, son of Lochlainn, ii. 361.
—— Derbhorgaill, wife of Tighernan, i. 173; died in pilgrimage, i. 187.
—— Diarmaid, son of Niall, blinded, i. 341.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 55.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 97.
—— Domhnall, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, died, i. 557.
—— Domhnall, son of Annadh, i. 147.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal, son of Aedh, died, ii. 137.
—— Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, king of Breifne, i. 423, 427, 429, 431; killed, i. 437.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, killed, ii. 239.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 331; the sons of, *ib.*
—— Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach, died, ii. 59.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach (i.e. Gilla-an-imme), betrays his cousins, i. 437; slain, i. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 89.
—— Domhnall, grandson of Tighernan, king of Conmaicne, slain, i. 71.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, ii. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 113.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, died, i. 477.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh, i. 87.
—— Donnchadh, son of Art the "Caillech," or "Cock," slain, i. 73; the head of, i. 77.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 331.
—— Donnchadh, son of Niall, slain, i. 591.
—— Donnchadh Derg, slain, i. 41.
—— Eoghan, ii. 69, 71.
—— Eoghan, ii. 127, 129.
—— Eoghan, ii. 231.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 491–3, 495; died, ii. 505.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, preys Corann, ii. 511.
—— Eoghan, son of Fedhlim, son of Donnchadh Og, drowned, ii. 243.
—— Eoghan, son of John, ii. 105.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, heir of Breifne, drowned, ii. 147.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, ii. 207.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, lord of the Breifne, died, ii. 267.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 279.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, died, ii. 201.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim; the sons of, ii. 239.
—— Fedhlim, son of Fedhlim, died in prison, ii. 291.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 331.
—— Ferghal, son of Aedh, son to the king of Breifne, slain, ii. 101.
—— Ferghal, son of Sitric, i. 297.
—— Ferghal, son of Ualgharg, died, i. 607.
—— Ferghal, son of Ualgharg, killed, ii. 5.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Breifne, ii. 3; died, ii. 9; the sons of, ii. 93.
—— Gilla-ballagh, son of Lochlainn, son of Donnchadh, died, ii. 141.
—— Gillabraide, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 63.
—— Gillabraide, drowned, i. 119.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Ualgharg, i. 631, 633.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Brian, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 465–7.
—— John, son of Gilla-Christ, slain, ii. 21.
—— John, son of Tadhg, son of Ualgharg, ii. 105.
—— John, son of Tadhg, heir of Breifne, died, ii. 121.
—— John, son of Tighernan Finn, ii. 209.
—— Lochlainn, died, ii. 163.
—— Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, i. 435.
—— Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 285

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Lochlainn, son of Tadhg, defeated, ii. 163.
—— Mac-na-hoidche, royal heir of Connacht, i. 51; slain, i. 98.
—— Maelechlainn, ii. 105.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 133.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, killed, i. 437.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, chieftain of Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe, slain, i. 477.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, ii. 99.
—— Maghnus, ii. 69.
—— Maghnus, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 405–7.
—— Mant-na-mulchán, king of the Glasfhian, died, i. 233.
—— Margaret O'Brien, wife of, died, ii. 215.
—— Matthew, son of Cathal, died, ii. 3.
—— Matthew, son of Thomas, died, ii. 17.
—— Mór, daughter of, ii. 435.
—— Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, slain, i. 437.
—— Muirchertach, son of Niall, i. 351.
—— Niall, slain, i. 47.
—— Niall; the son of, i. 59.
—— Niall; the son of, ii. 69.
—— Niall, son of Conghalach, i. 297; the sons of, i. 351.
—— Niall, son of Donnchadh, blinded, i. 431.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, ii. 89.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Tighernan, died, ii. 141.
—— Simon, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 493.
—— Sitric, son of Ualgharg, slain, i. 423.
—— Tadhg, king of Breifne, died, ii. 53.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, drowned, ii. 377.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 253.
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 361.
—— Tadhg, son of Tighernan, ii. 97.
O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tighernan, king of the Breifne, ii. 151; died, ii. 155.
—— Tadhg, son of, plundered, ii. 459.
—— Tadhg; the son of, ii. 513.
—— Tadhg Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conghalach, killed, i. 437.
—— Thomas, son of Cathal Riabhach, slain, i. 647.
—— Tighernan, or Tiernan, king of Breifne, profanes the comarb of Patrick, i. 123; defeated by MacLachlainn, *ib.*; defeated by the men of Fernmhagh, i. 125; plunders Ui-Meth, i. 131; submits to MacLachlainn, *ib.*; defeated by De Cogan, i. 145; slain, i. 147; Derbhorgaill, wife of, i. 173, 187; the sons of, i. 409.
—— Tighernan, ii. 19.
—— Tighernan, king of Breifne, ii. 41, 53, 67, 69, 71, 73, 93, 97, 129; died, ii. 169; death of Aine, wife of, ii. 63; the sons of, ii. 129.
—— Tighernan, son of Aedh, king of Breifne, died, i. 477.
—— Tighernan, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, slain, i. 437.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, ii. 465.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 481
—— Tighernan, son of Cathal, died, ii. 73.
—— Tighernan, son of Niall, died, i. 561.
—— Tighernan, son of Ualgharg, king of Breifne, died, ii. 147.
—— Tighernan Og, son of Eoghan, killed ii. 209.
—— Tighernan Og, son of Tighernan, heir of Breifne, died, ii. 141.
—— Ualgharg, royal heir of Connacht, died, i. 75.
—— Ualgharg, son of Cathal, king of Breifne, i. 195, 197, 251; deposed, i. 241; died, i. 309; the son of, i. 233.
—— Ualgharg, king of Breifne, i. 523, 585 bis, 593, 615, 645; slain, i. 649; the wife of, killed, ii. 35; the son of, i. 653.
—— Ualgharg, heir of Breifne, drowned, ii. 59.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— others of the name, i. 283, 365; ii. 59, 263, 293, 347, 417, 419.
O'Ruanadha, or O'Ruanaidh (*O'Rooney*), Ceallach, chief poet of Erin, died, i. 71.
—— Cormac, killed, ii. 493.
—— Felix, archbishop of Tuam, died, i. 349.
—— John (or Aenghus), son of Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 473.
—— John, chief poet to MacAenghusa, died, ii. 53.
O'Ryan, or Ua Riain; *see* O'Riain.
O'Scannail, or O'Scannell, Maelpatraic, archbishop of Armagh, i. 445, 447, 449; died, i. 461, 467.
O'Scoba, Cairbre, bishop of Raphoe, appointed, i. 455; died, i. 479.
Osdealbh, ancestor of the family of MacCostello, i. 189. n. [s].
O'Sealbhaigh, Augustin, bishop of Waterford, died, i. 163.
O'Sechnasaigh (*O'Shaughnessy*), Aedh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Crom, i. 353.
—— Muirchertach Garbh, royal heir of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, killed, ii. 107.
—— Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh, i. 265, 267.
—— the son of, slain, i. 381.
O'Sechnasaighs, i. 357.
O'Seghdha, or Ua Seghdha (*O'Shea*), Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Corca-Dhuibhne, i. 83.
O'Sergoid, John Buidhe, chief priest of Trinity-Island, drowned, ii. 421.
O'Serrigh, or Ua Serraigh (*O'Sherry*), Niall, slain, i. 71.
—— the son of, i. 155.
O'Setachain, (David), bishop of Kilmacduagh, died, i. 501.
O'Sgingin, Matthew, ollave of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 499.
O'Shaughnessy; *see* O'Sechnasaigh.
O'Shea; *see* O'Seghdha.
O'Sherry; *see* O'Serrigh.
O'Sheil; *see* O'Siaghail.
O'Siaghail (*O'Sheil*), chief physician of Inis-Eoghain, died, ii. 275.
O'Sluaighedhaigh (*O'Slowey*), Gillaberaigh, slain, i. 185.
O'Snedhiusa, Cathasach, dean of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, died, i. 361.
O'Sniadhaigh, Cormac, bishop (of Achonry), i. 239.
O'Sochlachain, Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe, herenagh of Cong, died, i. 291.
O'Sona, or Ua Sona, Doilghen, herenagh of Ard-sratha, died, i. 61.
Osraidhe, Osraighe, or Ossairghe (*Ossory*), i. 379, invaded by Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, i. 29, 33, 37; and by MacMurrough, i. 133, 135; Felix O'Dubhlain, bishop of, i. 223; a shower of wheat in, i. 21; kings of (all of the family of MacGillapatraic, or Fitzpatrick), i. 29, 41, 43, 53, 75, 77, 93, 99, 117, 171, 189, 391, 461; ii. 187, 279; the pledges of, taken by Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, i. 29; and by Turlough O'Conor, i. 111; the men of, i. 51, 651; defeated, i. 45, 91.
O'Sroithen, Sitric, herenagh of Conwal, i. 235.
Ossory; *see* Osraidhe.
O'Suillebháin, or O'Sullivan, ii. 137.
—— Ailin, bishop of Lis-mór, died, i. 403.
—— Conchobhar, son of Gilla-Mochuda, slain, ii. 137.
—— Domhnall, defeats MacCarthy Mór, ii. 455.
—— Domhnall Dubh, ii. 137.
—— Macraith, died, ii. 109.
O'Suillebháin Berre, or O'Sullivan Beare, died, ii. 183.
O'Suillebháin Buidhe, or O'Sullivan Boy, ii. 109.
O'Suillebháin Calvus, or O'Sullivan Mael, slain, ii. 85.
O'Suillebháin Mor, ii. 137.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of, ii. 85.
—— Eoghan, son of, slain, ii. 85. *See* Ui-Suillebhain.
Ota; *see* Odo.
O'Tadhgain, or Ua Tadhgain (*O'Tagan*), Flann, airchinnech of Durrow, died, i. 23.
O'Taichligh, or Ua Taichligh, Maelcainnigh, comarb of Devenish, died, i. 49.

O'Taidhg, or Ua Taidhg (*O'Teige* or *Tighe*), Cudhuiligh, king of Feara-Li, i. 59.
—— Echri, king of Feara-Li, i. 135.
O'Taidhg, or O'Taidhg-in-teghlaigh (i.e. the descendants of "Tadhg of the household," now *O'Teige* or *Tighe*), Ferghal, i. 277, 285; slain, i. 291.
—— Ferghal, slain, i. 181.
—— Ferghal, i. 637.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 411.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of William Gallda, ii. 127.
—— Muiredhach, died, i. 397.
—— Niall, son of Ferghal, i. 287.
O'Taircheirt, i. 127.
—— Donn (or Donnchadh), chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, slain, i. 103.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, slain, i. 201.
—— Ecertach, slain, i. 85.
—— Gilla-riabhach, i. 247.
O'Tanaidhen, Diarmaid, ii. 121.
O'Teige, Ua Taidhg, or Tighe; *see* O'Taidhg.
O'Timaith, steward to Conchobhar Ruadh O'Conor, i. 369.
O'Togher, or Ua Tuachair; *see* O'Tuachair.
O'Tomaidh, Maelmichil, herenagh of Tech-Sinche, died, i. 263.
O'Tomaltaigh, or O'Tomalty, Amhlaibh, bishop-elect of Elphin, died, i. 493.
—— William, prior, ii. 135.
O'Tonaire, Tadhg, a priest, died, ii. 423-5.
O'Toole, O'Tuathail, or Tuohill; *see* O'Tuathail.
O'Torain, or Ua Torain, Maeleoin, comarb of Doire, died, i. 27.
O'Tormaighe, or O'Tormey, Gilla-Isa, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 347.
O'Tormair, Ruaidhri, herenagh of Fathan-mór, died, i. 111.
O'Trebhair, (*O'Trevor*, now *Trevor*), Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 227.
—— Simon, archdeacon of Cill-Forga, died, ii. 91.
O'Tuachair, or Ua Tuachair, (*O'Togher*), Ruaidhri, i. 121.
O'Tuathail (*O'Toole*, or *Tuohill*), Aedh, royal heir of Ui-Mail, died, ii. 117.
O'Tuathail (*O'Toole*, or *Tuohill*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Mail, or Imaile, killed, ii. 53.
—— Aedh, son of Art, slain, ii. 243.
—— David, slain, ii. 37.
—— Edmond, killed, ii. 185.
—— Fedhlimidh, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, slain, ii. 109.
—— Fedhlimidh; execution of the son of, ii. 451.
—— John Ruadh, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, killed, ii. 67.
—— Ughaire, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 135.
—— sons of, ii. 283.
O'Whelan, or O'Phelan; *see* O'Faelain.
Owneybeg, co. Limerick; *see* Uaithne.

P.

Pallis (*Pallis*, par. of Aghadoe, bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry), the castle of, ii. 209.
Paschalis, comarb of Peter, died, i. 109.
Patricius, bishop of Cnoc-Muaidhe, died, i. 257.
Patrick, St., i. 215; altar of, i. 35; the community of, i. 89; the reliquaries and relics of, i. 37, 509; the shrine of, i. 63; possessions of, in Connacht, i. 357; purgatory of, ii. 225.
Comarbs or successors of, i.e. archbishops of Armagh:—
Amhalghaidh, i. 21.
Cellach, i. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 107, 121, 123; died, i. 127.
Domhnall, i. 85, 89, 95.
Donat, i. 237.
Maelisa, i. 79.
Maelmuire, i. 13, 21.
Muirchertach, i. 27.
Tomaltach O'Conor, i. 219; and *see* under "Armagh, archbishops of."
Paul and Peter, the monastery of, at Armagh, plundered, i. 207, 215.
Penciail, Jacobus, papal legate, i. 263.
Perrot, Sir John, Justiciary of Ireland, visits the provinces, ii. 461; death of the son of, ii. 481.
Persia, king of, ii. 429.

Pestilences, i. 81, 137, 269, 289, 597. *See* Plagues.
Peter and Paul, SS., the shrine of, i. 35; the regles of, i. 307.
Petidech, or Petit, Garrett, of Mullingar, died, ii. 417.
Petit, Ralph, bishop of Meath, died, i. 305.
Phelan. *See* O'Faelain.
Philip II., king of Spain, ii. 437-9, 471, 475-7, 501, 505.
Philip VI., king of France, i. 629.
Philipstown, King's Co.; *see* Daingen.
Pierce the Fair, or Feorus Finn, i. 317.
Pitun, Rustel, plunders various churches about Derry, i. 199.
Plagues, i. 545; ii. 3, 59, 73, 89, 97, 117, 125, 153, 159, 177-9, 229, 233, 289. *See* Pestilences.
Plemenn (*Fleming*), James, baron of Slaine, died, ii. 499.
Plunket, Captain, ii. 499.
—— Christopher, Lord Louth, killed, ii. 421.
Pobal-caech, or Pobal-an-Chaich (a district lying around Clonbrock, in the barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway), ii. 371, 381, 411.
Poer, Piers, (or MacHenry), i. 385. *See* Puer.
Poets and historians, i. 33, 43, 49, 53, 61, 71, 75, 77, 111, 163, 169, 253, nn. [1], [3], 259, 271, 291, 307, 309, 314, n. [1], 365, 433, 461, 469, 475, 477, 551, 577, 579, 581, 627, 635, 643; ii. 7, 51, 53, 57, 63, 75, 89, 91, 109, 115, 133, 137, 149, 166, n [1], 181, 185, 193, 199, 203, 207, 209, 213, 231, 269, 285, 291, 333, 335, 341, 359, 379, 451, 481.
Pol Adhmann, slain, i. 93.
Port-Airenach (*Erenagh*, par. of Cloontuskert, co. Roscommon), i. 435.
Port-croisi (*Portcrusha*), ii. 210, n. [1].
Port-Insi-Doighre (Inis-terry, in the Boyle river, co. Roscommon), ii. 381.
Port-insi (*Portinch*, co. Sligo), ii. 107.
Port-Lairge (*Waterford*), i. 139, 165, 257; burned, i. 101; Henry II. lands at, i. 145; a mermaid captured at, i. 111; death of O'Sealbhaigh, bishop of, i. 23; Foreigners (Danes) of, i. 77, 163; kings of, i. 37, 39, 135, 141.
Port-leice, or Port-na-leice (a place on the River Shannon, near Jamestown, in the co. Roscommon, i. 369, 463.
Port-Locha-Leise (O'Hanly's residence in Cenel-Doffa, co. Roscommon), ii. 263.
Port-na-Cairge, on Loch-Cé, (now *Rockingham*, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 309, 329, 599. *See* Caladh-na-Cairge.
Port-na-tri-námhad (at *Lifford*, co. Donegal), ii. 247; the castle of, ii. 255.
Portugal, kings of, ii. 429, 437-9, 499.
Premonstre Order, canons of the, i. 395.
Prendergast, David, i. 451.
—— David, slain, i. 435.
—— John, slain, i. 523.
—— William, slain, i. 585.
—— Sir William, died, i. 535.
Price. *See* Bris.
Prodigies, i. 21, 35, 111; ii. 155.
Proistech, Donnchadh, slain, ii. 15.
Publina, a district in the co. Roscommon, ii. 385.
Puer (*Power*), Simon, i. 185. *See* Poer.
Purgatory of St. Patrick, ii. 225.

Q.

Quin, or O'Quin; *see* O'Cuinn.
Quinlan, or O'Quinlan; *see* O'Caindelbhain.
Quirk, or O'Quirk; *see* O'Cuirc.

R.

Raghallach, son of Maelmhuaidh, slain, i. 15.
Raghnall, son of Pol, slain, i. 133.
—— son of Somhairle; the sons of, i. 241, 247; *see* Mac Somhairle.
—— grandson of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, slain, i. 37.
Rain, great, i. 259, 341, 379; ii. 231.
Rath-Aedha, or Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric (*Rahugh*, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath), i. 187, 373.
Rathain (*Rahin* castle, barony of Banagh, co. Donegal), ii. 251, 289.

Rath-aird-craibhe, the castle of, i. 451.
Rath of Armagh, i. 181; burned, i. 67, 79 bis, 101, 198.
Rath of Dun-da-lethghlas, or Downpatrick, burned, i. 101.
Rathan, bishop O'Cellaigh of, i. 253.
Rath-both (*Raphoe*), the church of, i. 205; the bishop's court at, i. 445; the Holy Crucifix of, ii. 139.
Bishops of:—
Mac-an-Crosain, Henry, i. 597.
MacConghaile, Domhnall, ii. 503.
MacCormaic, Menma, ii. 225.
O'Coffey, Muiredhach, i. 149.
O'Domhnaill, Thomas, i. 597, 627.
O'Ferghail, or O'Freel, i. 521.
O'Gallagher, Edmond, ii. 339.
O'Naan, Thomas, i. 535.
O'Scoba, Cairbre, i. 455, 479.
Rath-Bran, or Rath-Branduibh (*Rafran*, barony of Tirawley, co. Mayo), the monastery of, ii. 219, 508, n. [3].
Rath-Brenainn (*Rathbrennan*, bar. of Ballintobber South, county of Roscommon), ii. 135, 411.
Rath-Cennaigh (*Rathkenny*, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath), i. 105.
Rath-Cruachan (*Rathcroghan*, co. Roscommon), i. 547. *See* Cruachan.
Rath-Cuanartaigh, the castle of, i. 185.
Rath-Giain, [co. Leitrim], ii. 481.
Rath-Luraigh (*Maghera*, co. Londonderry), burned, i. 135.
Rath-Maelain (*Rathmullen*, co. Donegal), ii. 483; the castle of, ii. 227.
Rath-mor of Magh-Line, co. Antrim, burned, i. 565.
Rath-na-cleirech, co. Roscommon, ii. 413.
Rath-na-Romanach, or Rathnarovanagh (in Kilmore par., bar. of Ballintobber North, co. Roscommon), i. 385.
Rath-Rigbhaird, i. 100. n. [3].
Rath-Secher, peace proclaimed at, i. 619.
Recles-Brighde, or Regles-Brighde, at Armagh, i. 159, 181.
Recles-Choluim-Cille, at Derry, i. 249 bis.
Recles, or Regles, of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, i. 185, 193.
——— in Connacht, i. 395.
Recles-Poil, i. 189.
Reeves, Rev. Dr., quoted, i. 57, n., 100, n., 198, n., 204, n., 392, n., 438, n. [1], 526, n. [2], 563, n. [6].
Reiner, archbishop of Armagh, i. 385.
Relic-house (at Armagh?), battle respecting, i. 53.
Relic-Martain (St. Martin's cemetery, at Derry), i. 231.
Relics, oaths sworn by, i. 89, 581.
Remunn (Reimund le Grose?), slain, i. 165.
Renna (*Rinns* of Galloway?), i. 5.
Richard II., king of England, ii. 13; arrives in Ireland, ii. 85.
—— III., king of England, slain, ii. 183.
—— son of Domhnall, slain, ii. 429.
Ring.. *See* O'Ring.
Rinn-dúin (*Rindoon*, or *Randown*, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), i. 335, 421; De Curci retreats to, i. 221, 223; a castle erected at, i. 295; the monastery of, i. 397; plundered, i. 297; burned, i. 467, 567.
Rinn-Loch, co. Leitrim; *see* Loch-Airinn.
Rinns, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 367.
Rinns of Galloway; *see* Renna.
Ritabhard; *see* De Ridelisford.
Robbartach, son of Ferdomhnach, successor of Colum Cille, died, i. 55.
Robe, a river in Mayo; *see* Rodhbha.
Roche, David, i. 393.
—— Gerald, slain, i. 445.
—— the Knight, slain, ii. 49.
Rockingham, co. Roscommon; *see* Port-na-Cairge.
Rock of Loch-Cé, the chief residence of the MacDermota, lords of Moylurg, in Lough Key, co. Roscommon, i. 237, 239, 329, 331, 371, 577, 639, 641; ii. 61, 101, 179, 183, 283, 313, 327, 383; burned, i. 167, 177; plundered, i. 389; demolished, i. 599 lords of (*see* under Magh-Luirg); the house of, ii, 423; festivities at, ii. 447. *See* also Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, and "Loch-Cé, Rock of."

Rock of St. James (of Compostella), ii. 153.
Rodhba (the river Robe, co. Mayo), i. 585.
Romans, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5.
Rome, i. 345, 431, 519, 541; ii. 55, 189; council of, i. 253, 255; visited by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and Flannagan O'Cellaigh, i. 29; and by Flaithbhertach O'Neill, i. 31; other pilgrimages to, i. 37, 51, 61, 135, 523; ii. 161, 209, 213.
Ronan, comarb of Feichin, died, i. 15.
Ros (*Ross*, parish of Elphin, co. Roscommon), i. 101.
Ros-Ailitrech, or Ros-Oilitri (*Rosscarbery*, co. Cork), i. 17, 89.
Ros-Birn (*Rossborne*, barony of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 351.
Ros-Comain (*Roscommon*, co. Roscommon), i. 155, 385, 441, 443, 445, 463, 469, 499, 507, 517, 565, 585; ii. 5, 37, 107, 357, 381, 413, 415, 511; burned, i. 321, 379, 467, 567; ii. 21; plundered, i. 435; the castle of (erected, i. 461), 471, 481, 633, 635, 641; ii. 49, 129, 131; the English of, i. 505, 537; ii. 425; monasteries of, i. 461, 545; ii. 127, 133, 139, 277; the Friars church of, i. 475; the Dominican monastery of, i. 425, 451; the Friars of, ii. 511; De Curci's retreat to, i. 221; herenagh and master of, i. 319; prior of, i. 453; interments in, ii. 369; a session at, ii. 449; taken from O'Conor Donn, ii. 387; surrendered to Sir Henry Sidney, ii. 407; arrival of the governor and justiciary at, ii. 461; works executed by Malbie at, ii. 459; persons hanged at, ii. 471, 475, 479; sheriffs of, i. 537; ii. 417, 469, 493.
Ros-Geidhe (the *Rosses*, par. of Drumcliff, co. Sligo), i. 425.
Ros-mór (*Rossmore*, par. of Ballynakill, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway), i. 497.
Ros-mór, bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, ii. 473.
Ros-Oilitri; *see* Ros-Ailitrech.
Ros-Seirce, the monastery of, ii. 508, n. [s].
Rosscarbery, co. Cork; see Ros-Ailitrech.
Round Towers: of Armagh, i. 115; of Telach-Inmuine (*Tullamaine*, co. Kilkenny), *ib.*; and *see* Cloictecha.
Route, co. Antrim; see Ruta.
Ruaidhri, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 41.
—— son of Cu-Cairrge, royal heir of Fernmhagh, killed, i. 59.
—— son of Donnagan, king of Aradh, slain, i. 15.
—— son of Foghartach, king of the South of Bregha, i. 29.
—— son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, blinded, i. 39.
Ruscach-na-gaithi, ii. 347.
Russell, Aitin, and his son, slain, i. 445.
Ruta, or Ruta-Mic-Ugilin (*Mac Quillan's Route*, the *Route*, co. Antrim), ii. 17, 240, n., 307, 345, 453, 465.

S.

Sabhall ("sabellum"), a church at Armagh, burned, i. 21.
Sabhall-Patraic (*Saul*, co. Down), i. 143, 509.
Sáil-Beinne ("the heel of Benn" [i.e. of Benn-Gulbain, or Benn-Bulbin?], to the north of Drumcliff, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 219.
Saint John's, the monastery of, near Athlone, co. Roscommon, ii. 103.
Saithne (now the bar. of Balrothery West, co. Dublin), i. 563, n. [e]; the people of, i. 19, 23; king of, *ib.*
Salesder; *see* St. Leger.
Sandal, Adam, slain, i. 529.
——, —— slain, ii. 49.
Saracens, i. 405, 459, 523,
Saul, co. Down; *see* Sabhall-Patraic.
Savage, Edmond, son of Raibhilin, ii. 231.
—— Raibhilin, died, ii. 229.
—— Richard, died, ii. 28
—— Robert, sub-sheriff of Sligo co., killed, ii. 421.
—— Sir Robert, died, ii. 21.
—— Senikin (or Jenkin), slain, ii. 49.
—— Senic Og, ii. 124, n. [s].
Savoy, Duke of, ii. 505.

Saxan (*England*), the North of, plundered by the Scotch, i. 139; the sovereignty of, seized by Prince Lewis, i. 255; and *see* England.
Saxanachs; *see* Saxons (English).
Saxons, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5; Conrad II., king of, i. 41; fight the men of Alba, i. 53.
Saxons, or Saxanachs (English), i. 171; ii. 405; lay waste Louth, i. 153; expelled from Limerick, *ib.*; aid O'Domhnaill against O'Neill, ii. 441; invade Breifne, ii. 443; defeated by the Earl of Desmond, ii. 445. *See* under English, and Foreigners.
Scanlan, or Sganlan, son of Cennfaeladh, chief of Ossory, i. 391. *See* Sganlan.
Scarcity of food, i. 81. *See* Famines.
Scattery Island (*Inis-Cathaigh*), in the Shannon, i. 9.
Sceithin-na-cend, or Sgeithin-na-gcenn, ("the little bush of the heads," also written *Skehinagan*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 381, 403.
Sciadh (*Skye*), the men of, i. 241.
Scotland; *see* Alba.
Scrin, or Skrine (*Skreen*, co. Sligo), ii. 517.
Scrin-Choluim-Cille (*Ballynascreen*, co. Londonderry), fatal dispute at, i. 131; death of the herenagh of, *ib.*; plundered, i. 231, 232, n. [1].
Scrope, Sir Stephen, lord deputy, ii. 123; died, ii. 125.
Scurlock (*Sherlock*), the, died, ii. 475.
Seghais (the ancient name of the Boyle river, and in later times of the Curlew hills, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 131, 245, 294, n. [2], 295, 575. *See* Corrsliabh.
Senadh, or Senadh-Mic-Maghnusa, (now *Belleisle*, in Loch-Erne), ii. 181.
Senan, St., apparition of, i. 7.
Seomarlin (*Surrey*), Lord, ii. 217.
Sgairbh-indsi-in-fraich, ii. 239.
Sganlan, or Scanlan, son of Cathal, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, slain, i. 13.
Sgeithin-na-gcenn; *see* Sceithin-na-cend.
Sgiath-na-bfert (bar. of Boyle, ?, co. Roscommon), ii. 365.
Shannon; *see* Sinainn.
Sheep, mortality of, i. 629.
Sheerevagh; *see* Sith-riabhach.
Sherlock; *see* Scurlock.
Shrine of Patrick, i. 63. *See* Scrin.
Shrines, sworn by, i. 193.
Siadhail, or Sheil, slain, i. 355.
Sidh-Aedha (*Mullaghshee*, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), ii. 81.
Sidney, Sir Henry, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 397, 407; died, ii. 471.
—— Philip, son of Sir Henry, slain, ii. 475.
Sil-Aedha (the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys of Galway co.), ii. 211.
Sil-Anmchadha (the tribe name of the sept of O'Madden of Galway, whose territory comprised the barony of Longford, co. Galway, and the par. of Lusmagh, King's co.), i. 229; plundered, i. 447; ii. 349; the people of, defeated, ii. 13; kings of (all of the family of O'Madden), i. 83, 321, 653; ii. 133–5, 175.
Sil-Briain, the descendants of Brian Borumha, i. 139; ii. 19, 211, 223, 237, 239, 287.
Sil-Cellaigh (the O'Kellys of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many), i. 411; ii. 175, 409, 419. *See* Ui-Maine.
Sil-Cerbhaill (the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll), ii. 223, 237.
Sil-Chathusaigh (the race of Cathusach, a sept that inhabited Magh-Lughach), i. 259.
Sil-Conchobhair (the O'Conors of Connacht), ii. 255, 295, 405, 419. *See* also Sil-Muiredhaigh.
Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe (the race of O'Conor Faly), ii. 451, 457.
Sil-Maelruain (the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Flynns, in the s. w. of the co. Roscommon), i. 187, 369, 533; plundered, i. 433; chiefs or lords of, i. 405, 433, 501, 505.
Sil-Mordha (the O'Mores of Leix), ii. 419.
Sil-Muiredhaigh, or Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain (*Shilmurray*, the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connacht, and also the name of their territory), i. 57, 83, 275, 279, 299, 301, 345, 369, 505, 511, 533, 547, 549, 551, 553, 567, 589; ii. 91, 195;

Sil-Muiredhaigh—*cont.*
bishops of (*see* under Ailfinn, or Elphin); O'Cillin, vice-abbot of, i. 175; the men of, i. 411, 445, 639; expelled from Connacht, i. 79; return to Connacht, i. 81; defeated by the Conmaicne, i. 99; defeat the men of Thomond, i. 81; and the Conmaicne, i. 101; and the Ui-Maine, i. 137; submit to Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 213; invite the aid of the Aedh O'Neill, i. 273; the hostages of, i. 295, 499, 569; the chieftains of, i. 483; ii. 57; ollaves or poets of, ii. 109, 359, 469; the district of, i. 387, 389, 581; divided between O'Conor Donn and O'Conor Roe, ii. 63.
Simnel, Lambert, ii. 232, n.
Simon-na-tragha ("Simon of the Strand"), i. 539.
——, Diarmaid, son of, i. 571.
Sinainn, Sinuinn, or Sionainn (the river *Shannon*), i. 145, 387, 419, 463, 465, 503, 533, 577; ii, 271, 357, 371; dried up, i. 399; one of the bridges of, ii. 211; reflux of the waters of, ii. 475.
Sinnach (*Fox*, or *O'Catharnaigh*), i. 175.
—— Bebhinn, wife of, ii. 27.
—— Donnchadh, lord of Muinter-Tadhgain, died, ii. 91.
—— Muirchertach, king of Feara-Tethbha, died, ii. 45.
—— Niall, king of Feara-Tethbha, slain, i. 587.
—— Ruaidhri, died, i. 497.
—— the wife of, ii. 87.
—— the name of, i. 404, n. [3]. *See* Fox.
Siograd (or Sigurd) Donn, son of Lothar, i. 5, 11.
Siograd Finn, son of Lothar, i. 5, 11.
Sith-riabhach (*Sheerevagh*, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo), ii. 355.
Sitrec, or Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, king of the Foreigners (Danes), blinds Braen, king of Leinster, i. 19; defeated by Ughaire, king of Leinster, i. 21; goes to Rome, i. 29; kills Raghnall, king of Waterford, i. 37; plunders Ard-Brecain, *ib.*; defeats the Conaille and others, i. 35; slain, i. 67.
Sitrec, or Sitric—*cont.*
—— son of Conrach, son of Eoghan, slain, i. 89.
—— son of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, slain, i. 23.
Skeffington, William, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 277, 285, 287.
Skerritt, Clemens, son of James, warden of Galway, died, ii. 469.
Skye, Isle of; *see* Sciadh.
Slaine, or Slane, co. Meath, the castle of, i. 153; the baron of, ii. 189; death of Christopher Fleming, baron of, ii. 227.
Sleimhin, or Sleimhne (*Slevin*), the sons of, i. 164, n. [1].
—— Master, i. 293.
Sliabh-an-iarainn, or Slieve-an-erin, a mountain in the co. Leitrim, i. 301, 303, 350, n. [4].
Sliabh-Badhna, or Slieve-Bawne, a mountain in the n. e. of the co. Roscommon, ii. 357, 389, 395.
Sliabh-Betha (*Slieve Beagh*, between the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone), ii. 201.
Sliabh-Bladhma (*Slieve Bloom*, Queen's Co.), kings of, i.e. kings of Ossory, q. v.
Sliabh-bo-Aedha, a mountain in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, ii. 509.
Sliabh-Bregh (*Slieve Brey*), co. Louth, i. 565.
Sliabh-Corran, co. Leitrim, ii. 71.
Sliabh-Crot (*Mount-Grud*, co. Tipperary), battle of, i. 55.
Sliabh-dha-en, bar of Tirerrill, co. Sligo, i. 543.
Sliabh-Damh, or Sliabh-Gamh (the *Ox Mountains*, co. Sligo), i. 493, 577; ii. 299, 473.
Sliabh-Elpa, or the Alps, i. 111.
Sliabh-Fuaid ("*Fuad's mountain*," or the *Fews* mountains, co. Armagh), i. 25, 71, 85, 99, 271.
Sliabh-Guaire, or Sliabh-Gorey, a mountainous district in the bar. of Clankee, co. Cavan, i. 53.
Sliabh-Lugha (a territory in the co. Mayo containing so much of the bar. of Costello as is included in the diocese of Achonry),

Sliabh-Lugha—*cont.*
i. 217, 443; plundered, i. 433; the castle of, i. 467; kings or lords of (all of the family of O'Gara), i. 237, 239, 295, 409, 495, 613; ii. 31.
Sliabh-Mairge (*Slievemarge*, or *Slievemargy*), Queen's co.), ii. 8, n. [4].
Sliabh-Muire (*Slieremurray*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), ii. 505.
Sliabh-ruadh (*Slieveroe*, co. Roscommon), ii. 409.
Sliabh-Seghsa (the *Curlew* hills, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 393; ii. 115, 190, n. [4]. *See* Corraliabh, and Seghais.
Sliabh-truim (*Bessy Bell* mountain, co. Tyrone), ii. 155.
Slicht-Briain (a tribe-name of the O'Conors Sligo), ii. 371.
Slicht-Muirghesa (the sept descended from Maurice MacDonough), ii. 355.
Sliocht-inghine-Mic-David (a branch of the MacDermots of Moylurg), ii. 337.
Slicht-Maelruanaidh, a tribe-name of the MacDermots of Roscommon, i. 519; ii. 275, n. [5]. *See* Clann-Maelruanaidh.
Sligech, or Sligo, i. 335, 377, 389, 461; ii. 61, 179, 287, 293, 295, 297, 349, 441; the bridge of, 177; the castle of, i. 369 (erected), 373, 385, 451, 463, 471, 511, 555, 579; ii. 39, 45, 191, 201, 225, 255, 281, 303, 315; the bawn of, i. 373; ii. 499; attacked by the Cenel-Conaill, i. 423; burned, i. 463, 567; ii. 21, 85; the Hospital of the Trinity at, i. 359, 369; Friars Preachers established in, i. 403; the monastery of, ii. 101; priors of, ii. 139; interments in, ii. 435–7; battles at, ii. 381; visited by the justiciaries, i. 295; ii. 501; besieged by O'Donnell, ii. 219; and by MacWilliam, ii. 239; taken from O'Conor Sligo, ii. 487; given to O'Donnell, ii. 517; a session at, ii. 479; lords of, ii. 191, 193; sheriffs of the county of, ii. 417, 421, 441–3.
Slighe-Midhluachra (the great "road," or "way," from Ulster to Tara, by Dundalk, of which the *Moyra Pass* formed a part), i. 87.
Snamh-in-redaigh, co. Roscommon; Aedh O'Conor's fortress at, i. 441.
Snow, great fall of, i. 47, 81, 97, 187, 235, 319, 371, 597, 621, 629; ii. 19, 329, 481, 485.
Soghan [in Hy-many]; a territory now represented by the bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway, i. 269.
Soilten-gasan (*Seltanahanshin*, bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim?), i. 411.
Somhairle (Sorley), Raghnall, the son of, i. 241, 247. *See* MacSomhairle.
Sord-Choluim-Cille (*Swords*, co. Dublin), plundered, i. 39; burnt, i. 21, 65, 89. 129, 139; a student killed by lightning at, i. 55.
Spain, i., 405.
—— Philip II., king of, ii. 431, 437-9, 471, 475-7, 409, 499.
Spaniards, arrival in Ireland of, ii. 427, 433, 487.
Squier, John, slain, i. 313.
Srad-baile, alias Srat-baile-Duine-Delgain (*Dundalk*), ii. 65; plundered, ii. 183; the English of, ii. 75.
Srath-bán (*Strabane*, co. Tyrone), broken down, ii. 1441.
Srath-Feara-Luirg, ii. 30, n. [6].
Srath-in-fherain (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 505.
Srubh-leith (*Bannockburn*), battle of, i. 563.
Sruthair (*Abbeyshrule*, co. Longford), ii. 13.
Sruthair (*Shrule*, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), i. 469; the castle of, ii. 409.
Sruthair-Bracain, i. 233.
Stanley, Sir William, ii. 477.
Staunton, Adam, i. 311.
—— Adam, lord of Cera, died, i. 523.
—— John, slain, i. 585.
—— Mac-an-mhilidh, slain, ii. 93.
—— Walter, died, ii. 23.
Stauntons, ii. 143; *see* also Mac-an-mhilidh.
Steeples; *see* Round Towers.
Stephen "de long espée," Justiciary of Ireland, i. 441.
Stewart, James, king of Scotland, ii. 187, 199.
Stokes, Dr. Whitley, quoted, i. 74. n. [8], 227, n. [6], 258, n. [2], 317.

Stoke-upon-Trent, battle of, ii. 232, n.
Storms, i. 115; and *see* Wind.
Strabane; *see* Srath-bán.
Strange, Master (i.e. Sir Thomas le Strange), ii. 495, 511.
Strongbow, Earl, ii. 363; arrives in Ireland, i. 143; death of, i. 153.
Stuart, or Stewart, James, king of Scotland, ii. 187, 199.
St. Andrew's, in Scotland, i. 517, n. [10]; the bishop of, slain, ii. 217.
St. James (of Compostella), the rock of, ii. 153, 173.
St. Leger, Anthony (Handalin Salesder), Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 325.
St. Mullens, co. Carlow (*Tech-Moling*), burned, i. 139.
Suairtghair, a Dane, slain, i. 11.
Suca, the river Suck, ii. 271, 371.
Suibhne, son of Cinaeth, king of Galloway, died, i. 37.
Suicín (on the river *Suck*, in Connacht), the castle of, i. 371.
Suidhe-Fináin (co. Roscommon?), ii. 445.
Suiligh (the river *Swilly*, co. Donegal), ii. 213.
Surrey, the Earl of, ii. 217.
—— the Earl of, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 233.
Sussex, Thomas-in-uisgi, Earl of, ii. died, 457.
Swilly; *see* Suiligh.
Swords, co. Dublin (*Sord-Choluim-Chille*); Brian Borumha's body taken from, i. 13. *See* Sord-Choluim-Cille.
Synods, i. 101; at Athlone, i. 227; Dublin, i. 227; and Tuaim, i. 399.

T.

Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua, died, i. 29.
Tadhg-an-eich-ghil ("Tadhg of the white steed"), king of Connacht, i. 7, 15; slain, i. 33.
—— of the Three Towers, ii. 114, n. [6].
—— son of Brian Borumha, i. 15; slain, i. 25.
Taghmon; *see* Tech-Munna.
Taghshinny; *see* Tech-Sinche.
Taig, Taith, or Teig (*Tighe*), William, ii. 489, 495.
Taitlech, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid O'Maelruanaidh, slain, i. 181.
Tamhnagh-bó-chaich, ii. 329.
Tapadhan, the battle of, ii. 173.
Tara; *see* Temhair.
Tartars, Saracens defeated by, i. 521.
Taughboyne; *see* Tech-Baithin.
Tealach-óg, Telach-óg, or Tullaghoge; *see* Tellach-óg.
Tech-a-temple; *see* Tech-Templa.
Tech-Baeithin (*Tibohine*), co. Roscommon, i. 217; pillaged, i. 313.
Tech-Baithin, or Tech-Baithin (*Taughboyne*, co. Donegal), ii. 163.
Tech-a-muine, on Corraliabh, ii. 361.
Tech-Dachoinne (*Tiaquin*, co. Galway), the castle of, i. 453.
Tech-Dachonna; *see* Cill-Dachonna.
Tech-Moling (*St. Mullens*, county Carlow), burned, i. 139.
Tech-Munna (*Taghmon*, bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath), ii. 467.
Tech-Sinche (*Taghshinny*, co. Longford), i. 261, 263, 267.
Tech-Templa (*Templehouse*, bar. of Leyney, co. Sligo); the castle of, i. 471; ii. 375.
Teffia, Tebhtha, Tethbha, or Tethfa, a district comprising parts of the present counties of Longford and Westmeath, i. 27; ii. 231; kings of, i. 45, 47, 489; the people of, i. 27, 69, 75; ollaves of, ii. 131.
—— Eastern, O'Flannagain, chief of, i. 263.
Telach-Inmuinne (*Tullamaine*, county Kilkenny), the steeple of, i. 115.
Telach-Ui-Deghaidh (*Tullagh-O'Dea*, or *Tullyodea*, barony of Inchiquin co. Clare), i. 105.
Telach-Cerbhallain, or Tellach-Cerbhallain, (O'Mulvey's territory in the s.w. of the present co. Leitrim), ii. 267.
Tellach-Chonghusa, i. 441.
Tellach-Chonco; *see* Tellach-Dunchadha.
Tellach-Conmusa, ii. 69.

Tellach-Curnain, i. 635.
Tellach-Dunchadha (*Tullyhunco*, co. Cavan), i. 531, 533; ii. 513; chiefs of, i. 429, 491, 509, 511, 563, 591; ii. 23, 29, 35, 243; the people of, i. 437, 633; ii. 71.
Tellach-Echach (*Tullyhaw* bar., co. Cavan), chiefs of, i. 309, 429, 521, 531, 643; ii. 19, 23, 77; the people of, 481, 633; ii. 153.
Tellach-Gairbhith (now the bar. of *Tullygarvey*, co. Cavan), i. 399.
Tellach-óg, or Tealach-óg (*Tullaghoge*, co. Tyrone), i. 61, 163, 395; invaded, i. 33; kings of, i. 51, 61, 65, 71; the sacred trees of, i. 101.
—— the Cenel-Eoghain of, i. 71.
Temhair (*Tara*), i. 93; ii. 319; royal heirs of, i. 17, 23, 25, 39, 57, 95, 107, 133; kings of (all of the family of O'Melaghlin), i. 67, 69 bis, 75 bis, 77, 81, 109, 111, 115, 117.
Templehouse, co. Sligo; *see* Tech-Templa.
Tempul-an-Aighnéin (*Temple-Inan*, par. and co. of Roscommon), ii. 471, 511.
Tempul-Eoin (St. John's, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 457.
Tempul-Senchóin, co. Donegal, ii. 321.
Tempul-na-ferta, at Ard-Macha, i. 159.
Termon, Muinter-Uiginn of, ii. 455.
Terman-Caelfhinn (*Termonkeelin* or *Termonmore*, par. of Kilkeevin, co. Roscommon), i. 273, 311; burned, i. 297, 341.
Terman-Dabheog, Termon-Dabheog, or Termon-Magraith, co. Donegal, i. 377; ii. 193; a battle at, i. 45; plundered, i. 65, 193; comarbs of, ii. 189, 335.
Terman-Feichin (*Termonfeckin*, co. Louth), i. 8, 27.
Tethbha, or Tethfa; *see* Tebhtha, or Teffia.
Thomas, duke of Lancaster, comes to Ireland, ii. 93; leaves Ireland, ii. 127.
Thomas Sugach ("Thomas the Merry"), slain, i. 165.
Thomond, or Tuadh-Mumha, i. 219; ii. 293, 473; given to the sons of Diarmaid O'Brien, i. 109; the men of, i. 81, 135; hostings into, and invasions of, i. 73, 323, 485, 473;
Thomond—*cont.*
plundered by Connachtmen, i. 107; civil war in, i. 559; the cavalry of, ii. 107; battles in, ii. 377; historians and ollaves of, ii. 21, 53, 109, 133, 137; Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh O'Brien, Earl of, ii. 377, 433; Donnchadh O'Brien, Earl of, ii. 461; Murchadh, first Earl of, ii. 343; death of Una, countess of, ii. 503; royal heirs, chiefs, and tanists of, ii. 135, 175, 223, 275.
Kings of:—
O'Brien, Brian, i. 643.
—— Brian, ii. 87.
—— Brian Og, ii. 43.
—— Brian Ruadh, i. 481.
—— Conchobhar, i. 357.
—— Conchobhar-na-Siudaine, i. 457.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 265, 317.
—— Diarmaid, i. 643; ii. 27.
—— Diarmaid Clerech, i. 559, 561.
—— Donnchadh, i. 493.
—— Donuchadh, i, 559, 585, 591.
—— Donnchadh, son of Turlough, i. 533.
—— Donnchadh Cairbrech, i. 357.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, ii. 43.
—— Muirchertach, i. 571, 585, 609, 643.
—— Murchadh, ii. 317.
—— Tadhg, ii. 167.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, i. 533.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 165.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, ii. 211, 265.
Three Tuatha, co. Roscommon; chiefs of, i. 529. *See* Tuatha.
Thunder, destructive, i. 397, 607.
Tiaquin, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Dachonna, and Tech-Dachonna.
Tibohine, co. Roscommon; *see* Tech-Baithin.
Tighe; *see* Taig and O'Taidhg.
Tighernach, comarbs of; *see* "Cluain-Eois (Clones), abbots of."

Tiprait-Adhomnain (i.e. Adhamnan's Well, Derry), i. 231.

Tipraid-Fachtna (*Tibberaghny*, co. Kilkenny), the castle of, erected by king John, i. 171.

Tir-Aedha, alias Tir-Aedha-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn (*Tirhugh* bar., co. Donegal), ii. 149, 489; given to Clann-Muirchertaigh, i. 645; invaded, ii. 83, 277; destroyed, ii. 177.

Tir-Ailella, or Tirerrill, co. Sligo; *see* Tir-Oilella.

Tir-Ainmirech (now the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal), i. 645.

Tir-Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley*, co. Mayo), i. 277, 279, 283; ii. 259, 307; burned, ii. 61; plundered by the Burks, ii. 451; chiefs or lords of, ii. 89, 449. *See* under Ui-Amhalghadha.

Tir-Boghaine (now the barony of *Banagh*, co. Donegal), ii. 193, 219. *See* Cenel-Boghuine.

Tir-Briuin, alias Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna (O'Beirne's country, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, co. Roscommon), i. 311, 347, 603; ii. 81; chiefs of, i. 557, 637; ii. 119, 263. *See* Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.

Tir-Conaill, or Tir-Conaill-Gulbain-mic-Neill (*Tirconnell*, or the county of Donegal), i. 175, 197, 231, 441; ii. 127, 149, 173, 177, 215, 293, 341; bishops of (*see* under Raphoe); kings or chiefs of (all of the family of O'Donnell), i. 237, 307, 353, 427, 529 bis, 579, 581, 617, 619, 641, 643, 645 bis, ii. 9, 151, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 195, 205, 307, 309, 463; royal heirs of, ii. 181, 313; threatened by De Curci, i. 179; subjugated by Maurice Fitzgerald, i. 373; hostings into, and invasions of, i. 87, 319, 383, 503 bis, 629; ii. 19, 81, 93, 197, 213, 237; plundered, i. 31, 33; ii. 69; civil wars and dissensions in, i. 515; ii. 275, 307. *See* Cenel-Conaill.

Tir-Enna, in Connacht, i. 579.

Tir-Enna, now the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, i. 19.

Tir-Eoghain, or Tir-Eoghain-mic-Neill (now the county of *Tyrone*), i. 231, 407; ii. 241, 273; spoliation of the churches of, i. 159 hostings into, and invasions of, i. 87, 201, 207, 503 bis; ii. 227, 237, 247, 277, 331; plundered, i. 179; ii. 147; Conn O'Neill, Earl of, ii. 343; Hugh, Earl of, ii. 503, 507; kings of (all of the family of O'Neill), i. 503 bis, 597; ii. 155, 163, 191, 209 bis, 213, 217, 231, 463; tanist of, ii. 323. *See* Cenel-Eoghain.

Tir-Fiachrach, or Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne (a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, co. Galway), i. 211, 219. *See* Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne.

Tir-Fiachrach, or Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidh (Tir-Fiachrach of the Moy; the barony of *Tireragh*, co. Sligo), i. 387, 455; ii. 65, 215, 299, 463; invaded, i. 623; burned, ii. 61; wasted and plundered, ii. 309, 491. *See* Ui-Fiachrach.

Tirkeeran. *See* Ui-mic-Cairthinn.

Tir-Luighdech, a territory in the co. Donegal, of which the town of Kilmacrenan was the centre, i. 19.

Tir-Maine, or Tir-Maine-mic-Echach (Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon), i. 269, 323, 393, 435, 611; ii. 103, 235, 389; plundered, i. 299, 457; kings of, ii. 291, 461. *See* Ui-Maine.

Tir-Manach (*Fermanagh*), i. 127, 349. *See* Feara-Manach.

Tir-Nechtain, in Connacht, i. 579.

Tir-Oilella, or Tir-Ailella (*Tirerrill*), i. 215, 345, 543; ii. 21, 65, 67; given to Ferghal MacDiarmada, i. 641; plundered and devastated, i. 289, 309, 467; ii. 81, 85, 417, 491; the men of, ii. 61; chiefs and lords of, i. 593, 599, 619; ii. 65, 129, 167, 169, 173, 193, 213, 225, 249, 259, 419, 429, 463. *See* Ui-Oilella.

Tirrel, or Tyrrell, Gerodin, put to death, ii. 15.

—— John, killed, i. 385.

Tir-Tuathail (a territory including the parish of Kilronan, in the county of Roscommon),

Tir-Tuathail—*cont.*
i. 409, 516, n. [2]; ii. 497; given by Aedh O'Ruairc to Connachtmen, i. 173; kings or lords of, ii. 137, 139, 399, 517.
—— MacMaghnusa of, ii. 329.
Tir-Ua-Briuin-na-Sinna. *See* Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna.
Tobran, a place in Ulster, not identified, ii. 171.
Tobur-Ailbhe (*Toberelva*, bar. of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon), ii. 357.
Tobur-Patraic (*Ballintobber*, co. Mayo), i. 291, 301; the monastery of, i. 451.
Tobur-Tuilsce (*Tulsk*), the castle of, ii. 123.
Tochar (*Togher*, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo), ii. 473.
Tochar-an-caba, bar. of Boyle? co. Roscommon, ii. 369.
Tochar-chaille-an-chairn ("the causeway of the Cairn wood," now *Togher*, parish of Taghmaconell, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 381, 389.
Tochar-Cruachan-Bri-Ele (*Togher*, barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County), ii. 63.
Tochar-Gibhsi (the causeway of Geibhis, in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), i. 183.
Tochar-mona-Coinnedha (*Togher*, parish of Templetogher, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), i. 221, 285, 407, 441, 583.
Todd, Rev. J. H., D.D., quoted, i. 266, n. [1]; ii. 316, n. [2].
Togher. For names beginning with this word, *see* Tochar.
Toirberd, son of a Gall-Gaeidhel, i. 243, 247.
Toommonaghan; *see* Tuaim-Senchaidh.
Torach (*Tory Island*, co. Donegal), ii. 227.
Torcaill, a Dane, i. 133.
Tor-Ghlinne-Ferna (the tower, or pillar, of Glenn-Ferna, or *Glenfarne*, bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim), i. 323.
Tor-nan-gainnedh, in Roscommon, ii. 449.
Traigh-bhan-nan-eanighedh, co. Galway, ii. 393.
Traigh-Eothaile, or Traigh-Eothaile-int-sair (*Trawohelly* strand, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo), i. 387, 489; ii. 35, 298, n. [2].
Traigh-Li, or Traigh-Li-mic-Deadaid (*Tralee*, co. Kerry), i. 113; ii. 169, n. [7].
Trees, sacred; of Craebh-thelcha, i. 85; of Tullaghog, i. 101.
Treu, David, i. 385.
Trevor; *see* O'Trebhair.
Trian (*i.e.* third part), a division of Armagh, ii. 67, 181.
Trian-Conghail ("Congal's third," or "portion;" a district comprising the south-east of the present co. Antrim, and a part of the county Down adjoining), ii. 213, 217, 223, 305–7, 311.
Trian-Massan, at Armagh, burned, i. 101.
Trian-medhonach (the barony of *Middlethird*, co. Tipperary), ii. 221.
Trian-mór, at Armagh, i. 141; burned, i. 79, 101; plundered, i. 149.
Trian-Saxan, at Armagh, i. 79, 121.
Trian of Dun-da-lethghlas, or Downpatrick, burned, i. 101.
Tricha-ced-na-soillse (an old name for the barony of Lecale, co. Down), ii. 231.
Trinity-Island, in Loch-Cé, co. Roscommon, i. 309, 321, 331, 333, 343, 347, 351, 361, 375, 393, 395, 397; ii. 13, 421, 423; the monastery of, i. 493, 513; interments in, i. 513; ii. 393, 403; abbots of, i. 493, 541, 549, 645; ii. 205, 401; canons of, i. 329; drowning of the chief priest of, ii. 421; death of Matthew, prior of, i. 331. *See* under Loch-Cé.
Trinity-Island, in Loch-Uachtair, co. Cavan, i. 345, 395, 397. *See* under Loch-Uachtair.
Triucha (*Trough* bar., co. Monaghan), ii. 103.
Trosdan, son of Eric, slain, i. 93.
Trough, co. Monaghan; *see* Triucha.
Tuadh-Mumha; *see* Thomond.
Tuaim (the barony of *Upper Toome*, co. Antrim), i. 201, 207.
Tuaim, or Tuaim-da-ghualann (*Toome*, co. Galway), i. 221, 245, 283, 285, 339, 341, 375, 403, 443; ii. 123; destroyed, i. 155; plundered, i. 231; burned, i. 367; ii. 13; fall of the church of, i. 167; the monastery of the Trinity in, i. 397; death of O'Gillain, abbot of the Trinity at, i. 421; archdeacons of, i. 361, 367, 455; Finnachta O'Lughadha, great dean of, i. 361;

Tuaim, or Tuaim-da-ghualann—*cont.*
Maurice O'Gibillain, canon chorister, and official of, i. 609; a great synod at, i. 399.
Archbishops of:—
De Fulburn, Stephen, i. 499.
De Salerna, Walter, i. 427.
MacAedha, Malachi, i. 561.
MacFeorais, William, i. 499, 501, 541, 561.
MacFloinn, Florence, i. 395, 407 bis, 409.
O'Cellaigh, Muirchertach, ii. 123.
O'Conchobhair, Tomaltach, i. 427, 431, 451, 485.
O'Duffy, Cadhla, i. 215.
O'Fichellaigh, Maurice, ii. 215.
O'Grada, John, ii. 45.
O'Lachtnain, Maelmuire, i. 335, 345, 371, 391.
O'Mochain, Gregory, ii. 75.
O'Ruanadha, Felix, i. 349.
Tuaim-mná (*Tumna*, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 375, 391.
Tuaim-Senchaidh (*Toommonaghan*, in the par. and bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim), ii. 63.
Tuatha, the Three, a district in the n.w. of the co. Donegal, i. 433, 487; ii. 347.
Tuatha, the Three (three territories in the east of the co. Roscommon, known as Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Cenel-Dobhtha, and Corca-Achlann), i. 213, 277, 279, 393, 435, 483, 495, 515, 533, 547, 549, 573, 613, 623; ii. 195, 301; the people of, i. 311, 313, 347; ii. 7.
Tuath-Bladhaidh (*Tuath*, or *Doe*, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal), ii. 225.
Tuath-Luighne; *see* Luighne.
Tuath-ratha (*Toorah*, or O'Flanagan's country, in the bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh); chiefs of, i. 527, 555; ii. 7, 153, 185, 195, 313; royal heirs of, ii. 79; the people of, i. 91, 437; given to Maguire, ii. 341.
Tuilsce, or Tuillsce (Tulsk, co. Roscommon), ii. 123, 213, 379, 415, 457.
Tuit, Andrew Buidhe, killed, ii. 387.
—— Hitsin, or Hodgin, slain, ii. 125.
—— Richard, erects the castle of Granard, i. 206, n. [s].
—— Richard, killed, i. 245.
—— Richard, died, i. 471.
—— Richard, i. 499, 501.
—— Richard, died, ii. 389.
Tulach, co. Roscommon, the castle of, ii. 359.
Tulach-Aedha, ii. 497.
Tulach-alainn ("beautiful hill," the ancient name of a hill near Carrigallen, co. Leitrim), i. 403.
Tulach-finn (*Tullyfin*, barony of Banagh, co. Donegal), ii. 203.
Tulach-óg, i. 395. *See* Telach-óg.
Tulach-sruthain (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo?), ii. 373.
Tulchan-Maelruanaidh, ii. 115.
Tullahoge; *see* Tellach-og.
Tullamaine; *see* Telach-Inmuinne.
Tullyhaw, co. Cavan; *see* Tellach-Echach.
Tullyhunco; *see* Tellach-Dunchadha.
Turks, ii. 429.
Turloch, or Turlagh, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, i. 339.
Turloch-Adhna (*Turlagh-Enaigh*, in Corran, co. Sligo), battle at, i. 63.
Turloch-mor of Ui-Fiachrach, ii. 97.
Turrac (*Turrock*, bar of Athlone, co. Roscommon), ii. 301–3, 347.
Tyrone; *see* Tir-Eoghain.
Tyrrell; *see* Tirrel.

U.

Ua Baedain; *see* O'Baedan.
Ua Baeighill, or Ua Baighill; *see* O'Boyle.
Ua Baighellain, or O'Baighellain; *see* O'Boylan.
Ua Beodha; *see* O'Beodha.
Ua Beice; *see* O'Beice.
Ua Beoáin; *see* O'Beoain.
Ua Beollain, or O'Boland; *see* O'Beollain.
Ua Brain; *see* O'Breen.
Ua Briain; *see* O'Briain.
Ua Bric; *see* O'Bric.

Ua Brogarbhain; *see* O'Brogarbhain.
Ua Brolchain; *see* O'Brolchain.
Ua Caemhain, or O'Keevan; *see* O'Caemhain.
Ua Caimh, or O'Keeffe; *see* O'Caimh.
Ua Caindelbhain, or O'Quinlan; *see* O'Caindelbhain.
Ua Cairellain, or O'Carolan; *see* O'Cairellain.
Ua Cairill, or O'Carroll; *see* O'Cairill.
Ua Cairre; *see* O'Cairre.
Ua Canannain; *see* O'Canannain.
Ua Carthaigh, or O'Carthy; *see* O'Carthaigh.
Ua Cathain, O'Cane, or O'Kane; *see* O'Cathain.
Ua Catharnaigh, or O'Kearney; *see* O'Catharnaigh.
Ua Cathasaigh, or O'Casey; *see* O'Cathasaigh.
Ua Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly; *see* O'Cellaigh.
Ua Cedfadha, or Keating; *see* O'Cedfadha.
Ua Ceile; *see* O'Ceile.
Ua Cein; *see* O'Cein.
Ua Celechain, Ua Cellachain, or O'Callaghan; *see* O'Celechain.
Ua Cellaigh; *see* O'Cellaigh.
Ua Cennedigh, or O'Kennedy; *see* O'Cennedigh.
Ua Cerbhaill, or O'Carroll; *see* O'Cerbhaill.
Ua Cerbhallain, or O'Carolan; *see* O'Cerbhallain.
Ua Cernaigh, or O'Kearney; *see* O'Cernaigh.
Ua Cerin, or O'Kerrin; *see* O'Cerin.
Ua Cethenén; *see* O'Cethenén.
Uachtar-Connacht, or Upper Connacht, i. 443.
Uachtar-thire (a territory in the co. Roscommon, including Keadew, and Kilteashin, in the barony of Boyle), i. 419, 549, 551, 589; ii. 271, 413.
Uachtar-thire (a territory now represented by the portion of Kilmegan parish in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down), i. 47, 51, 59.
Ua Cianain, or O'Keenan; *see* O'Cianain.
Ua Ciardha, or O'Keary; *see* O'Ciardha.
Ua Ciarmhaic, or Kirby; *see* O'Ciarmhaic.
Ua Cinaedha, or O'Kenny; *see* O'Cinaedha.
Ua Cleirchen; *see* O'Cleirchen.
Ua Clerigh, or O'Clery: *see* O'Cleirigh.
Ua Cobhthaigh, or O'Coffey; *see* O'Cobhthaigh.
Ua Conaing, or Gunning; *see* O'Conaing.
Ua Conbhethaidh; *see* O'Conbhethaidh.
Ua Concennain, or O'Concannon; *see* O'Concenainn.
Ua Conchobhair, or O'Conor; *see* O'Conchobhair.
Ua Confhiacla; *see* O'Confhiacla.
Ua Conghaile, or O'Conolly; *see* O'Conghaile.
Ua Conne; *see* O'Conne.
Ua Corcrain, or O'Corcoran; *see* O'Corcrain.
Ua Crichain; *see* O'Crichain.
Ua Cuinn, or O'Quin; *see* O'Cuinn.
Ua Cuirc, or O'Quirk; *see* O'Cuirc.
Ua Domhnaill, or O'Donnell; *see* O'Domhnaill.
Ua Donnagain, or O'Donegan; *see* O'Donnagain.
Ua Donnchadha, or O'Donoghue; *see* O'Donnchadha.
Ua Doreidh, or O'Derry; *see* O'Doreidh.
Ua Dubhagain, or O'Doogan; *see* O'Dubhagain.
Ua Dubhda, or O'Dowda; *see* O'Dubhda.
Ua Dubhthaigh, or O'Duffy; *see* O'Dubhthaigh.
Ua Duibheoin; *see* O'Duibheoin.
Ua Duinn, or O'Dunne; *see* O'Duinn.
Ua Dunain; *see* O'Dunain.
Ua Faelain, O'Whelan, or O'Phelan; *see* O'Faelain.
Ua Failbhe, or O'Falvey; *see* O'Failbhe.
Ua Fallamhain, Fallon, or O'Fallon; *see* O'Fallamhain.
Ua Ferghaile, or O'Farrelly; *see* O'Ferghaile.
Ua Finn; *see* O'Finn.
Ua Flaithimh, O'Lahiff, or O'Flahiff; *see* O'Flaithimh.
Ua Flaithbherthaigh, or O'Flaherty; *see* O'Flaithbhertaigh.
Ua Flaithbhertaigh, or O'Laverty; *see* O'Flaithbhertaigh.
Ua Flaithri; *see* O'Flaithri.
Ua Flannagain; *see* O'Flannagain.
Ua Flannchadha; *see* O'Flannchadha.
Ua Foghartaigh; *see* O'Foghartaigh, or O'Fogarty.
Ua Foghladha, or O'Foley; *see* O'Foghladha.
Ua Forannain; *see* O'Forannain.
Ua Furreidh; *see* O'Furreidh.

Ua Gairmleghaigh, or O'Gormley; *see* O'Gairmleghaigh.
Ua Gairbheith, or O'Garvey; *see* O'Gairbheith.
Ua Geirrche, ; *see* O'Geirrche.
Ua hAedha, or O'Hea; *see* O'hAedha.
Ua hAedhagain; *see* O'Hagan.
Ua hAenghusa; *see* O'Hennessy.
Ua hAinbheith; *see* O'Hanfey.
Ua hAinlighe; *see* O'Hanly.
Ua hAitedh, or Ua hAitheidh; *see* O'hAitheidh.
Ua hAinniaraidh; *see* O'Henery.
Ua hAmhradhain; *see* O'hAmhradhain.
Ua hAnluain; *see* O'Hanlon.
Ua hInnrechtaigh; *see* O'Hanratty.
Ua hEidhin, or O'hEidhin; *see* O'Heyne.
Ua hEighnigh, or O'hEighnigh; *see* O'Heney.
Ua hIffernain; *see* O'Heffernan.
Ua hEnna; *see* O'hEnna.
Ua hEochadha, or O'hEochaidh; *see* O'Hoey.
Ua hEradhain; *see* O'hEradhain.
Uaithne-beg (*Owneybeg*, co. Limerick), i. 208, n.[1].
Ua Laighnen; *see* O'Laighnen.
Ua Laithen; *see* O'Laithen.
Ua Leochain; *see* O'Leochain.
Ua Lethlobhair, or O'Lalor; *see* O'Lethlobhair.
Ua Lighdha; *see* O'Lighdha.
Ua Lochain; *see* O'Lochain.
Ua Lochlainn, or O'Loughlin; *see* O'Lochlainn.
Ua Loingsigh, O'Lynch, or Linchy; *see* O'Loingsigh.
Ua Lonain; *see* O'Lonain.
Ua Lorcain, or O'Larkan; *see* O'Lorcain.
Ua Madadhain, Ua Matadhain, or O'Madden; *see* O'Madadhain.
Ua Maelbhrenainn, or O'Mulrennin; *see* O'Maelbhrenainn.
Ua Maelbrighde; *see* O'Maelbrighde.
Ua Maeldoraidh, or O'Maeldoraidh; *see* O'Muldory.
Ua Maelduin, O'Maelduin, or Meldon; *see* O'Muldoon.
Ua Maelfhabhaill; *see* O'Maelfhabhaill.
Ua Maelgeric; *see* O'Maelgeric.
Ua Maelgaeithi, or O'Mulgeehy; *see* O'Maelghaithe.
Ua Maelmidhe; *see* O'Maelmidhe.
Ua Maelmhuaidh; *see* O'Molloy.
Ua Maelmuire; *see* O'Mulmory.
Ua Maelruanaidh; *see* O'Mulrony.
Ua Maelsechlainn; *see* O'Melaghlin.
Ua Maeltrea; *see* O'Maeltrea.
Ua Maeluidhir; *see* O'Maeluidhir.
Ua Mathghamhna; *see* O'Mahony.
Ua Mordha; *see* O'Mordha, or O'More.
Ua Morghair; *see* O'Morghair.
Ua Muineoc; *see* O'Muineoc.
Ua Muiredhaigh; *see* O'Murray.
Ua Murchadha, or O'Murphy; *see* O'Murchadha.
Ua Neill; *see* O'Neill.
Ua Niallain; *see* O'Neillan.
Uaran, or Uaran-Maighe-h Ai; co. Roscommon; *see* Oran.
Ua Robhartaigh, or O'Rafferty; *see* O'Rabhartaigh.
Ua Raighilligh; *see* O'Reilly.
Ua Riacain, or O'Regan; *see* O'Riagain.
Ua Riain, or O'Ryan; *see* O'Riain.
Ua Rinn, Ring, or O'Ring; *see* O'Rinn.
Ua Robhann; *see* O'Robhann.
Ua Rodachain, or O'Rogan; *see* O'Ruadachain.
Ua Ruairc, or O'Rorke; *see* O'Ruairc.
Ua Seghdha; *see* O'Shea.
Ua Serraigh, or O'Sherry; *see* O'Serrigh.
Ua Sona; *see* O'Sona.
Ua Tadhgain, or O'Tagan; *see* O'Tadhgain.
Ua Taichligh; *see* O'Taichligh.
Ua Taidhg, O'Teige, or O'Tighe; *see* O'Taidhg.
Ua Tairchert; *see* O'Tairchert.
Ua Torain; *see* O'Torain.
Ua Tuachair, or O'Togher; *see* O'Tuachair.
Ua Tuathail, or O'Toole; *see* O'Tuathail.
Ui-Amhalghadha, or Ui-Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley*, co. Mayo), i. 271; ii. 87; kings of (all of the family of O'Dubhda), i. 57, 83, 123, 187, 219, 227, 265, 321, 357; bishops of (*see* under Killala). *See* also under Tir-Amhalghaidh.
Ui-Bairche, a sept anciently occupying the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., and a portion of Carlow co., i. 43.

Ui-Bresail, Ui-Bresail-Macha, or Clann-Bresail (the name of a tribe whose territory was co-extensive with the present barony of O'Neilland East, co. Armagh), i. 17, 91, 97; kings of (all of the family of O'Callaghan), i. 23, 45, 47, 51.

Ui-Briuin, or Ui-Briuin-Breifne (the tribe name of the chief septs of Leitrim and Cavan, such as the O'Reillys, O'Ruaircs, and their kindred), i. 85, 99, 123, 125, 145, 153 bis, 195, 343, 395, 413, 429, 475, 497; kings of (of the family of O'Ruairc), i. 63 bis, 97, 145, 117 bis, 341-3, 411, 417, 429, 585 bis; (of the family of O'Reilly), ii. 303; royal heirs of, ii. 101; bishops of (*see* under Kilmore). *See* Breifne.

Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna (a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, co. Roscommon), i. 239, 333, 391; ii. 231, 395. *See* Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna.

Ui-Caelluidhe, a sept of Ossory, i. 43.

Ui-Cairbre (*Carbery*, co. Cork), ii. 31.

Ui-Cairbre, or Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha (in the present co. of Limerick), i. 47.

Ui-Caisin (the tribe name of the MacNamaras of Clare), i. 19, 135, 559.

Ui-Canannain, or sept of O'Canannain (q.v.), i. 31.

Ui-Carragain, a tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the parish of Killyman, dioc. of Armagh, i. 45, 141.

Ui-Ceinneidigh, or Ui-Cendfoda (the inhabitants of the district now called *Tirkennedy*, co. Fermanagh), i. 127, 175, 349.

Ui-Ceinnselaigh, or Ui-Cennselaigh (*Hy-Kinsella*, now the county of Wexford, i. 69, 91, 131; kings of, i. 25, 33, 69, 107, 187. For bishops of, *see* under Ferna.

Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a district in the co. Wicklow, i. 37, n.[s].

Ui-Cellaigh of Legh (O'Kellys of Ley, Queen's Co.), ii. 69.

Ui-Cerbhaill (*O'Carrolls*), i. 45.

Ui-Cinaetha, i. 459.

Ui-Conaill, or Ui-Conaill-Gabhra (*Connello*, co. Limerick), i. 49, 129; ii. 233.

Ui-Cremthainn, a tribe anciently seated in the north of the present co. of Meath, i. 61.

Ui-Cuanach of Cnamchaill, a tribe formerly seated in the south-western part of the co. Tipperary, i. 19.

Ui-Diarmada (i.e., the descendants of Diarmaid; the tribe name of the O'Concannons of Corcamoe [the parish of Kilkerrin], co. Galway), i. 63, 181, 269, 285; the men of, i. 643; the hostages of, i. 585; kings of, i. 209, 587.

Ui-Dortain, a sept of the Oirghialla, situated near Ardbraccan, co. Meath, i. 21, 27, 35.

Ui-Drona (*Idrone*, co. Carlow), kings of, i. 17, 93.

Ui-Dubhda (O'Dowdas), a family formerly seated in the co. Londonderry, i. 113.

Ui-Echach-Mumhan ("Ui-Echach of Munster," Ivehagh, or O'Mahony's country, in the s. w. of the present co. of Cork), ii. 31; kings of, i. 15, 59; people of, i. 77, 89. *See* Fonn-iartharach.

Ui-Echach, or Ui-Echach-Uladh (*Iveagh*, co. Down), i. 179, 235; invaded, i. 33, 43; appropriated by MacLachlainn, i. 103; the people of, i. 51; defeated, i. 75, 113; the hostages of, i. 125; kings or chiefs of, i. 17, 19, 29, 41, 45, 47, 63, 81, 89, 651; ii. 49, 125, 463.

Ui-Erca-Chein, a tribe anciently located in the present co. of Down, ii. 73.

Ui-Faelain (the tribe name of the O'Byrnes and MacKeoghs, who were situated in the northern part of Kildare co., before they were driven into Wicklow), i. 25, 41, 123; kings of, i. 41; ii. 83, 117.

Ui-Faelain (the O'Faelans, or O'Phelans, of the Northern Decies, co. Tipperary), i. 49.

Ui-Failghe (*Offaly*, King's Co.), ii. 95; plundered, i. 215, 451; hostings into, ii. 307; the people of, i. 123, 215, 627; kings of (all of the family of O'Conor Faly), i. 31, 49, 107, 129, 129, 133, 135, 187; ii. 59, 63, 117; royal heirs of, i. 601; ii. 45, 89.

Ui-Fiachrach, or Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, co. Galway), i. 285, 311;

Ui-Fiachrach—*cont.*
kings of, i. 49, 87, 115, 401, 633; royal heir of, ii. 107. For bishops of, *see* under Kilmacduagh. *See* also under the name Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne.
Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha (a tribe descended from Fiachra, son of Erc, son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, who were seated along the river Derg, in the northern part of the present co. of Tyrone, in and around the parish of Ard-straw), i. 41, 87, 109, 187; kings of, i. 65, 69, 89, 127.
Ui-Fiachrach, or Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe ("Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy," a district co-extensive with the present barony of *Tireragh*, co. Sligo), i. 271, 525; ii. 87; chiefs or kings of (of the family of O'Dubhdha), i. 187, 321, 357, 489, 503; ii. 11, 19; ollaves of, i. 525; the people of, i. 543. *See* Tir-Fiachrach.
Ui-Labhradha (the family of O'Lavery), i. 40, n. [7].
Ui-Laeghaire, the name of a territory in the county of Meath, which contained Clonlyon, in the barony of Deece, i. 98.
Ui-Laithen, i. 71.
Ui-Liathain, i. 164, n. [4].
Uille-Uanach, or Muille-Uanach, burned, i. 467.
Ui-Maccaille, or Ui-Mic-Caille (*Imokilly*, co. Cork), i. 135, 165; the Seneschal of, ii. 483.
Ui-Mail (*Imaile*, co. Wicklow), kings and royal heirs of, ii. 53, 117.
Ui-Maine (*Hi-Maine*, or *Hy-Many*, the tribe and territorial name of the septs of the O'Kellys of Galway and Roscommon, and their correlatives), at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; the people of, i. 41, 137, 611, 645; ii. 15, 49, 105, 107; invasion of the country of, ii. 75; civil war in, i. 631; princes and nobles of, i. 587; ii. 151; royal heirs of, ii. 27, 47, 77, 151; death of Gormlaith, queen of, i. 605-7; tanists of, ii. 303; bishops of (*see* under Clonfert); historian of, ii. 47.
Ui-Maine—*cont.*
Kings of:—
O'Kelly, Aedh, i. 137.
—— Aedh, ii. 169.
—— Conchobhar, i. 161.
—— Conchobhar, i. 461.
—— Conchobhar, i. 593.
—— Conchobar Anabaidh, ii. 103.
—— Diarmaid, i. 63.
—— Domhnall, i. 271.
—— Domhnall, i. 513.
—— Donnchadh, i. 135, 149.
—— Donnchadh Muimhnech, i. 537.
—— Gilbert, i. 571, 601.
—— Maelechlainn, ii. 55, 93.
—— Murchadh, i. 175.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 629.
—— Tadhg, slain at Clontarf, i. 13.
—— Tadhg, i. 571, 575, 585, 587.
—— Tadhg, son of Tahhg, i. 631.
—— Tadhg, ii. 133.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, ii. 215. *See* also Tir-Maine, and Mainechs.
Ui-Meith, a territory in the barony and county of Monaghan, i. 63; plundered, i. 27, 45; kings of, i. 17, 21, 29, 45, 49, 97, 131, 143; the men of, i. 23, 35, 54, 97.
Ui-Meith (*Omeath*, in the n. of the present co. of Louth), plundered, i. 131.
Ui-mic-Cairthin (*Tirkeeran*, co. Londonderry), king of, i. 83.
Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, (a tribe anciently seated to the s.w. of Tara, co. Meath), kings of, i. 17, 21.
Ui-Muiredhaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles of Kildare and Wicklow, i. 25; ii. 67, 109, 175.
Ui-Murchadha (*O'Murphys*), ii. 111.
Ui-Neill, or sept of O'Neill, invade Ui-Echach, i. 43.
Ui-Niallain, a tribe seated in the territory represented by the bar. of Oneilland, co. Armagh, i. 21, 23, 27, 39, 101.
Ui-Oilella, or Tir-Oilella (*Tirerrill*, co. Sligo), ii. 111, 117, 431, 507. See Tir-Oilella.
Uisnech (*Usney Hill*, co. Westmeath), i. 101.
Uisnech, the sons of, ii. 435, 455.

Ui-Suillebhain (the family of O'Sullivan), ii. 15, 85.
Uithir (or Oitir), the Black, i. 5, 11.
Ui-Trena, a sept formerly located in the present co. of Armagh, i. 17.
Ui-Tuirtre (the tribe name, and also the name of the territory, of a sept anciently situated in the baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, co. Antrim), i. 15, 135, 157, 159, 163; kings of, i. 17, 69, 153, 155, 259; ii. 19, 39.
Udia, Odia, or Oidis (*Wodehouse*), Captain, ii. 425, 467.
Ughaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Leinster, i. 21, 25.
Uladh, Ulidia, or Ulster, i. 235, 265, 569; plundered, i. 73, 115, 568; submits to Domhnall MacLachlainn, i. 93; division of the sovereignty of, i. 103; destruction of the churches of, i. 205; the hostages of, taken by Muirchertach O'Brien, i. 87; and by Henry II., i. 145; invaded, i. 29, 33, 129, 163, 401; the English of, i. 197, 199, 215, 219, 233, 251, 253, 257, 425, 479, 617; Hugo de Laci, Earl of, i. 319, 321, 349; Walter Burk, Earl of, i. 447, 449, 453, 457, 463, 467, 469; the grandson of Walter, Earl of, ii. 3, 5; Richard Burk, the Red Earl of, i. 495, 499, 503, 507, 511, 513, 517, 519, 523, 525, 529, 531, 533, 549, 555, 565, 567, 571, 579, (died) 605, (the sons of), 631; William, the Brown Earl of, i. 607, 609; slain, i. 617; Hugh O'Neill, Earl of, ii. 499; the men of (*see* Ulidians); death of Nuala, queen of, i. 291; royal heirs of, i. 105.
Kings of:—
MacDonlevy, Ruaidhri, i. 159.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 215.
MacLachlainn, Domhnall, i. 77.
O'Flaithri, ——, i. 65.
O'hEochadha, or O'Hoey, Conchobhar, i. 97.
—— Donnchadh, i. 81, 87, 89.
—— Donnsleibhe, i. 73.
—— Eochaidh, i, 97.
—— Maghnus, i. 141, 143, 147.
Uladh—*cont.*
Kings of:—
O'hEochadha, Niall, i. 23.
—— Niall, i. 61.
—— Niall, i. 121.
—— Raghnall, i. 131.
O'Mahony, Donnchadh, i. 71.
—— Eochaidh, i. 105, 121.
O'Morna, or O'Murney, Diarmaid son of Gillamuire, i. 479.
O'Neill, Aedh, ii. 27.
—— Domhnall, i. 605.
—— Domhnall, ii. 109, 133.
—— Niall, ii. 39.
—— Niall, ii. 101.
Ulidia, or Ulster; *see* Uladh.
Ulidians, or men of Ulster, i. 83, 89 bis, 99, 141, 565; absent from the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; defeated, i. 35, 81, 85, 129, 155; defeat the Dal-Araidhe, i. 15, 17; hostings by, i. 101, 147; plunder Danish ships, i. 85; at war with the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 91; civil war between, i. 121; invade Connacht, i. 131; the chiefs of Airthera slain by, i. 81.
Ulster; *see* Uladh.
Ultach (*Donlevy*), Eoghan, a physician, died, ii. 477.
Ultonians; *see* Ulidians.
Umama (*Navan*, co. Meath), ii, 319.
Umhall, or the Owles (two territories forming the ancient patrimony of the O'Malley's, and now represented by the baronies of Burrishoole and Murresk, co. Mayo), i. 195, 457, 473; plundered, i. 327, 381; kings and lords of, i. 471; ii. 95.
Ummeryfada, "the long ridge," co. Longford; *see* Inis-Cuan.
Unsessa, Philip (i.e. Philip of Worcester), i. 169.
Ur-Mumha (*Ormond*, co. Tipperary), the constable of, ii. 277; earls of, ii. 75, 89, 93, 101, 109, 263, 279, 343, 445, 453; kings of, i. 169; ii. 45, 109, 169; the people of, i. 45.
—— Upper (*Upper Ormond*, co. Tipperary), lords of, ii. 123, 175.
Urney; *see* Ernaidhe.

V.

Verdun, Nicholas, son of John, slain, i. 469.
Villa-templi; *see* Ballintemple.
Visions, remarkable, i. 7, 9.

W.

Wale, De Valle, or Faltach, bishop of Meath, ii. 49.
Wales; *see* Britain.
Waterford; *see* Port-Lairge.
Weather, inclement, i. 89, 79, 81, 97, 105; ii. 329, 467.
Welshmen, in Connacht, i. 455.
Wexford, town of; *see* Loch-Carman.
—— county of; *see* Contae-riabhach.
Westmeath, the English of, i. 209; plundered by Connachtmen, *ib.* *See* "Midhe, West of."
Weston, Nicholas, bishop of Derry, ii. 177, 183.
White, Seffin, slain, ii. 75.
White Strand, near Galway, ii. 393, n. [3].
Wilde, Sir William, quoted, ii. 276, n. [2].
William of Baile-dalad, slain, ii. 49.
William Garm, king of Scotland, died, i. 251.
Wind, great storms of, i. 137, 157, 185, 265, 267, 399, 609; ii. 25, 49, 179.
Wodehouse; *see* Udis.
Worcester, Philip of; *see* Unsessra.

Y.

York (*Caer-Eabhrog*), Brodar, Jarl of,

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31

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Calendars of State Papers, &c. - - - - -	3
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages - - - - -	9
Publications of the Record Commissioners, &c. - -	25
Works Published in Photozincography - - - -	30

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Vol. VI.—1666–1667.
Vol. VII.—1667.

Seven volumes, of the period between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I, the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509–1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589–1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543–1592; and the State

Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568–1587.

The two preceding volumes of State Papers relate to Scotland, and embrace the period between 1509 and 1603. In the second volume are notices of the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. 1860–1867.

Vol. I.—1509–1573. | Vol. II.—1574–1585.

The above have been published under the editorship of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton; another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. 1860–1870.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513–1616.
Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1617–1621.

These volumes include an analysis of Colonial Papers in the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862–1870.

Vol. I.—1509–1514.
Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515–1518.
Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519–1523.
Vol. IV., Part 1.—1524–1526.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordnance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1547–1553. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF MARY, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1553–1558. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states also find various incidental illustrations of much interest.

A valuable series of Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merits a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. The domestic affairs of England are of course passed over in these volumes, which treat only of its relations with foreign powers.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863–1870.

Vol. I.—1558–1559.
Vol. II.—1559–1560.
Vol. III.—1560–1561.
Vol. IV.—1561–1562.
Vol. V.—1562.
Vol. VI.—1563.
Vol. VII.—1564–1565.

These volumes contain a calendar of the Foreign Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth, from her accession in 1558, of which the originals, drafts, or contemporary copies, are deposited in the Public Record Office, &c. These documents are of the greatest value as exhibiting the position of England at one of the most interesting periods of history, in regard to its relations with France, Scotland, Spain, and Germany. They are of especial importance as illustrating not only the external but also the domestic affairs of France before and during the first great war of religion under the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1868–1871.

Vol. I.—1557–1696.
Vol. II.—1697–1702.

The Papers connected with the administration of the affairs of the Treasury, from 1556–7 to 1702, comprising petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c., are calendared in these volumes. They illustrate civil and military events, financial and other matters, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867–1870.

Vol. I.—1515–1574.
Vol. II.—1575–1588.
Vol. III.—1589–1600.
Vol. IV.—1601–1603.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland deposited in the Lambeth Library are not only unique in themselves, but are of great importance. Four volumes of the Calendar of these valuable Papers have been published, extending from 1515 to 1603, which cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history. Another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862–1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1869.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.

Of the Papers in the Venetian archives, Mr. Rawdon Brown has published three volumes of his Calendar, extending from 1202 to 1526, and has made considerable progress in the fourth volume. Mr. Brown's researches have brought to light a number of important documents relating to the various periods of English history, and his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price 2s. 6d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price 2s. 6d.*

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I. — Will. I. — Edw. III.; 1066–1377. 1869.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.; and WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XIII.—1638–1639.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. VII.—Addenda, 1566–1579.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. IV.—1527, &c.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. Vol. V.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. VIII.—1566–1568.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by the* Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. I.—1603, &c.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA; with Index. Vol. II.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Hen. VIII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622, &c. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s*. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated, from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vol. I. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1870.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History,

1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes (which form an entirely separate work), contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Præcentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II., and transcribed from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a brief Continuation of the History, extracted from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth volume is in continuation of the Annals, containing a Chronicle supposed to have been written by John Amundesham, a monk of that monastery.

29. CHRONICON ABBATIÆ EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIÆ ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY; 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences

between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de

Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST. Vol. I. :—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI. Vol. II. :—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199 ; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAIGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq. F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAVRIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete

and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vol. III. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1871.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. *1865.*

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192; known

under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

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